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**LABOR OMNIA VINCIT**

**REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS**

**OF THE**

**TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**

**OF THE**

**AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF LABOR**



**HELD AT**  
**MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA**  
**NOVEMBER 12 TO 24 INCLUSIVE**  
**1906**



**WASHINGTON, D. C.**  
**THE GRAPHIC ARTS PRINTING COMPANY**  
**1906**

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OF THE

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

1907

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# DELEGATES

## TO THE

### TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

	Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of deleg
	Bakery and Confectionery Workers	2	53 53	A. A. Myrup, 507 N. Paulina st., Chicago R. Schirra, Hotel Reeg, Third and Allegheny, Pa.
	Barbers' International Union	4	58 58 58	W. E. Klapetzky, Box 978, Los Angeles Frank X. Nozchang, Box 397, Albany James C. Shanessy, 603 Burlington, Mo.
D. C.	Bill Posters and Billers	1	57 14	Jacob Fischer, Box 107, Indianapolis John J. Whitehead, Bijou Theatre, Minn.
Mass.	Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of	3	28 27	J. W. Kline, 585 Monon Bldg., Chicago P. H. Cummins, 42 McDonnell st., N. Y.
	Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders	3	27 43	J. J. Henry, 346 Fuller st., St. Paul George F. Dunn, 314 Portsmouth st., Kansas City, Kan.
Ind.	Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	1	43 42	Thomas H. Flynn, 210 Ferguson burk, Pa. W. L. A. Johnson, 1331 Western ave., Kan.
D. C.	Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	5	68 65 64 64 64	Robert Glockling, 39 Arnes st., Toronto John F. Tobin, 246 Summer st., Boston C. E. James, 246 Summer st., Boston John P. Murphy, 246 Summer st., Boston J. F. Casey, 111 Arcade Bldg., Boston
Colo.	Brewery Workmen, International Union of United	4	64 90 90 32	Emmet T. Walls, Box 400, Brockton Louis Kemper, 109 Odd Fellows' chinnati, Ohio. John Gannon, care of F. Maier, 2 Detroit, Mich. John Sullivan, 193 Bowery New York A. J. Kugler, 63 S. Orange ave., New York Chas. Hank, Room 509, 56 Fifth ave., Ill.
ia, Pa.	Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers	2	32 34	Frank Butterworth, 711 Preston phila, Pa. Frank M. Ryan, 517 Superior Bldg Ohio.
Mich.	Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	3	33 33	Garry Kelly, 54 E. 117th st., New York Wm. J. McCain, 1112 Locust st., Mo.
is, Ind.	Brushmakers' International Union	1	5	Andrew H. Law, 157 Sheffield ave N. Y.
i, Ohio.	Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of	7	234 231 234 234 234 234	Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis T. M. Guerin, 290 Second ave., Toronto J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover st., Boston Wm. D. Huber, Box 187, Indianapolis J. D. McKinlay, 5715 Shields ave. W. B. McFarlane, 154 Potomac N. Y.
ton, Ill.	Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of	1	233 43	A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky st., Aurora Herbert Crampton, 28 Abbott Co Ill.
	Carriage and Wagon Workers, Int'l	1	31	Henry C. Stein, 444 K st. N. W., D. C.
	Car Workers, International Asso. of	1	49	P. F. Richardson, 1205 Star Bldg., st., Chicago, Ill.
D. C.	Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of	2	21 21	Frank Gengenback, 212 S. Halstead, Chicago, Ill. P. H. Molloy, 212 S. Halstead st.,

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# LEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
rs' International Union.....	5	79	Samuel Gompers, 423 G st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
		78	Thomas F. Tracy, 11 Appleton st., Boston, Mass.
		78	J. Mahlon Barnes, Dearborn st., Chicago.
		78	George R. French, 820 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		78	John T. Smith, 112 Locust st., Kansas City, Mo.
		100	H. J. Conway, Box 1581, Denver, Colo.
ernational Protective Asso-		100	Max Morris, Box 1581, Denver, Colo.
etail.....	5	100	A. B. Lobenberg, Decatur, Ill.
		100	Herman Robinson, 25 Third ave., New York City.
il Telegraphers.....	1	100	D. F. Manning, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
		20	Daniel L. Russell, 239 W. 134th st., New York City.
ternational Union.....	2	28	James A. Cable, Suite A, Meriwether Building, Kansas City, Kan.
		27	August Bablitz, 950 Manchester st., Lexington, Ky.
Workers, International Broth-		70	Frank J. McNulty, Pierick Bldg, Springfield, Ill.
		70	Wm. E. Kennedy, 136 W. 21st st., Los Angeles, Cal.
Constructors, International	3	70	Stephen J. Fay, 2840 Greenshaw st., Chicago, Ill.
.....	1	22	Frank Feeney, 2336 S. 15th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
International Union of Steam	4	44	Matt Comerford, 595 E. 7th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
		44	R. A. McKee, 606 Main st., Peoria, Ill.
		44	Henry Ketter, 821 Oliver st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
nternational Brotherhood of		43	P. C. Winn, 1098 N. Sawyer ave., Chicago, Ill.
ty.....	3	41	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery, New York City.
		41	C. L. Shamp, 2502 N. 18th st., Omaha, Neb.
		41	J. W. Morton, Rooms 2-4, 2502 N. 18th st., Omaha, Neb.
1 Helpers, International As-		27	James M. Cumming, 45 Morton st., New York City.
of Steam.....	2	27	John Mangan, 4222 Wentworth ave., Chicago, Ill.
Cereal Mill Employees.....	1	7	A. E. Kellington, 122 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.
mployes, International Broth-		10	George Bechtold, 3126 Oregon ave., St. Louis, Mo.
f.....	1	32	P. J. Flannery, 210-12 S. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.
ndlers and Warehousemen.....	1	4	Hugo V. Koch, 327 Somerset st., St. Paul, Minn.
rs, International Association	1	60	T. A. Rickert, 206 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
.....		60	B. A. Larger, 116 Bible House, New York City.
orkers, United.....	4	60	Miss Sarah Hagan, 312 14th st., San Francisco, Cal.
		60	M. A. McMahon, 116 Bible House, New York City.
		39	D. A. Hayes, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
e Blowers' Association.....	2	39	Harry P. Hoag, 1932 N. 13th st., Terre Haute, Ind.
ers, Amalgamated.....	1	16	Walter West, 108 E. 91st st., New York City.
		29	Arthur L. Faulkner, Rooms 417-420 Electric Building, Cleveland, O.
kers, Window.....	2	29	Clarence L. Tarr, Rooms 417-420 Electric Building, Cleveland O.
ers' National Union.....	1	3	James B. McCabe, 312 6th st., New York City.
tters' International Associa-		38	James Duncan, Hancock Bldg., Quincy, Mass.
.....	3	38	Charles Delaney, 1067 Lexington ave., New York City.
		37	Isaac Coombe, 145 Railroad ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
nd Finishers, Pocket Knife		3	Thomas H. Lockwood, 631 Stillman st., Bridgeport, Conn.
.....	1	29	Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Pl., New York City.
North America, United.....	3	28	Jas. P. Maher, 11 Waverly Pl., New York City.
		28	Thos. Donovan, 11 Waverly Pl., New York City.

# DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. v.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.....	2	25	H. A. Stemburgh, Rooms 80-83 Wieting Block, Syracuse, N. Y.
Horse Shoers, International Union of Journeymen.....	2	25 21 20	Herman Lillen, 6638 Evans ave., Chicago, Ill. D. D. Driscoll, Box C, Station A, Boston, Mass. J. J. Fitzpatrick, Suite 501, 377 LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance.....	3	115 115 115	T. J. Sullivan, 82 Franklin ave., Hartford, Conn. Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Thomas S. Farrell, 60 Public Square, Cleveland, O.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	3	34 33 33	P. J. McArdle, Room 506, House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. John Williams, Room 503, House Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. Lewellyn Lewis, W. Fayette st., Martin's Ferry, O.
Jewelry Workers' Union, International.....	1	4	Wm. C. Wulff, Chicago, Ill.
Lathers, Wood, Wire and Metal.....	2	20 20	Wm. J. McSorley, 401 Superior Bldg., Cleveland, O. Frank C. Roth, 207 28th Place, Chicago, Ill.
Laundry Workers, Shirt, Waist and.....	2	28	J. W. Smiley, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	1	27 40	Mrs. D. S. Hyde, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y. John J. Pfeiffer, 438 Gibraltar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Lithographers' International Association.....	1	30	Lawrence Johnson, 3124 Utah st., St. Louis, Mo.
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	5	68 68 68 68 125	Daniel J. Keefe, 601 Elks Temple, Detroit, Mich. Henry C. Barter, 603 Elks' Temple, Detroit, Mich. Thos. Harrison, 618 Philip st., New Orleans, La. Cornellus Wild, 71 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y. James Walsh, 620 Second ave. East, Duluth, Minn. James O'Connell, McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.
Machinists, International Association of.....	4	125 125 125	James J. Creamer, 619 China st., Richmond, Va. George H. Warner, 123 Liberty st., New York City. Arthur E. Ireland, Room 305, Arnfeld Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Marble Workers, International Association of.....	1	17	Stephen C. Hogan, 632 Eagle ave., New York City.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	2	25 25	M. Donnelly, 5424 Morgan st., Chicago, Ill. Homer D. Call, Box 517, Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, etc.....	2	50 50	A. B. Grout, Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Frank Freeman, 219 Belmont ave., Newark, N. J.
Metal Workers, Amalgamated Sheet.....	3	43 43 43	Hugh Frayne, Box 447, Scranton, Pa. P. J. Downey, 325 Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. Fred A. Paulitsch, 325 Nelson Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Mine Workers, United.....	7	340 340 340 340 340	John Mitchell, 1111 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. W. B. Wilson, 1101 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. T. L. Lewis, 1120 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. W. D. Ryan, Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill. John Fahy, Exchange Hotel, Shamokin, Pa.
Molders' Union, Iron.....	5	90 90 90 90 90	John T. Dempsey, 407 Paul Bldg., Scranton, Pa. G. W. Savake, 75 R uxery Bldg., Columbus, O. Jos. F. Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, O. E. J. Denny, Box 699, Cincinnati, O. John Bradley, 58 Market st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. George M. Digel, 782 S. Main st., Memphis, Tenn. Valentine Barie, 4610 Carlton st., Pittsburg, Pa.

# vi. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Musicians, American Federation of.....	4	89	Joseph N. Weber, 1344 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.
		89	Owen Miller, 3535 Pine st., Cincinnati, O.
		88	Frank Spiegl, Room 43, Good Block, Denver, Colo.
		88	David A. Carey, 95 Markham st., Toronto, Ont.
Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers.....	5	111	J. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, LaFayette, Ind.
		111	James P. Archibald, 236 E. 86th st., New York City.
		111	George Finger, 320 Commonwealth ave., Westchester, New York City.
		111	James Lucas, 621 30th st., Chicago, Ill.
Paper Makers, United Brotherhood of...	1	111	P. F. Holton, 222 Lackawanna ave., Scranton, Pa.
Pattern Makers' League.....	1	35	Thomas Mellor, 22 Smith Bldg., Watertown, N. Y.
Photo-Engravers' Union, International.....	1	40	James Wilson, Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....	1	22	H. E. Gudbrandsen, 2830 14th ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Plate Printers' Union, Steel and Copper.....	1	80	Charles Dold, 849 N. Irving ave., Chicago, Ill.
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.....	3	12	Edward L. Jordan, Ballston, Va.
		50	Thos. Clark, 61 E. 39th st., Chicago, Ill.
		50	Thomas G. Badgley, 22 Brookside ave., Irvington, N. J.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	2	50	Frank J. Kennedy, 432 S. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.
Print/Cutters' Association, National.....	3	28	Thos. J. Duffy, Box 50, East Liverpool, O.
		28	Thos. J. Mumford, 1284 Third ave., Akron, O.
		4	Ernest J. Dix, 1934 Moore st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International.....	3	56	Martin P. Higgins, 35 Washington st., Charlestown, Mass.
		55	William Gund, 712 21st ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
		55	R. W. Shepard, 439 2d st. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Quarry workers, International Union.....	1	38	P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Bldg., Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	3	50	L. W. Quick, Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
		50	D. G. Ramsay, Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		50	J. F. Lambert, 212 South st., Utica, N. Y.
Railway Employes, Amalgamated Association of Street.....	3	100	W. D. Mahon, 45 Hodges Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
		100	Ben Commons, 1003 Poland ave., New Orleans, La.
		100	Edward McMorro, 6922 May st., Chicago, Ill.
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of Composition.....	1	10	P. Garvey, 1256 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
		49	Wm. Penje, 143 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
		49	Andrew Furuseth, Folsom st. Dock, San Francisco, Cal.
Seamen's Union, International.....	4	48	Wm. H. Frazier, 1½ Lewis st., Boston, Mass.
Shingle Weavers' Union, International.....	1	48	C. J. Harrington, Folsom st. Dock, San Francisco, Cal.
		17	J. G. Brown, Hoquiam, Washington.
		20	Hugh Kirk, 108 Marshall st., Elizabeth, N. J.
Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers.....	1	5	Wm. W. Clark, 1460 St. Louis ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.
Slate and Tile Roofers' International.....	1	30	Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Stage Employes, Theatrical.....	2	30	Philip Kelly, 1512 Broadway, New York City.
		41	Frank T. Hawley, 328 Mooney Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
		40	Samuel E. Heberling, 4606 York Street, Denver, Colorado.
Tailors' Union, Journeymen.....	3	56	John B. Lennon, box 397, Bloomington, Ill.
		55	Hugh Robinson, 3 Kept st., Hamilton, Ontario.
		55	A. Dahlman, 717 Superior ave., Cleveland, O.
		81	Emmet T. Flood, 302 W. Congress st., Chicago, Ill.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	5	81	Thomas Barry, 171 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
		80	Peter J. Donaghue, 142 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass.
		80	Lawrence A. Grace, 224 Power st., Providence, R. I.
		80	J. E. Toone, 4731 Conduit Road, Washington, D. C.

# DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. vii.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Textile Workers, United.....	2	50	John Golden, box 742, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers, Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	1	50	Thomas O' Donnell, box 203, Fall River, Mass.
Tin Plate Workers, International.....	1	19	Henry C. Raasch, 813 Bartlett st., Milwaukee, Wis.
Tobacco Workers' International Union.....	2	14	George Powell, Rooms 20-21, Reilly Block, Wheeling, W. Va.
		28	Henry Fisher, American National Bank Building, Louisville, Ky.
		27	Anthony McAndrews, 440 Pioneer st., Cincinnati, O.
		88	James M. Lynch, Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Typographical Union, International.....	5	88	Frank Morrison, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
		88	Frank K. Foster, 119 Elliot st., Boston, Mass.
		87	Hugh Stevenson, 148 McPherson st., Toronto, Ont.
Upholsterers' International Union.....	1	87	Michael Colbert, 278 Belden ave., Chicago, Ill.
		28	Anton J. Engel, 28 Greenwood Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	3	50	D. D. Mulcahy, 101 Magnolia st., Detroit, Mich.
		50	Chas. F. Gebelein, 2522A Warren st., St. Louis, Mo.
		50	Richard Braunschweig, 254 Bissell st., Chicago, Ill.
Arkansas State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	John Morgan, Spadra, Ark.
Colorado State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	S. G. Fosdick, Box 1372, Denver, Colo.
Florida State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Tony Entenza, Waldo, Fla.
Georgia State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Jerome Jones, 14½ N. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	John H. Walker, Springfield, Ill.
Indiana State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Edgar A. Perkins, 19 Union Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	John F. Ream, Beacon, Iowa.
Maine State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Phillip J. Byrne, 35 Water st., Marlboro, Mass.
Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Frank H. McCarthy, 95 Regent st., Boston, Mass.
Minnesota State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Wm. Templeman, 489 St. Anthony st., St. Paul, Minn.
Missouri State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Clarence P. Connolly, 408 Burlington Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Henry J. Gottlob, Box 122, Newark, N. J.
New York Workingmen's Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Thos. E. Sweeney, 102 Pine st., Binghamton, N. Y.
North Carolina Federation of Labor.....	1	1	W. F. Stoner, 38 S. Main st., Asheville, N. C.
Ohio State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	John P. Sheridan, Lane and Vernon sts., Youngstown, O.
Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Sebastian H. Weaver, McSherrystown, Pa.
Porto Rico Free Federation of Workmen.....	1	1	Santiago Iglesias, Cruz 43, San Juan, Porto Rico.
Texas State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	O. A. Anderson, 4415 Avenue I, Galveston, Tex.
Vermont State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Daniel A. Bruten, 78 South st., Rutland, Vt.
Virginia State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	William A. Davis, Box 511, Norfolk, Va.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Victor L. Berger, 344 6th st., Milwaukee, Wis.
Ashland (Wis.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	James M. O'Brien, 113 Second st., E. Ashland, Wis.
Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades.....	1	1	J. B. Hewitt, Atlanta, Ga.
Atlantic City (N. J.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	John Rothwell, Box 416, Atlantic City, N. J.
Belleville (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Chas. Muendlein, 401 William st., Belleville, Ill.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Martin T. Joyce, 11 Appleton st., Boston, Mass.
Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	E. Gerry Brown, 333 Belmont st., Brockton, Mass.
Buffalo (N. Y.) United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	A. Grant, 378 Elk st., Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Anton Johannsen, 151 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati (Ohio) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	Henry Ott, 1307 Vine st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Cleveland (Ohio) United Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Harry J. Whitlam, 2478 E. 82nd st., Cleveland, O.

# viii. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
Clinton (Ia.) Tri-City Labor Congress.....	1	1	George C. Campbell, 708 South 7th st., Lyons, Iowa.
Covington (Kenton and Campbell Cos.) Ky., Trades Council.....	1	1	J. R. Lyon, 412 Fifth Avenue, Dayton, Ky.
Cumberland (Md.) Trades Council.....	1	1	F. N. Zihlman, 330 Mechanic st., Cumberland, Md.
Decatur (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Eugene Linxweiler, 112 W. Prairie st., Decatur, Ill.
Depue (Ill.) Trades Assembly.....	1	1	D. J. Farley, Depue, Ill.
Detroit (Mich.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	Gustav Dible, 263 Russell st., Detroit, Mich.
Des Moines (Ia.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	A. L. Urlick, Des Moines, Ia.
Dubuque (Ia.) Trades and Labor Congress.....	1	1	Joe Hedly, Dubuque, Ia.
Duluth (Minn.) Federated Trades Assembly.....	1	1	Joe Shartel, 320 Lake ave., North Duluth, Minn.
Eureka (Cal.) Federated Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Catherine P. Burgess, Eureka, Cal.
Fargo (N. D.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Arthur L. Fallor, Fargo, N. D.
Fort Edward (N. Y.) Trades Assembly.....	1	1	Henry Hassard, Box 100, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Granite City (Ill.) (Tri-City) Central Trades Council.....	1	1	Ben Ford, Granite City, Ill.
Iola (Kansas) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	R. W. Perkins, 823 So. Walnut st., Iola, Kansas.
Jamestown (N. Y.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	H. S. Whiteman, Box 462, Jamestown, N. Y.
Kenosha (Wis.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Edward Kleiman, Kenosha, Wis.
Kewanee (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Edward A. Whitney, Kewanee, Ill.
Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Robert S. Maloney, 121 Jackson st., Lawrence, Mass.
Lincoln (Neb.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Wm. M. Maupin, 1216 G st., Lincoln, Neb.
Louisville (Ky.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	George Kolb, 1109 21st st., Louisville, Ky.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council.....	1	1	Edward H. Basenberg, 134 Lincoln ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Minneapolis (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Thomas Van Lear, 1929 University ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Nashville (Tenn.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	M. J. Noonan, Nashville, Tenn.
Newport News (Va.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	J. B. Clindinst, 3001 Washington ave., Newport News, Va.
Newark (N. J.) Trades Council.....	1	1	John Lang, care of Thos. Mead, 66 S. Orange ave., Newark, N. J.
New Orleans (La.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	J. E. Porter, 1116 Perdido st., New Orleans, La.
New York City Central Federated Union.....	1	1	Ernest Bohm, 85 E. 4th st., New York City.
Norfolk (Va.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	James M. O'Connor, 181 Monticello ave., Norfolk, Va.
Oelwein (Ia.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	J. C. Crellin, Oelwein, Ia.
Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Louis V. Guye, 516 S. 13th st., Omaha, Neb.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Charles Leps, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Trades Council.....	1	1	C. C. Douglass, 7208 Race st., Pittsburg, Pa.
Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Edward J. Freer, 48 N. Bridge st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Central Labor Council.....	1	1	Frank Chaney, Walhalla Hall, St. Joseph, Mo.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union.....	1	1	Edward J. McCullen, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.
St. Paul (Minn.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	G. C. Collins, 318 King st., St. Paul, Minn.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council.....	1	1	J. J. O'Neill, 42½ Henry st., San Francisco, Cal.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Wm. Corless, 1112 Rock st., Scranton, Pa.
Sioux Falls (S. D.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	F. C. Lippert, 510 Cooper ave. N., Sioux Falls, S. D.
South Chicago (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	J. B. Fitzpatrick, 7012 Jackson Park ave., Chicago, Ill.

# DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION ix

Organizations.	No. of delegates.	No. of votes for each delegate.	Name and address of delegates.
South Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Ed. Glenn, South Omaha, Neb.
Spokane (Wash.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	A. E. Cooney, 1921 Nicholls ave., Spokane, Wash.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor.....	1	1	James Burns, Springfield, Ill.
Steubenville (O.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	Michael E. McSwigglin, Steubenville, O.
Superior (Wis.) Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	J. H. Somerville, 1614 N. 12th st., Superior, Wis.
Taylorville (Ill.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly.....	1	1	T. J. Downey, Taylorville, Ill.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Samuel DeNedry, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
White River Junction (Vt.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	George W. Hill, Wilder, Vt.
Wilkes Barre (Pa.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Charles Lavin, 71 Kidder st., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
Wilmington (Del.) Central Labor Union.....	1	1	Alfred R. Saylor, 510 Shipley st., Wilmington, Del.
Winona (Minn.) Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	Thos. H. Botham, 67 W. Howard st., Winona, Minn.
Zanesville (O.) Central Trades and Labor Council.....	1	1	John A. Voll, 745 Kelly st., Zanesville, O.
Drainlayers and Helpers, 10,335.....	1	1	John Cardiff, 247 S. Winchester ave., Chicago, Ill.
Double Drum Hoister Runners, 11,275.....	1	1	Robert J. Riddel, 1443 Amsterdam ave. New York City.
Federal Labor, 7426.....	1	1	R. E. Woodmansee, 105 S. 5th st., Springfield, Ill.
Federal Labor, 9316.....	1	1	William Cragon, DeKoven, Ky.
Federal Labor, 11,624.....	1	2	A. W. McCallum, 901 W. 4th ave., Spokane, Wash.
Federal Labor, 12,080.....	1	1	E. E. Barnes, Effingham, Ill., Box 543.
Federal Labor, 12,293.....	1	1	H. P. Jones, Andalusia, Ala.
Firemen's Association, 12,270.....	1	1	George B. Hargan, 414 Hartford Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Laborers', Excavators' and Rockmen's, 11,679.....	1	1	Domenico D'Alessandro, 144 North st., Boston, Mass.
Milkers' Protective, 8861.....	1	2	Marcel Wille, 3884 Mission st., San Francisco, Cal.
Newsboys' Protective, 9077.....	1	1	Thos. J. Mulkern, 22 Lynde st., Boston, Mass.
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, 9463.....	1	9	John R. Dunne, 14 Dover st., New York City.
Riggers' Protective, 11,561.....	1	1	Jos. W. McFadden, 121 Park ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rockmen's, 10,631.....	1	3	Tito Pacelli, 349 E. 114th st., New York City.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants, 11,597.....	1	1	Miss H. B. Reid, 1111 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers, 11,773.....	1	1	Miss J. T. Kelly, 423 G st., N. W. Washington, D. C.
British Trade Union Congress.....	2	1	Allan Gee, 13 Quarmley Road, Long Wood, Huddersfield, Yorks, Eng.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1	1	J. N. Bell, 4 Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Darwen, Eng.
Women's International Union Label League.....	1	1	Samuel Landers, Box 202, Hamilton, Ont.
Women's Trade Union League.....	1		Mrs. Chas. F. Hank, R'm 509, 56 F'th av., Chi., Ill.
Church and Labor (Presbyterian Church), Department of.....	1		Mrs. M.K.O. Sullivan, 1 Dudley st., Boston, Mass.
American Society of Equity.....	8		Chas. Stelzle, Room 1011, 153 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. W. J. Mathews. C. O. Billings. M. W. Tubbs. Thomas Emmerton. T. S. Morrell. N. C. Crawley. P. L. Scrtsmerl. John F. Twohy.

x. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Number of Unions.	Organizations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Votes.
84	National and International.....	199	13,869
21	State.....	21	21
62	Central.....	62	62
16	Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	16	28
6	Fraternal Organizations.....	14	3
189		312	13,983

List of Fraternal Delegates.

To British Trades Union Congress.

1895 } Samuel Gompers.  
1895 } P. J. McGuire.  
1896 } J. W. Sullivan.  
1896 } Adolph Strasser.  
1897 } Martin Fox.  
1897 } Geo. E. McNeill.  
1898 } James Duncan.  
1898 } Harry Lloyd.  
1899 } James O'Connell.  
1899 } Thomas F. Tracy.  
1900 } J. M. Hunter.  
1900 } Sidney J. Kent.  
1901 } Daniel J. Keefe.  
1901 } Eugene F. O'Rourke.  
1902 } Patrick Dolan.  
1902 } Henry Blackmore.  
1903 } Max S. Hayes.  
1903 } Martin Lawler.  
1904 } W. D. Ryan.  
1904 } D. D. Driscoll.  
1905 } John A. Moffitt.  
1905 } James Wood.  
1906 } Frank K. Foster.  
1906 } James Wilson.  
1907 } John T. Dempsey.  
1907 } W. E. Klapetzky.

From British Trades Union Congress.

1894 } John Burns.  
1894 } David Holmes.  
1895 } Edward Cowey.  
1895 } James Mawdsley.  
1896 } Sam Woods.  
1896 } John Mullinson.  
1897 } Edward Harford.  
1897 } J. Havelock Wilson.  
1898 } William Inskip.  
1898 } William Thorne.  
1899 } James Haslam.  
1899 } Alexander Wilkie.  
1900 } John Weil.  
1900 } Pete Curran.  
1901 } Frank Chandler.  
1901 } Ben Tillett.  
1902 } M. Arrandale.  
1902 } E. Edwards.  
1903 } William Mullin.  
1903 } James O'Grady.  
1904 } William Abraham.  
1904 } James Wignall.  
1905 } William Mosses.  
1905 } David Gilmour.  
1906 } Allen Gee.  
1906 } J. N. Bell.

To Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

1898 Thomas I. Kidd.  
1899 James H. Sullivan.  
1900 W. D. Mahon.  
1901 John R. O'Brien.  
1902 D. D. Driscoll.  
1903 John Coleman.  
1904 John H. Richards.  
1905 Frank Feeney.  
1906 Thomas A. Rickert.  
1907 Robert S. Maloney.

From Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

1898 David A. Carey.  
1899 David A. Carey.  
1900 David A. Carey.  
1901 P. M. Draper.  
1902 John H. Kennedy.  
1903 James Simpson.  
1904 John A. Flett.  
1905 William V. Todd.  
1906 Samuel L. Landers.

# CONSTITUTION

## OF THE

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the tolling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

#### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

#### ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 A. M., on the second Monday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of eleven members each (except the Committee on Building Trades, which shall consist of fifteen members), shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of the President; third, Report of the Secretary; fourth, Report of the Treasurer; fifth, Resolutions; sixth, Laws; seventh, Organization; eighth, Labels; ninth, Adjustment; tenth, Local or Federated Bodies; eleventh, Education; twelfth, State Organization; thirteenth, Boycotts; fourteenth, Building Trades (to which shall be referred all grievances that involve only building trades, and all other matters pertaining exclusively to the building trades).

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. The committee shall meet at such place as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct, and at such time prior to the Convention as the President may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the Convention after the third day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The Convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the Convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding Convention shall be in

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force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the delegates attending a Convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

### ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates; and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Unions, having no National or International Union, one delegate; provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to, located in one city, shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly. Only bona fide wage-workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions, shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice-Pres-

idents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SECTION 6. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

### ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or otherwise, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

### ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward on March 1st and September 1st of each year, to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be

paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "*American Federationist*" and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as may be in the possession of the respective unions.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control; and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$200.

#### ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people and to initiate whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall

notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the Convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of trade union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$4.50 per day and travelling and hotel expenses.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such is organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE X.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of

## XIV CONSTITUTION AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout: Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to September 30 preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrears are paid in full, as provided in section 2 of this Article.

### ARTICLE XI. LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies endorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the

same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the Central Body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

SEC. 9. No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the Executive Officer of the National or International Union affected.

### ARTICLE XII. ASSESSMENT IN DEFENSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding twelve weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated National or International Union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in Convention of the American Federation of Labor and in City Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

### ARTICLE XIII. DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, indorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this article.

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a Local Union and an employer which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said Council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that it be imperatively ordered that no strike or lockout shall be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council, the president of the Local Union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said Union, of which every member shall be regularly notified, to take action

# CONSTITUTION AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR XV

thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the Local Union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved.

SEC. 4. No Local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the bonded officer of the Union involved, or his order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. Each Local Union shall require their treasurer to give proper bond for the safe keeping and disbursement of all funds of the Local. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a Local Union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officer of the Local Union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits. Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits.

SEC. 7. Any Union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. In case of lockout the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the Local Union whose members are involved did not by their action or demands provoke the lockout by their employer.

SEC. 9. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the Local Union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 10. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the Union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 11. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, assessments to be restricted to

not more than five per year; and further, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

SEC. 12. That no Local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

SEC. 13. That the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

## ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Trade or Labor Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor. The books and accounts of each Federal Trade and Labor Union shall be at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be five (\$5) dollars, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificate of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central Bodies.

## ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote



**TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**  
**1906**

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**REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS**

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**FIRST DAY—Morning Session**

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**NORMANNA HALL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 12, 1906.**

Pursuant to law the regular meeting of the twenty-sixth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers at 10 o'clock a. m., in Normanna Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.

A band composed of 110 members of the Musicians' Union escorted the delegates to the convention, and after the call to order played several patriotic airs.

President Gompers: Ladies and Gentlemen—I have the pleasure of introducing to you this morning Mr. J. H. McNally, President of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, who will now address you.

Mr. McNally — Mr. Chairman and Brother Workers: It is my pleasant duty to extend to you in behalf of the Central Labor body of Minneapolis a hearty welcome to our city. There is no set of men in this country who better realize the amount of work there is before this convention than the members of our Central Labor body. We will try to make your stay, while in Minneapolis, as pleasant as we possibly can. Our entertainment may

not be as elaborate as some of the entertainments you have had in the past in other cities, but we want to assure you that the words "tainted money" will not be heard in connection with it. Not one cent of money will be spent in this entertainment that was not contributed by the trade unionists of Minneapolis. When we began preparations for your entertainment we resolved that the money for it would be secured in such a way that the man who would say one penny of it was tainted would be telling a falsehood.

I wish at this particular time, in behalf of a great number, in fact of a majority of the trade unionists of Minneapolis, to congratulate the American Federation of Labor and its Executive Council for going into politics. I wish to say further that this is the first time in the history of the State of Minnesota that the common people have got anywhere near a majority in the House favorable to their interests, and we certainly give the American Federation of Labor credit for it. When the American Federation of Labor sent out that call the city in which

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

you are meeting took the matter up, and today we have men in office in Minneapolis, who were endorsed by the State Central Committee, who are favorable to the interests of the common people. We have not had this in the past, and we cannot help congratulating the American Federation of Labor on the result of its action. In the past we have tried in our humble way to get trade unionists interested in a political way, but it was not possible to do anything until this parent body said "Rebuke your enemies and support your friends." I want to assure you that the trade union movement of Minneapolis did this, and did it loyally.

Now, my friends, I wish to say a few words in regard to the magnificent band we have here this morning. Our Musicians' Union is one of the grandest organizations we have. They contributed the music here this morning and escorted the delegates to this hall absolutely without charge. There were 110 musicians in line. This is something the City of Minneapolis never had before, and it was done for the American Federation of Labor. Before I close I wish to ask Mr. McIvor, president of the Musicians' Union to kindly come forward. I want to introduce to you a man who has done more than any other one person in Minneapolis to have the American Federation of Labor recognized, and I want to present to him on behalf of our committee these flowers as a slight token of our appreciation of what he has done.

Mr. Felix McIvor—I thank you most sincerely for this, but thank you still more for the opportunity we have had to show to the people of Minneapolis and to yourselves the loyalty of the musicians to the American Federation of Labor. We are only sorry that you objected to the length of the line of march; we would have been pleased to march all over the city to show the people our appreciation of the American Federation of Labor. We are more thankful for that opportunity than for anything else.

Mr. McNally—I desire to introduce to you a brother member of the Trades and Labor Assembly who will offer a prayer for the success of our work, Rev. George P. Magill.

At the conclusion of an eloquent prayer offered by Rev. Mr. McGill, Mr. McNally

introduced Alderman E. A. Merrill, Acting Mayor of the city, who said:

Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I esteem it a great pleasure and honor to address this great convention, representing as it does nearly two millions of the best citizens of our country, scattered throughout the United States and Canada. In looking over the convention I see that you have thoughtful faces, and I believe you will grapple with the problems that confront you, intelligently and conservatively. I wish our Mayor were here to welcome you in his happy vein, but both he and the Mayor-elect are away from the city resting after the strenuous campaign they have just gone through. But as I have been re-elected by the people by a great majority, having been endorsed by the State Federation of Labor, I feel quite at home among you, the more so that I have worked as a millwright, a machinist and a head sawyer. I could almost ask you to grant me a union card, but do not suppose that would be according to the rules.

In honoring Minneapolis with your presence you come to a city that has accorded to labor a fair share of its rights and privileges. Six or seven years ago the Council voted to have all city work done by day labor under the supervision of the City Engineer. We also ordained that eight hours should constitute a day's labor. This condition of affairs has prevailed until the present time and the result has been satisfactory. It is well to consider the progress that has been made and the reason why we can have shorter hours for labor. Take the present day locomotive. A mogul engine and half a dozen men can move one hundred and fifty miles a load that in the old times would require eight hundred men and sixteen hundred horses to thirty miles a day. My mother used to spin the yarn for our stockings. At the present time one man can run two hundred spindles and spin the yarn more evenly than she could, even though she was a good spinner. In my young days I lived in Vermont, where we used to have to sharpen the noses of the sheep to allow them to pick the grass from between the stones. Of course we did not have very much grain, but we threshed what we did have with a flail. A modern threshing machine can do 250 times as much work as we did

with that flail. It is therefore no wonder that we can do the world's work in eight hours a day. The wants of the world, as they were supplied one hundred years ago, could at the present time be supplied by working four hours a day; but men's wants have multiplied as they have been able to supply them by means of these inventions. Think of the hundreds, yes, millions of locomotive engines, the stationary engines and the water power that has been harnessed to do the work of the world. You know that a man doing sedentary work must have an hour or two of exercise each day to keep him in good form. If we keep on with our inventions as we have been doing the men who do the world's work may be able to do it in three or four hours a day—just enough to keep them in good form.

I am glad to meet this eminent gentleman who is the president of you all, and I shall be glad indeed to meet that other eminent gentleman who, with the help of President Roosevelt, succeeded in settling a strike in Pennsylvania that bid fair to be one of the most disastrous and long-continued in the history of labor. I hope you will continue to keep such wise and conservative men as your guiding stars.

I want to add a note of warning. Do not get too much unrest. Remember that we have prosperous times now; but remember also that we have waves of prosperity and waves of depression. Do not encourage too great unrest; do not change things too quickly. I do not mean in the way of politics, but do not push forward new ideas too rapidly; do not be too aggressive nor too drastic in handling the great industries of the country. Give a square deal to everybody. I was going to ask you to be thoughtful in your deliberations, but that I know you will be. I like the looks of this convention before me.

Gentlemen, I welcome you to this city and present its keys to you. I will throw away the key to the lockup, and instruct the policemen not to arrest any of you unless you try to go home too soon. Gentlemen, the city is yours. Examine our municipal building, our courthouse and city buildings combined. It cost three million dollars, including the ground. Compare that with your public buildings in Pennsylvania and New York! Go and see our beautiful capitol in St. Paul. It cost

four and one-half million dollars, including the ground. Compare it with the New York and the Pennsylvania capitols! Go and see our State University and our Chamber of Commerce. In our Chamber of Commerce more wheat is sold than in any other place on earth. Go and see Minnehaha Falls. The city is yours; I welcome you to it.

President Gompers—I wish to introduce to you a gentleman whose name has become a household word in our country. He is well known to us all, and he comes to us with fresh laurels and fresh achievements. I have the honor of presenting to you the Hon. John A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota.

Governor Johnson—Mr. President, Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, and those of you who are here incidentally: I could perhaps best express myself in the one word, Greeting, or in the two words, Greeting and Welcome. For seven or eight weeks it has been my very pleasant, or unpleasant, function to go about our great commonwealth and address great multitudes of people. If there is one thing that would have deterred my coming to this great gathering it is the fact that I might be expected to make a speech, either long or short. Speech-making has become as wearisome and laborious to me as it can possibly be to anyone who has to listen to me. But when I realized the great work undertaken by you in the interest of humanity, I certainly am willing to make any sacrifice to be with you this morning, even though I only bid you God speed.

Minnesota is indeed proud to welcome you on this occasion. We recognize that you are engaged in a movement which must necessarily in the course of time, bring much fruit to a class of people who are entitled to that fruit which ought to come through their effort. Labor is the foundation of our wealth, the cornerstone and the keystone of our prosperity. While this is the great day of organization along the line of capital and other things, the people who ought to have the most right to organize in their own behalf are the people represented by you. No one can deny the right of your people to get together to bring relief and a betterment of their conditions than the class you represent. That is the only class of people who have to go into the open market of the world and compete with all the peo-

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force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the delegates attending a Convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

### ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Unions, having no National or International Union, one delegate; provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to, located in one city, shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly. Only bona fide wage-workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions, shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice-Pres-

idents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SECTION 6. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

### ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

### ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward on March 1st and September 1st of each year, to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be

paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "American Federationist" and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as may be in the possession of the respective unions.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and security of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary. He shall deposit all moneys belonging to the Federation in bank or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, and before any moneys thus deposited can be drawn each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control; and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$200.

#### ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people and to initiate whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall

notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the Convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of trade union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$4.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such is organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE X.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of

## XIV CONSTITUTION AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout: Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in section 1 of this Article, has been paid in full to September 30 preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in section 2 of this Article.

### ARTICLE XI.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies endorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the

same has, before declaring the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the Central Body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

SEC. 9. No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the Executive Officer of the National or International Union affected.

### ARTICLE XII.—ASSESSMENT IN DEFENSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding twelve weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated National or International Union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in Convention of the American Federation of Labor and in City Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

### ARTICLE XIII.—DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, endorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this article.

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a Local Union and an employer which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said Council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that it be imperatively ordered that no strike or lockout shall be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council, the president of the Local Union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said Union, "of which every member shall be regularly notified," to take action

thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the Local Union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute: what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are: what advances, if any, are sought: what reductions are offered, if any: state the number employed and unemployed: the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved.

SEC. 4. No Local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year: and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the bonded officer of the Union involved, or his order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. Each Local Union shall require their treasurer to give proper bond for the safe keeping and disbursement of all funds of the Local. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a Local Union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officer of the Local Union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits. Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits.

SEC. 7. Any Union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. In case of lockout the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the Local Union whose members are involved did not by their action or demands provoke the lockout by their employer.

SEC. 9. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the Local Union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 10. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the Union shall be called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 11. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, assessments to be restricted to

not more than five per year: and further, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

SEC. 12. That no Local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

SEC. 13. That the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

#### ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation: provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Trade or Labor Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor. The books and accounts of each Federal Trade and Labor Union shall be at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be five (\$5) dollars, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificate of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central Bodies.

#### ARTICLE XV. AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote

Newsboys' Protective Union, No. 9,077—Thos. J. Mulkern, 1 vote.

Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, No. 9,463—John R. Dunne, 9 votes.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Union, No. 11,597—Miss H. B. Reid, 1 vote.

Stenographers, Typewriters, Bookkeepers and Assistants Union, No. 11,773—Miss J. T. Kelly, 1 vote.

We also beg to report credential for Henry Sands, representing the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Water Proof Workers. This organization has not been chartered for the one month as required by the constitution of the A. F. of L., but inasmuch as it is an international union of long standing, and has paid per capita tax to the A. F. of L. for October and November, we recommend that its delegate be seated, with 10 votes.

British Trades Union Congress—Allen Gee and J. N. Bell, 2 votes.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress—1 vote.

Women's International Union Label League—Mrs. Chas. Hank, without vote.

Pro-Sbyterian Department of Church and Labor—Charles Stelzle, without vote.

Women's National Trade Union League—Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, without vote.

On motion of Delegate Mahon, the report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted as read and the delegates named were seated.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, continued the report as follows:

The following delegates represent organizations that have not complied with Section 2, Article XI, of the Constitution, and we recommend that they be not seated until such time as the organizations shall have been placed in good standing with the A. F. of L.:

Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union—Henry C. Stein. Owe per capita tax for July, August and September, 1906, and Typographical assessment.

Car Workers' International Association—P. F. Richardson. Owe balance Typographical assessment.

Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union—P. J. Flannery. Owe per capita tax for September, 1905, and succeeding months.

Laundry Workers, International Union of Shirt, Waist and—J. W. Smiley, Nettie L. Spencer. Owe Typographical assessment.

Marble Workers' International Association of—Walter V. Price. Owe Typographical assessment.

Teamsters, International Brotherhood of—Emmet T. Flood, Thomas Barry, Peter

J. Donaghue, Lawrence A. Grace, J. E. Toone. Owe Typographical Union Assessment.

Ohio State Federation of Labor—J. P. Sheridan. Owe dues for November, 1905, and succeeding months.

Porto Rico Free Federation of Workmen—Santiago Iglesias. Owe dues for August, 1905, and succeeding months.

Vermont State Federation of Labor—Daniel A. Bruten. Owe dues for May, 1906, and succeeding months.

Virginia State Federation of Labor—Wm. A. Davis. Owe dues for June, 1906, and succeeding months.

Duluth, Minn., Federated Trades Assembly—J. Shartel. Owe dues for July, 1906, and succeeding months.

Kenosha, Wis., Trades and Labor Council—Edward Kleiman. Owe dues for June, 1906, and succeeding months.

Lincoln, Neb., Central Labor Union—Wm. M. Mauplin. Owe dues for October, 1905, and succeeding months.

Norfolk, Va., Central Labor Union. Owe dues for December, 1905, and succeeding months.

Oelwein, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly—J. C. Krelin. Owe dues for September, 1906, and succeeding months.

Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union—Charles Leps. Owe dues for July, 1906, and succeeding months.

Draftlayers and Helpers, No. 10,335—John Cardiff. Owe Typographical assessment.

Federal Labor Union, No. 9,316—Wm. Cragon. Owe Typographical assessment.

Federal Labor Union, No. 11,624—A. W. McCallum. Owe Typographical assessment.

Laborers, Excavators and Rockmen, No. 11,679—D. D'Alessandro. Owe Textile and Typographical Union assessments.

Riggers' Union, No. 11,561—J. W. McFadden. Owe Typographical assessment.

Delegate Mahon—I move that these credentials be left in the hands of the committee until the various organizations have had an opportunity to settle their per capita tax, and that a report be made later.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Farrell continued the report of the Committee on Credentials, as follows:

A protest was received from the Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, against the seating of the delegates of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers, James M. Cumming and John Mangan. The protest sets forth that their conditional charter was issued in violation of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. This organization has conform-

ed to the law, and the charter having been granted them, we therefore rule the protest out of order, and recommend that its delegates be seated with 55 votes.

Delegate Ireland—I move that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Kennedy spoke in opposition to the motion and moved as an amendment that the question of seating the delegates from the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers be deferred until the representatives of both organizations could appear before the Executive Council. (Seconded.)

The amendment was discussed by Delegate Cullen and Vice-President Duncan.

The amendment was then withdrawn and the motion to concur in the report of the committee carried.

Delegate Farrell continued the report of the Committee on Credentials, as follows:

"The following credentials are also protested:

Buffalo, N. Y. (Erie Co.), United Trades and Labor Council, A. Grant, by the District Council of Buffalo and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

New York Central Federated Union, Ernest Rohm, by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America."

President Gompers Appointed the following Committee:

Rules and Order of Business—James A. Cable, John Cannon, A. B. Lubenberg, J. C. Shanessy, J. B. Casey, William B. Macfarlane, C. L. Shamp, J. J. Fitzpatrick, John J. Pfeiffer, Cornelius Wild, John Fahy, William Gund, E. McMorrow, L. A. Grace, John Rothwell.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

## FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Law, Richardson, Winn, Flannery, Tarr, Farrell, Wulff, McSorley, Roth, Smiley, Warner Price, Donnelly Call, Freeman, Weber, Skemp, Archibald, Finger, Holton, Wilson (Jas.), Dix, Gund, Shepard, Quick, Hart, Kelly (Philip), Hawley, Heberling, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Iglesias, Rothwell, Grant, Campbell, Lyon, Zihlman, Heddy, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Bohm, Guye, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Cooney, Hill, Cragon, Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

Secretary Morrison read the following list of committees appointed by the President:

**Committee on President's Report**—Frank K. Foster, Andrew Furuseth, James J. Creamer, Thos. F. Tracy, Chas. L. Baine, P. J. McArdle, David A. Carey, W. G. Savage, E. J. Denny, Robert Glockling, Jerome Jones, Henry Ott, Wm. Templeman, S. De Nedery, M. Donnelly.

**Committee on Secretary's Report**—Thos. A. Duffy, R. A. McKee, John T. Dempsey, Geo. Powell, John Bradley, L. W. Quick, Henry Ketter, Geo. Bechtold, Thos. Donovan, H. A. Stenberg, John J. Pfeffer, Geo. H. Warner, Valentine Barie, R. W. Shephard, C. J. Harrington.

**Committee on Treasurer's Report**—W. H. Frazier, John J. Whitaker, J. D. McKinlay, J. G. Brown, Phillip Kelly, Albert Hibbert, Hugh Stevenson, Anton J. Engle, A. A. Myrup, J. J. Henry, John Cannon, A. Bablitz, C. L. Tarr, Frank Roth, P. J. Downey.

**Committee on Resolutions**—James Duncan, J. W. Kline, W. D. Ryan, J. E. Toone, W. L. A. Johnson, Geo. R. French, John Sullivan, B. A. Larger, D. D. Mulcahy, Henry C. Stein, Chas. Hank, Henry J. Gottlob, T. Paccelli, T. M. Guerin, John P. Sheridan.

**Committee on Laws**—John B. Lennon, W. B. Wilson, D. A. Hayes, Max Morris, James M. Lynch, W. D. Mahon, F. X. Hoshang, D. G. Ramsay, F. T. Hawley, Lee M. Hart, Owen Miller, Geo. F. Dunn, M. Commerford, John P. Murphy, Thos. Sweeney.

**Committee on Organization**—John Mitchell, James Wilson, Ben Commons, Frank Duffy, H. C. Barter, John Williams, Frank Butterworth, Herman Robinson, Walter West, Arthur E. Ireland, M. F. Noonan, J. G. Brown, Thomas O'Donnell, E. Gerry Brown, E. J. McCulum.

**Committee on Labels**—Jacob Fischer, Thos. A. Rickert, Martin Lawlor, Michael Colbert, J. M. Barnes, A. H. Law,

R. Schirra, Lewis Kemper, A. E. Keilington, E. T. Walls, Henry Fischer, J. L. Sullivan, Chas. Gebelein, A. Dahlman, J. M. Smiley.

**Committee on Grievances**—James O'Connell, Thos. L. Lewis, John F. Tobin, Wm. E. Klapetzky, John Golden, F. J. McNulty, Chas. Delany, H. P. Hoag, Jos. N. Weber, Hugh Robinson, C. P. Connelly, F. H. McCarthy, E. A. Perkins, A. L. Faulkner, T. J. Sullivan.

**Committee on Education**—Joseph Valentine, Llewelyn Lewis, E. L. Jordan, Chas. Dold, Lawrence Johnson, J. E. Potts, Daniel L. Russell, J. W. Norton, John Mangan, Thomas Lockwood, P. F. Richardson, W. E. Kennedy, James P. Meagher, James Wilson, Frank Speigel.

**Committee on State Organizations**—Daniel J. Keefe, James Wilson, Timothy Healy, D. D. Driscoll, A. M. Swartz, D. F. Manning, P. J. Flannery, S. G. Fosdick, Thos. Harrison, Hugh Frayne, Thos. Clark, Thos. Mellor, Wm. W. Clark, S. E. Heberling, Thos. Van Lear.

**Local and Federated Bodies**—P. H. Cummins, James P. Archibald, Ernest Bohm, R. E. Woodmansee, W. A. Davis, E. T. Flood, S. I. esias, Joseph W. McFadden, Ernest J. Dix, Martin T. Joyce, Anton Johannsen, Robert Maloney, S. H. Weaver, C. C. Douglass, Gustav Dible.

**Committee on Building Trades**—Wm. D. Huber, Stephen J. Fay, Herbert Cramp-ton, F. M. Ryan, F. J. Kennedy, F. Gegenback, Frank Feeney, Isaac Coombe, Wm. J. McSorley, Walter V. Price, J. C. Skemp, Herman Lillen, P. C. Winn, J. M. Cummins, P. F. McCarthy.

**Committee on Boycotts**—Homer D. Call, James Lucas, Wm. Penje, H. E. Gudbrandsen, Geo. W. Digel, Wm. C. Wulff, H. J. Conway, J. F. Carsey, J. W. McCain, P. H. Molloy, Hugo V. Koch, A. B. Grout, A. McAndrews, Thos. H. Flynn, Thos. J. Mumford.

First Vice-President Duncan was called to the chair during the reading of President Gompers' annual report. The delegates listened to the report with the greatest interest, and interrupted President Gompers frequently with hearty applause.

At the conclusion of the reading the report was referred to the proper committee.

The reports of Secretary Morrison and Treasurer Lennon were then read and referred to the proper committees.

The convention was then adjourned to 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 13th.

The following are the reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer:

## PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

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Minneapolis, Minn., November 12, 1906.

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

Fellow Trade Unionists: With the opening of this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, the twenty-fifth chapter of its existence will be written, and in the writing of its memorable pages in this great city of the Northwest, we are all to be engaged. That we may be imbued with the intelligence and the responsibility to write these pages aright; that they may record the doing of a work well done, that shall have its benign influence upon our people of to-day, and be of lasting benefit to human kind for all time to come, is the hope and prayer of all thinking, sincere men.

The quarter of a century of the existence of our Federation has been beset by difficulties which have often seemed insurmountable. By constant, consistent and persistent application and concentration of our efforts along trade union lines, we have steadily but surely advanced onward and upward, and have aided in the substantial improvement of the material, moral, political and social condition of the working people, aye, of all the people.

Each recurring convention of the American Federation of Labor has not only encouraged the men and women of labor, but has implanted hope for a better day, and has done much in fulfillment of that better day. Each convention has instilled thought and devised action that have pressed home upon modern society Labor's demands for justice and right. Each recurring convention has attracted the keen interest of all observers, thinkers, and all lovers of the human family. I am quite sure that all will agree that I am safe within the limits of truth in stating that at no previous convention of our great movement have hopes, courage, expectancy and interest been so thoroughly aroused and centered as upon this gathering—consummating as it does the quarter of a century of the existence of the American Federation of Labor.

Justified by experience as well as by my knowledge of the delegates that constitute the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, I not only bid you welcome to this great council, the parliament of American labor, but I feel confident that you will prove faithful, competent and true to the great trust reposed in you by the tolling masses of America. Coming as you do fresh from the fields of industry, the factory, the work-shop, the mills and the mines, in close touch with the wealth-producers, fully conscious of the wrongs they endure and keenly feel, fully realizing the rights and justice to which they so naturally aspire, none are placed in a position to deal so capably and effectually with the solution of these problems as are you, my fellow-delegates. Too many of the burdens and the wrongs of ages, the result of prejudice, bigotry and greed, are yet borne by the myriads of workers. Despite the progress and achievements, it is the mission and the bounden duty of the much-abused, misunderstood and misrepresented organized labor movement of our country and our time to lighten burdens, abolish wrong and attain the rights too long denied.

The composite character of our movement is made up of workers, not shirkers. We realize the duty of man to work, to produce wealth, not merely for existence, but that shall contribute toward and bring as its own reward, all those necessities and contributory elements which go to make up the highest possible developed manhood and citizenship; that shall accord the fullest happiness, equality and right to womanhood; that shall throw its protecting arm around the young and the innocent

children, safeguard them from cupidity and avarice and give them the fullest opportunity of the home, the schoolroom, the playground—the opportunity of growing into the intelligent, humane, and liberty-loving manhood and womanhood of the future.

Without detracting one iota from any association, there can be no question among thinking men that the modern labor movement has done, is doing, and will undoubtedly do, more in the interest of mankind and to humanize the human family than all other agencies combined. Although primarily devoting our efforts to our great membership, yet there can not be a declaration made or an action taken for the protection, advancement and improvement of our own membership but which will have a corresponding beneficent effect, not only upon the yet unorganized workers, but upon all the masses of the people.

Yet, despite the necessary beneficent results which follow and have their being from the result of our movement, it is attacked and vilified as is no other institution on earth. Its achievements are belittled, its motives aspersed, its mistakes magnified, its driftwood held up as the highest type of the manhood it develops. While we can expect nothing better than antagonism, vicious and malicious misrepresentation at the hands of those who represent neither conscience nor humanity, but rather greed and avarice, and whose only object is the almighty dollar, yet we have the right to insist upon fair treatment in the discussion of the labor movement we have the honor to represent. We may not perhaps reasonably object to those who oppose our movement, making their opposition manifest, but we have the right to protest, and do most emphatically, against the wilful and malicious misrepresentation of our movement and the philosophy upon which it is based.

Nothing has been brought to Labor upon a silver platter. The progress and achievements, the material advantages secured, have been those which Labor conquered by organization, by self-sacrifice, by consequent growing intelligence and determination of the wage-workers themselves. That this has proven true in the past is clearly manifest, and it follows that by a close adherence to that course in the future will the toiling masses daily draw nearer the full noon-day of their disenfranchisement. Conscious of the duty devolving upon us, thoroughly imbued with high aims and noble purposes, and satisfied beyond all peradventure of final triumph, let us all nerve ourselves to the high resolve to approach our labor, to dare and do that which will bring light, hope, and encouragement into the lives and the homes of our people.

It is made the duty of the president of the Federation to submit an annual report of his acts and doings, the work in connection with the general labor movement, the progress, if any, which has been made, and all matters pertaining to the welfare of labor. It is, perhaps, needless to say here that to which I have often called attention, that notwithstanding my earnest desire to carry out this command, it is utterly impossible, not only for the reason that all the actions and the work can not be detailed or referred to, time and space forbidding, but also for the further fact that much of that which I might otherwise report has by custom become to be incorporated in the report of the Executive Council. I shall, however, as succinctly as I can, report to you upon some of the most important subjects which should receive your attention and which, I hope, may receive your careful and fraternal consideration.

#### TRADE UNION GROWTH.

During the fiscal year ending September 30, 1906, we issued from the American Federation of Labor the following charters:

International Unions.....	6
State Federations.....	4
City Central Bodies.....	53
Local Trade Unions.....	167
Federal Labor Unions.....	87
Total.....	317

The charters issued to international unions were as follows: Lake Pilots' Protective Association of the Great Lakes, Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada, Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, Steel Plate Transferrers' Association of America, Inter-

**national Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters (re-issued), Switchmen's Union of North America.**

**State Federations as follows: Colorado, North Carolina, Maryland, West Indies.**

The City Central Bodies receiving charters within the year will be given in detail in the Secretary's report. The titles of all our affiliated organizations, and the names and addresses of their executive officers, are published regularly in the directories we print and circulate semi-annually.

There were affiliated to the American Federation of Labor by charter, September 30, 1906:

International Unions.....	*119
State Federations.....	36
Central Labor Bodies.....	533
Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	759

From this report and from the financial report, which will be submitted to you, it will be observed that despite the bitter antagonism of the worst elements in the capitalist forces and the relentless war upon our movement which they have undertaken to wage, as well as the attempt of those who mask under pretended friendship for labor, and their efforts at undermining and dividing our organization, our movement steadily forges to the front, is augmented by large numbers of the previously unorganized, and by affiliation brings into the fold of our brotherhood international, state, city and local unions.

#### OUR MOVEMENT NOT PERFECT, BUT PROGRESSIVE.

The stoutest advocates and defenders of the trade union movement and our Federation do not pretend that we have reached the acme of perfection.

That the trade union movement and our Federation is the highest and best developed working class movement thus far evolved, no thinking man can successfully dispute.

That we are improving and perfecting our organizations and making them more effective to protect and promote the best interests of all the toilers in every field of activity and opportunity, is clearly manifest.

#### TRADE UNIONS NATURAL DEVELOPMENT.

There are some who would divide existing forces of organized labor under the pretense that the trade union movement does not expand its effort to cover all the workers of a given industry, who would dismember our trade unions of to-day under the delusive notion that all the workers in a given industry, regardless of trade or calling, could then be organized into what they are pleased to term an industrial union. They evidently imagine that the trade union movement was "made to order" in a mold, that it is a fixture. They are entirely oblivious of the fact that the trade union movement in its origin, growth, workings and development is, primarily and historically, the movement of the wage-workers, by the wage-workers, for the wage-workers; that its growth and expansion are apace with the growth and advancement of the wage-earners, and that the co-operation of the workers in a given industry and of all industry must come through a natural, orderly and well-defined course as a result of necessity and experience.

The trade union movement sets no hard and fast lines for itself. It reckons with the workmen as they are, and not as it would wish them to be. It undertakes to deal with them and the problems confronting them so that they may make, as they are making, the trade union movement broader, more comprehensive and effective for their own good as well as for the common good of all.

In the past, aye, even in our own time, we have witnessed the inauguration of movements of a so-called industrial character and which proved to be movements that

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\*The 119 international unions above enumerated consist of approximately 27,500 local unions of their respective trades and callings.

did not move, the most conspicuous of which was the Knights of Labor, whose policy of industrialism and antagonism to the trade union movement proved its own undoing.

Our experience has demonstrated that drastic efforts to prematurely bring workmen of kindred trades into co-operation or amalgamation have aroused greater hostility and resentment and driven them farther apart. The policy pursued by our movement is to encourage the feelings of amity and fraternity among the men in the different organizations of labor of a given or a kindred industry, and to inaugurate an alliance so that in time an amalgamation may result in one comprehensive organization. The number of affiliated organizations under the titles of "International Unions" and "Amalgamated Associations" now in existence, in which the fullest development on this line has been established, is the best testimony of the wisdom and the practicability of the course and policy pursued by the trade union movement for which the American Federation of Labor stands. Recent doings of so-called "industrialists" present the other view. Who can hesitate in his choice?

#### **CITY CENTRAL BODIES—THEIR IMPORTANCE AND DUTY.**

The general and public discussion of the needs and the demands of Labor is in the several localities pressed home upon the people in their respective vicinities by our local labor movement, the central bodies and state federations. Our international trade unions and the American Federation of Labor are dependent upon local central bodies to carry out the programme or policy decreed by the general labor movement. The financial support which central bodies contribute is necessarily meagre, for by their very nature and make-up a large revenue can not be expected from them; but the practical assistance they can and generally do render the labor movement in executing the plans devised for the protection and promotion of the interests and rights of the toiling masses is incalculable. They are not only the local municipal councils of industry dealing with sociological problems, but they are also the concrete power to enforce and execute within the jurisdiction of their existence the judgment of the highest court in the realms of labor of America, the American Federation of Labor.

In many countries there are numerous central bodies similar to those on our continent, but in none is there that close affiliation, that common concert of action, that general manifestation of fraternity and solidarity to carry into execution the general aims and aspirations of labor, as are found in the American Central Labor Unions, Trades Assemblies, Local Federations, in fact, all local Central Bodies known by any name.

Having so high an estimation of the great opportunities and power for good of our central bodies, realizing the splendid work which they perform, we can not be unmindful that in a number of instances, not a large number, but quite too many, there has been a disregard for the general polity, the decisions rendered, and the constitutional rights and declarations of international trade unions and of the American Federation of Labor.

Of course, no one having experience in our movement and who is a faithful, thinking trade unionist, could expect, or would hope to see the men of labor become absolutely plastic, and that upon a course being determined by the American Federation of Labor absolute conformity and compliance by all our fellow-unionists would immediately result.

In a voluntary movement such as ours differences of opinion resulting from local conditions and environments may often conduce to divergent action. So long as such actions find their manifestations in local movements and not essentially in conflict with the general interests and rights which are not hostile to declared policies, decisions and the constitutional law of the American Federation of Labor, they should not only be left free to act, but should be encouraged in their independent course. When, however, the final word has been spoken by the court of last resort of Labor, composed of the representatives of the intelligent organized wage-earners of America, to these at least conformity by our central bodies is essential to the safety and the well-being of the labor movement.

The constitution of the American Federation of Labor does not forbid a local belonging to an international unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor from being represented in a central body, providing the international is not hostile to the

trade union movement or to the American Federation of Labor. We aim so to conduct our movement as to benefit our fellow-workers, organized and unorganized, affiliated or unaffiliated, and to endear the American Federation of Labor to them, so that the unorganized may realize the advantage of participating in the benefits and may share the responsibilities of associated effort, and that thereby the organized but unaffiliated international unions may take their places in the family of international trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. But no central body should under any circumstances give representation or encouragement to any local organization which for any reason has seceded, or has been suspended from, or has demonstrated its hostility to, a bona fide international union, and especially when such an international union is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. It is gratifying to be in a position to report that there is a constantly increasing manifestation of loyalty and faithful adherence by our central bodies to the general trend, policy, decisions and laws of the American Federation of Labor, but the greatest good can not be accomplished nor the largest degree of success achieved so long as there is even one central body which for any reason hampers or blocks the consummation of the attainment of the common concert of action.

It is also gratifying to be enabled to state that a very large number of our central bodies have adopted the recommendation made by the last convention of incorporating in their constitutions provisions specifically setting forth the time when adjournment of the meeting must take place: that no special meeting of the body shall be held within twenty-four hours from the time of any regular meeting; and they have thereby relieved themselves from the complaints indulged in, whether justifiedly or not, that meetings were sometimes purposely prolonged beyond a seemly hour, when a number of delegates were forced by circumstances to leave the meeting, when, it was alleged, some of the most important business was transacted. The matter is again here mentioned in the hope that all central bodies will soon adopt a similar law upon the subject.

The central bodies are so important a part of our labor movement, they have done so much, are in a position to accomplish so much more, and our appreciation of them is so great, that I can not fail to urge upon them to take such action as will insure the greatest degree of perfection and efficiency for the common good of all.

#### OUR LOCAL UNIONS—THE DEFENSE FUND.

A number of our local trade unions and federal labor unions have consolidated and brought about larger membership in a lesser number of our directly affiliated locals, while a score or more have become attached to existing or newly-formed internationals. The laws governing the defense fund have been liberally interpreted and administered and aid given our directly affiliated locals in contests in which they were engaged. These have been of substantial benefit in aiding the members of these locals in maintaining themselves during contests, largely achieving the purpose for which these trade disputes were inaugurated; but by far, the greater benefit to the members has been, that because of the defense fund they have necessarily placed themselves in direct and prompt communication with our office, which has enabled us to give them the benefit of our advice and experience. In addition, it may be said that many of the conditions demanded by our men have been secured by our organizers being directed to proceed to the disturbed district, by whose aid they were achieved without cessation of work, while at other times beneficent results have been secured through a conciliatory policy and the adjustment of the contest.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

A number of affiliated international organizations and also some local unions labor under a mistake as to the financial assistance to which they are entitled under both Articles X and XIII of our constitution. One international union appealed for financial assistance from the defense fund created specifically for the members of local trade and federal labor unions as provided in Article XIII. On the other hand, some local trade and federal labor unions appealed for support under the assessment provision of Article X. Of course, in the first instance the claim is based clearly upon a misapprehension of the provisions of Article XIII, but in the second the language is likely to mislead. It provides that the Executive Council has the power to declare

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an assessment "in the support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lock-out."

The word "organization" does not distinguish between national or international, local trade or federal labor unions, though the purpose of the article is clearly intended to be for national and international unions engaged in protracted trade disputes, while Article XIII was established specifically and exclusively in the interests of the local trade and federal labor unions.

With a view of removing any doubt as to the intention of the law, I recommend that the word "organization" in Section 1, Article X, be stricken out, and the words "national or international union" be substituted in lieu thereof.

I also recommend that Article X be transposed to become Article XII, and that Articles XI and XII become Articles X and XI, respectively, and that the caption of the transposed Article XII be changed to read as follows: "Assessment in Defense of National and International Unions."

### CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

It is with extreme gratification that I can report to you that the labor movement of Canada is growing and fully keeping pace with the movement on the remainder of the North American continent. Other than the fact that at the last meeting of the Dominion Trade and Labor Congress the clear-cut trade union movement with all that it stands for was emphatically and clearly set forth, there is no especial feature requiring reference or comment at this time. The fraternal delegate from our Canadian fellow-unionists, Mr. Samuel Landers, is with us, and in his formal address to this convention he will unquestionably deal comprehensively with any essential features to which your attention may be necessary.

We have continued to our Canadian brothers our annual financial assistance for legislative purposes as well as our organizer directly commissioned by the American Federation of Labor and those from our affiliated unions. There is now almost entirely eliminated the element in Canada which undertook to divide the organized workers of the Dominion from those of all America. It must be a source of pride to us all to know that now, as never before, the hosts of organized labor of the American continent recognize the identity of their interests and stand shoulder to shoulder in the common bond of unity and fraternity in defense and for the promotion of the common rights of and justice due to all.

### PORTO RICAN SITUATION.

The organization of the working people of Porto Rico has been largely extended. Early in the year an advance in wages was secured for a large number of workmen both in the industries and in agriculture. Later a general strike occurred among the agricultural laborers. The same was endorsed by the Executive Council as provided by the constitution and the sum of \$4,044 transmitted to them in their support.

It was reported to us, that, owing to brutal attacks of the police who broke up meetings of peaceable workmen who were on strike; to the personal attacks and assaults on our men, it was impossible for the strikers to counsel with each other and hold meetings and that they were therefore compelled to declare the strike off. Formal complaint was lodged here, reciting in detail, the action of the police and the authorities at Porto Rico. These were forwarded by me to the President, who sent a copy of them to the Porto Rican authorities, and the principal officer in charge of those alleged to have been guilty of tyrannical and brutal conduct. They made answer denying the charges in toto. These were transmitted by the President to me. I forwarded copies to our representatives in Porto Rico, who answered, controverting each point and re-asserting in detail every charge and allegation made in the first instance, all of which was formally sworn to. These in turn I transmitted to the President who has them under consideration. All the documents in the case will be turned over to the proper committee to whom this matter will be referred.

The people of Porto Rico, and particularly the working people of that island, should continue to receive our earnest solicitude, sympathy and support in their efforts for the amelioration of their condition, and for the attainment of their rights under our republic.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

### PRINTER'S EIGHT-HOUR CONTEST AND VICTORY.

The International Typographical Union has practically enforced the eight-hour work-day in that trade. It has been involved in a strike of its members since September 1, 1905. In a recent letter Secretary Bramwood, of the I. T. U., writes that "since that time at least 200 of our local unions have had trouble on this account. Some of them were out for only a day or two. We have had about twelve thousand men upon the strike roll from the first of this year. \* \* \* Of the two hundred or more unions involved in the eight-hour difficulty, at least one hundred were completely successful. \* \* \* We, therefore, have five thousand on strike, two thousand working under unexpired contracts, and over thirty-nine thousand enjoying the eight-hour day. Our success has been achieved by the unions that are still fighting for the eight-hour day, and the outlook for their ultimate victory is excellent."

The strike has now been on nearly fifteen months, the membership cheerfully contributing for nearly a year ten per cent of their earnings which has been recently reduced to seven per cent. As an evidence of the spirit of the international union, I desire to quote a resolution adopted at a conference called by President Lynch of the presidents of the several unions in strike-bound cities, and which resolution was subsequently endorsed by the I. T. U. convention by unanimous vote:

"Resolved, That the chairman and secretary of the meetings of presidents and representatives of presidents of unions on strike convey to the eight-hour committee of the International Typographical Union Convention the judgment of the struck city representatives that there shall be no cessation of the vigorous prosecution of the eight-hour strike until the shorter work day is established in every city under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union."

"Experience has invariably shown that with the reduction in the hours of labor has come material, intellectual and moral improvement in the condition of the workers. Despite this self-evident fact, however, our opponents have never halted in their claim that more leisure from the burdens of daily toil would prove the incentive to its abuse and the indulgence of intemperate and immoral habits. Labor realizing that neither argument nor proof convinced our opponents, changed its first declaration of "Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Rest, and Eight Hours for Recreation and Improvement," to "Eight Hours for Work, Eight Hours for Rest, and Eight Hours for What We Will."

In the inauguration of this strike of the printers, they adopted as their watchword: "We propose to sell to the employers eight hours out of twenty-four, and we will do as we please with the remaining sixteen."

That watchword has been changed as follows:

"We are selling to the employer eight hours out of twenty-four, and we are doing as we please with the remaining sixteen."

This altered watchword shows at once the change that has come in the printing trade, the practical achievement of the eight-hour day.

From the result of the assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor we have contributed to the strike fund of the I. T. U. the sum of \$52,619.12. Though it is a small sum when compared to the amounts expended for that contest, yet it was an earnest of our desire to be helpful to our brothers engaged in one of the greatest contests ever conducted by a trade union. And its great benefit was that our contribution came at a time of great moment.

The union printers deserve the highest commendation for the splendid struggle which they have made and are making and for the great achievements they have won. Whatever may come or go, the International Typographical Union has irrevocably established the great boon of the eight-hour work-day in the printing craft.

### TEXTILE WORKERS' ADVANCEMENT.

The textile workers of our country were for years compelled to suffer reduction in wages. They came to look with resignation upon each recurring season with its attendant reduction in wages. Encouraged by the declaration of our Boston convention relative to wage-reductions, they took heart and firmly resolved to resist. It was a great contest in which much suffering was endured; but aided

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financially and morally by our movement, their contest ended by agreement. Since then they have secured substantial increase in wages, and this in turn has extended the power and influence of the organization of the trade until its members and their organization itself are in a position to undertake the further extension to the entire craft of the beneficent influences of the organization. You feel, I am quite convinced, pride and satisfaction at having been, to a considerable degree, instrumental in aiding in bringing about so marked a change in the conditions of the textile workers. I may add that they hold in grateful and revered remembrance the efforts which we have made in their behalf. As the workers in one industry are dependent upon the others, so will the textile workers require, as they will also be enabled to give, the assistance in every way within their and our power in the interests and for the advantage of all.

## UNIVERSAL EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY.

In view of the great productive power of our people, the great concentration of industry and development and use of machinery and the propelling power in industry, the thought that always presses home to the toiling masses must inevitably be a reduction of the hours of labor to the establishment of a general enforcement of the normal work day of eight hours.

There can be neither justification nor excuse in our time for longer deferring the ideal and practical universal work day of eight hours. Neither industry nor economy requires a longer work day. As a matter of fact, the history of industry demonstrates beyond cavil or doubt that an eight-hour work day brings in its wake greater industrial development and commercial expansion, a higher and a better manhood, and makes for the social uplift.

I recommend that a special committee of this convention be created for the purpose of giving its special attention to this subject for the general enforcement of an eight-hour work day.

## LABOR'S "NO WAGE REDUCTION" POLICY, WISE AND HUMANE.

To-day labor is very generally employed. From the authentic reports received at our office the state of unemployment would indicate that whereas for the year 1905 the unemployed was about three per cent, yet from the indications for the present year it will be about two and three-quarters per cent. Of course, so long as there is one wage-earner unemployed through no fault of his own, so long is there a great wrong from which he suffers, and just so long will it be the mission of the trade union movement to right it.

In this world of ours, and especially in our own country, with the wonderful fertility and extent of our land, the magnificent ingenuity of our people, and particularly the tremendous energy and industry of our workers, there should not be any workers who are workless.

Some have taken umbrage to their souls and loudly proclaimed that they are the cause for the better general conditions of employment of the working people of our country. Without discussing the hypothesis upon which they base these claims, we assert and emphatically re-affirm that whatever improvement in a material, moral, social, and political way has come to the toiling masses of America, is due to their own efforts in their more thorough organization, their higher intelligence and their positive determination to aid and stand by each other in the contention and struggles for the common uplift.

It was but a few years ago when the working people of our country were confronted with a condition similar to that which was previously repeatedly presented to the toilers in similar situations. Had we acquiesced or consented to the policy presented to us by the representatives of the captains of industry, we would have experienced all the poverty, misery and suffering incident to lack of employment, and a constantly decreasing opportunity for employment resultant from reductions in wages, one following close upon the other.

It is due to the firm and unequivocal declaration of America's organized workers, and their positive repetition since, that wage reductions will be resisted to the uttermost, that we have averted the usual industrial crisis and emerged from it with greater industrial and commercial activity than ever before.

In several countries the people are confronted with the great problem of the immense number of unemployed workers. In some form or other they are endeavoring to ascertain the cause and to find a means to assuage it. Often in the history of our own country have our people been confronted with the same problem.

If we adhere firmly to the policy, establish and maintain it as a fixed principle in the industrial affairs of America, that at any and all hazards we will resist any attempt at wage reductions, we shall establish not only a new economic principle, but a new philosophy by which industrial panics and crises will be obliterated, and we shall set an example for the whole world to follow.

A reduction in wages compels retrenchment in the household economy of the workmen affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming power which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the very articles theretofore used and consumed. Then follow reductions in wages, resulting as in the first instance; and this process of wage reductions, of retrenchment in household economies, of more discharges from employment ensues, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering, stagnation and an industrial panic, until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins.

There is neither economy nor wisdom, judgment nor humanity, in such misconduct and misconception of industry's affairs or duties. And if, perchance, our captains of industry fail to profit by the lessons and experience of the past, then at least the wage-earners of America will teach the lesson from which the human family will reap untold blessings.

It is not presumed that all of Labor's contentions and struggles can result in immediate victory; yet none can dispute that every justified battle undertaken by Labor has been fraught with advantage, and that particularly every defensive struggle of Labor's rights has had a potent influence to check deterioration in the condition of the workers.

Employers will hesitate long before inaugurating an industrial struggle when they are conscious of the fact that the toiling masses will defend any encroachment upon their standard of life against their being forced back from the position they now occupy in civilization.

If labor shall resist all attempts at reductions in wages, some battles may be lost; but these would be reduced to a minimum in the same degree as it is clearly understood that it is our firm resolve that we will rather resist and lose than not to resist at all.

At present we are confronted with no immediate danger or threat that the employers of labor contemplate reductions in wages. There is not now even an excuse for such a course. It, therefore, all the more commends itself to our judgment that during this year of comparative industrial tranquillity and more general employment of our people, that we write on our banners, beside the watch words and slogans which have carried the toilers along the road of progress to victory, that which for ages has been the missing word in our social progress: "No reduction in wages for American labor; we will resist to the uttermost."

#### CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

At the Pittsburg convention an agreement was entered into between the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers to the effect that each organization should select representatives to meet in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., on January 25, 1906, and that I should meet with them in an advisory capacity. The meeting was held in Indianapolis on that date, and representatives of both organizations were present. This conference remained in session nearly a week, the controversy was discussed by both sides and propositions were submitted, but upon which no agreement was possible.

Acting in an advisory capacity a proposition was submitted by me to the representatives of both organizations, which is as follows:

"That a trade agreement be entered into so that co-operation and unity may be accomplished with the ultimate object of amalgamation." This proposition was lost.

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I next submitted the following proposition:

"That the duly constituted international officers of both organizations shall within thirty days submit to their respective memberships, the following questions:

- (a) Shall the officers of the U. B. and the A. W. arrange, subject to ratification, terms for amalgamating both organizations?
- (b) Shall a trade agreement be entered into by the officers of the U. B. and A. W.?"

These propositions were both lost.

Every effort was made to bring about an amicable arrangement and understanding between the representatives of both bodies but without avail, and the difference stands now in identically the same position that it was in at the time of the Pittsburg convention.

### SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

The last convention adopted the report of the committee which called for the selection of two representatives of each organization to meet in conference and they to agree upon the selection of a fifth person, who should act as umpire; and a desire was expressed by both sides to this controversy that the President of the American Federation of Labor should act in such capacity.

The conference was held in Erie, Pa., covering a period of three days and no agreement was reached between the contending parties. In view of a contest existing between the organizations and their employers, it was deemed inappropriate to make an award pending those contests. Since then, my time has been so completely taken up with matters of the most momentous character that it has been absolutely impossible for me to carefully examine the testimony and to make a fair, impartial or comprehensive report or award.

### EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

At our request Congressman Gardner, of New Jersey, introduced our perfected Eight-Hour Bill. With the legislative committee I appeared before the Committee on Labor of the House, to which the bill had been referred.

We were asked if we desired to submit evidence or arguments in support of the bill. Recognizing that all which could be said either in favor of or in opposition to the bill, had already been presented to previous congresses; that the same was in the official printed hearings, we declined. We called attention to these hearings and records, as well as to the questions which the same committee of the last congress asked the Department of Commerce and Labor to investigate and answer, and which were answered in the form that they were incapable of intelligent response.

Realizing further the policy of the opposition to our bill, we believed we were justified in taking no further time, and we insisted that no further time should be given to the opposition, for the reason they could not submit a new thought or a new fact upon which to base their opposition.

The committee, however, made up as it was, by the Speaker hostile to the interests of labor, ordered hearings of which a number were held.

The representatives of the hostile interests were given unlimited time, and finally exhausting themselves, one of their leading counsel was permitted to deliberately sit down and read the testimony and arguments printed in the hearings of the committee in previous congresses, reading "ancient history" in order to kill time and to try thereby to kill the bill.

By a mere accident the minority members of the committee had a momentary majority of the quorum present, and upon their vote the bill was ordered to be reported to the House with recommendation that it pass.

The bill was reported favorably but too late in the session to permit its consideration.

The bill will be in that position at the coming session of Congress.

It is recommended that the passage of the bill in the House and Senate and its enactment into law be urged with all the insistency and influence and power that we can bring to our command.

**EIGHT-HOUR LAW VIOLATIONS.**

It will be remembered that we have often had occasion to file complaints with the various departments of the Federal Government on account of the violations of the provisions of the Eight-Hour Law, and that particularly since the Judge-Advocate General of the Army gave it as his opinion that "it is not the duty of the Secretary of War to institute proceedings for the violations of the act of 1892 (eight-hour law)," the heads of the various departments have been guided by that opinion.

This matter was presented to the President in letters and in Labor's Bill of Grievances. The President issued an order directing that when complaints are made of the violations of the eight-hour law that it be referred to the Commissioner of Labor, by him investigated and the result to be presented to the heads of departments under which the alleged violation occurred. The President issued a subsequent order, under date of September 19, of which the following is a copy:

**EXECUTIVE ORDER.**

I. All Departments of the Government under the supervision of which public works are being constructed are hereby directed to notify the representatives stationed at such public works to report at once to their respective Departments all cases in which contractors or sub-contractors on works now under construction have required or permitted laborers or mechanics in their employ to work over eight hours in any one calendar day.

II. All Government representatives in charge of construction of public works are further directed that it is part of their duty to report to their respective departments each and every case in which laborers or mechanics are required or permitted to work over eight hours a day on the works under supervision of such Government representatives. Wherever reports showing work in excess of eight hours a day are received by any department they are to be referred to the Department of Justice for appropriate action.

III. All departments of the Government under the supervision of which public works are being constructed by contract are further directed to have their respective legal officers prepare and forward to the President a list of such statutes and executive orders as have a direct bearing on contracts for the construction of public works, and with which bidders on such works should be made acquainted.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, September 19, 1906.

It will be observed that the President upholds Labor's contention that it is the duty of the officers of our government to enforce the eight-hour law and to prosecute its violators.

**ANTI-INJUNCTION MEASURES.**

Early in the first session of this Congress Mr. Little, of Arkansas, introduced in the House our old bill to limit and define the issuance of injunctions, the necessity for which had grown out of the abuse of the injunction process in labor disputes. In consequence of later and still further invasion by some of the courts of the rights and liberties of the working people both as workers and citizens, we were advised by competent counsel that our old bill, if enacted, would prove insufficient and ineffective. With the consent of the Executive Council the Hon. Thomas C. Spelling, an attorney of high legal attainments, drafted a bill comprehensive in scope and character. The same was approved by the Executive Council and at our request was introduced in the House by Congressman George A. Pearre, of Maryland.

Together with Mr. Spelling and other representatives of labor, I appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House, Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, conspicuously leading the opposition to Labor's contention and aiding the attorneys who represented the opponents to Labor in our demand for a recognition of the principle and right of being guaranteed equality with all other citizens before the law in the courts of our country.

In connection with the efforts to secure relief from the abuse of the injunction process and particularly in labor disputes, we are confronted with the evident good intentions of some Congressmen and others, who seem to favor a bill that would provide the giving of "notice" to the other party before an injunction is issued. While upon the surface this suggestion has all the appearance of fairness, yet it will be observed that it provides the legal statutory authority for the issuance of injunctions, as well as making the judge, sitting as a court of equity, the arbiter of the questions in dispute.

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We protest against the issuance of these injunctions, for they have no warrant in law and are the result of judicial usurpation and judicial legislation rather than of Congressional legislation.

In all things in which workmen are enjoined by the process of an injunction during labor disputes, if those acts are criminal or unlawful, there is now ample law and remedy covering them. From the logic of this there is no escape.

No act is a crime unless there is a law designating it and specifying it to be a crime.

No act is unlawful unless there be a law on the statute books designating and specifying it to be unlawful; hence, it follows that,

No act is criminal or unlawful unless there is a law prohibiting its commission, and it further follows that,

An injunction never was intended to apply and never should be applied, and in fact never is applied in such cases, other than in disputes which arise between workmen and their employers.

It is agreed by all, friends and opponents alike, that the injunction process, beneficent in its inception and general practice, never should, and legally cannot, be applied where there is another ample remedy at law.

Again we assert that Labor asks no immunity for any of its men who may be guilty of any criminal or unlawful act.

It insists upon the workers being regarded and treated as equals before the law with every other citizen; that if any act be committed by any one of our number, rendering him amenable to the law, he shall be prosecuted by the ordinary forms of law and by the due process of law, and that an injunction does not lawfully and properly apply and ought not to be issued in such cases.

The injunction process as applied to men engaged in a dispute with employers, includes the allegation of criminal or unlawful acts, as a mere pretext, so that the lawful and innocent acts in themselves may also be incorporated and covered by the blanket injunction. And the performance of the lawful and innocent acts in themselves despite the injunction renders them at once guilty of contempt of the court's order which is summarily punished by fine or imprisonment, or both.

It is common experience that a long period of agitation and teaching is required to obtain any legislative relief from established wrong and oppression.

While no federal statute corrective of judicial excesses in the use of the injunctive process can be reported, yet there can be no doubt that progress has been made toward that desirable consummation. Most of the state courts, and some of the United States courts are now giving more attention to the emphatic protests of organized labor and weighing more carefully the arguments presented by attorneys representing Labor, as well as those of publicists, against the disposition to interfere by a resort to this extraordinary process in trade disputes.

But we must not, as we value our dearest rights and most important interests, relax our efforts because of the check thus given by our educational work.

While we have caused the judiciary to stay its hand occasionally and to be less ready to usurp legislative functions by the enactment of these special prohibitory decrees, the fact must not be overlooked that the corporations and others who have benefited by abuses of judicial process and opposed us at every step in our efforts to obtain anti-injunction legislation have not been idle, and will not be. We must continuously and persistently press upon one Congress after another, session after session, our claim for the rectification of this abuse.

There has been a constantly increasing reflex action among the people, especially among the more intelligent class, favorable to our side in this contention. While the basest of motives have in many cases stood in our way, greater obstacles have been the ignorance and indifference on the part of those whose duty it was to consider our grievances and weigh our arguments.

As speech after speech is made and argument on argument presented, a greater proportion of minds become receptive, and these in turn will present our cause to others. So we confidently expect that thus in the near future the entire sordid lump of Congressional and Senatorial obstinacy will be leavened with a spirit of justice, our appeals heeded and a fair measure of relief granted.

While it is regrettable that none of our bills to limit the power of courts to issue injunctions can be reported to have passed, yet we feel that a more hopeful

spirit is justified by the situation and by many circumstances, all of which it would be difficult or impossible to set forth within reasonable space.

The particular bill endorsed by the Executive Committee, and which is commended to your favorable consideration, is the Pearre Bill, deriving its name from its introducer. Objections on alleged constitutional grounds are always urged when reformatory legislation is proposed, whether by Labor or by other forces especially if corporate interests are to be affected. But the Pearre Bill is so clearly constitutional that the principal opposition has been directed at its policy. One of its provisions forbids interference by the courts to prevent the carrying out of agreements to do lawful acts. Such have often been enjoined upon the pretext that they became illegal and amounted to conspiracies, merely because men, having met together, agreed to do those lawful acts. Thus men have been enjoined as "boycotters" from warning the public as to the inferior quality of goods, and from asking the public not to purchase goods made by a particular company or firm.

Another provision forbids the mere right to do business being considered as constituting property as a basis for issuing an injunction. Most of the abuses by the courts have arisen from the fallacious idea that the employer's right to pursue his avocation was something more than a personal right, like, for instance, the laborer's right to work for wages.

But the arguments in support of the bill cannot be here enlarged upon. They ought to be obtained, however, in printed form and studied by every trade unionist. When we, ourselves, fully understand what we require, and why, our fight will be more than half won.

A concise explanation of the bill and an answer to all objectors have been prepared under my supervision. Printed copies can be had upon application by mail to the address of the American Federation of Labor at Washington. The cost will be small.

The merits of the bill were earnestly and fully presented before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, by counsel as well as by the officers of the American Federation of Labor. The opposition, comprising many of the great labor-employing corporations and trusts of the nation, was fully represented, officially as well as by lawyers. It was clear, even to the most unfriendly members of the Judiciary Committee, that not even the array of talent opposing us could answer our arguments. We were therefore defeated, as far as the first session of the present Congress is concerned, by a resort to dilatory tactics. After two months of time-killing argument and stage play the essential provisions of the bill were referred to a subcommittee of three members. But the fight for a favorable report will not be abandoned, and sooner or later it will be won.

Together with Secretary Morrison, Vice-President O'Connell and Mr. Spelling, early in the year I had a conference with the President and some correspondence regarding this subject matter of both his recommendation and our (Pearre) bill to limit the issuance of injunctions. I have asked and have obtained from the President another conference upon the subject of injunction and other legislation of interest to Labor which, it is currently stated, he will recommend to Congress in his forthcoming annual message. The conferees with the President were Vice-President O'Connell, Secretary Morrison, Attorney Spelling and myself. The conference occurred November 7th; hence, too late to be included in this formal report.

#### **DANGER OF REVERSAL OF CHINESE EXCLUSION POLICY.**

In my reports to several conventions it became necessary to call attention to the status of the Chinese Exclusion Law and the efforts made to defeat the purpose of the effective existing law upon that subject. The situation so far as this question affected the Hawaiian Islands has been changed, so that there is not now to any appreciable extent a mooted question but that it is settled for that territory.

That the position which Labor took upon that subject last year eliminated the contention of Hawaii, and so far as it affects that island, there can be no question. But in other respects, the apprehension expressed at the Pittsburg convention in regard to the Chinese Exclusion Law has been fully borne out and still confronts us:

It is necessary to refer briefly to a few incidents having a bearing upon this subject. In his last annual message to Congress, the President recommended that our laws and treaties should be framed so as to put Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds; not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, preachers and the like, in the excepted class, but to state that we will *admit* all Chinese, except Chinese coolies, whether skilled or unskilled.

A few days thereafter a great conference was held in New York City which, from the lack of either information or understanding upon the subject, came near the point of endorsing that position. The conference finally adopted by almost unanimous vote the declaration for the enforcement of the existing satisfactory law and treaty upon the subject. It is with considerable pride that I can state that it was due to a few representatives of Labor, myself included, that the first declaration was repudiated and the latter endorsed.

A bill to change the law in accordance with the President's recommendation was introduced in the House and very seriously pressed.

Last December, with a number of friends, I had an interview with the President, when his attention was called to the fact that if his recommendation were enacted into law the entire policy of our government and people would be changed.

The existing Chinese Exclusion Law provides in general terms that all Chinese shall be excluded from the United States and its possessions. Then the law proceeds to specify those who are exempt from the operations of the law, those who may come to our shores.

The recommendation of the President would, if enacted into law, in general terms specify that *all Chinese shall be admitted* to the United States and its possessions, and it then specifies those who would be exempt, and *those who may not come*. That is, the Chinese coolies.

Your attention is called to the fact that the burden of proof now devolves upon the Chinese of the exempt classes to legally show their right to come to the United States, its territories, or its possessions.

If, on the other hand, the policy were reversed by the enactment of the President's recommendation, would devolve upon the United States to legally and conclusively show that all Chinese coolies and laborers, no matter how great the numbers, and no matter how *deceptive* their deception, who would swarm to our country or its possessions, would not be legally entitled to enter.

I have no right to say that the President has changed his opinion upon the subject as the result of the conference referred to when it was brought to his attention how difficult and almost impossible it would be to exclude Chinese coolie laborers, whether skilled or unskilled, if the burden of proof were placed upon our government, but that he *was* influenced in the new view and the new light in which the subject was placed before him, is beyond question.

That there have been a large number of Chinese coolies and laborers who have entered both the United States and its possessions since the issuance of the executive order last year, is manifest. In addition, it may be interesting to know that the Commissioner-General of Immigration testified before a congressional committee that he was directed to enforce the Chinese Exclusion Law with less rigor.

It is now currently reported that there is being negotiated a treaty between the United States and China with a view of modifying and repealing existing law. Of course, it is not the intent or purpose of our Chinese Exclusion Law to bar the coming of bona fide students, business or professional men, or those who desire to travel for pleasure or information. Experience has, however, demonstrated the necessity for such safeguards from imposition, that the essential feature for the exempt classes who may come to our shores, is that they shall clearly show that they do not belong to the excluded class, the coolies and laborers.

The American people do not object to the Chinese because they are Chinese; they know from their own experience, as well as from the experience of ages of the peoples of other countries, that the Chinese coolies and laborers can not assimilate with our race; that their civilization, and ours as well, can not co-exist; that the physical conditions, the standard of life, the progress of our people, will not only be endangered but undermined and destroyed.

We join with all our people in the desire to ensure fair treatment to those who may lawfully come to our shores from China, but the deceptive character and means

reported to by Chinese coolies and laborers so as to enable them to come to the United States and its possessions in violation of law, leave us no alternative but to emphatically enter our protest, and by all honorable means at our command, whether by law or by treaty, to prevent the reversal of our policy which now in a measure safeguards us from the possibility of being overwhelmed by the coming of the hordes of Chinese.

The matter in its entirety is submitted to you for such advice and action as your judgment and the necessities of the case require.

#### CONVICT LABOR REGULATION BILL.

The bill to enable the states to protect themselves from the evils of convict labor coming into competition with the free labor within their own borders was reported to the House and occupies that position on the calendar.

It may be necessary to repeat here briefly what has often been stated in regard to Labor's position upon the subject of convict labor. We recognize the economic wisdom and the humane purpose in finding employment for those confined in our penal institutions, but we protest against the labor of society's derelicts and unfortunates being made a source of profit for the state or its contractors to the detriment of the inmates of the state and of the people generally.

We particularly protest against that policy being pursued by any one or more states for their own profit or the profit of their contractors by dumping the products of convict labor upon the markets of the states in which the people have either partially or wholly solved that problem for themselves.

If states which now inconsiderately and inhumanly encourage crime for their own profit or for the profit of contractors were compelled to sell the product of their convicts within their own states, they would soon be confronted with the condition that would compel a better system to protect their own people from that evil.

Incidentally, it may be noted that there has always been, and is now, proportionately to population, a larger number of men convicted of crime in those states which pursue the contract system of labor as compared to other states, where the convict labor system is fairer to the people and more humane to the convicts. And it is additionally interesting to know that where a particular industry is carried on in a penal institution, a very much larger number of men are arrested, charged with, and convicted of, crime of that particular industry. In other words, the system not alone makes convicts of men who would otherwise and under other conditions continue to be law-abiding, but the tendency is also to make common misdemeanors, criminal offenses, in which long and unjust sentences are imposed, in order to furnish "convicts" to perform the particular labor in the prisons.

We should not alone direct our attention to have the states abolish the old and brutal condition of convict contract labor, but also to press to its enactment the bill before Congress by which the states may protect themselves from the unwisdom, the selfishness, and the brutal disregard in this respect of other states.

#### PANAMA CANAL LABOR.

A plain sense of duty requires that I should make a formal statement of facts relative to the changed conditions which now obtain and are in course of determination in the construction of the Panama Canal. The Panama Canal Commission, entrusted with its construction, almost at the outset assumed an attitude of indifference or hostility to the position which Labor declared to be essential and proper in regard thereto.

At the Boston convention the declaration was made in favor of the construction of the canal connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. We regarded it as the most important public work ever assumed by this or any other nation, and a resolution was adopted urging, that inasmuch as we have in our country "hundreds of thousands of laborers of the Italian and other southern races, adapted in every way to the class of work to be undertaken at Panama," that therefore, the workmen of the United States should be employed in the construction of the inter-oceanic canal.

Those in charge of the construction of the canal seemed bent upon the policy the reverse of this; in other words, they seemed to have no other conception than

that our government should become the sponsor of "cheap laborers" in this great public work. We endeavored to be of assistance to the work of the commission, and urged at several conferences that the Panama Canal be built by, and as a monument to, the ingenuity, enterprise, and industry of the American people.

In so far as Labor is concerned, the commission seems to have directed its attention to all other climes and countries rather than to our own, and has manifested its purpose to disregard the eight-hour law, upon the premise that the Panama Canal Zone is not an American possession; that the canal is not an American public work.

The Attorney-General, however, rendered a contrary opinion and held that the eight-hour law of the United States applied. Bent upon the pursuit of its policy, the commission prevailed upon those in control of legislation to try and carry out its design.

When the Urgent Deficiency Bill was under consideration in the House, a rider thereto was offered, to abolish the eight-hour law so far as it applied to the Panama Canal construction. This being new legislation, it required unanimous consent for its adoption. Objection was entered and it was ruled out. Then those in control of the House formulated a new rule and forced its adoption, permitting this special and new legislation; and, under the whip and spur of those in control, the following amendment was passed abolishing the eight-hour law, so far as it applies to the Panama Canal:

"The provisions of the act entitled 'An Act relating to the limitations of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia,' approved August 1, 1892, shall not apply to alien laborers employed in the construction of the Isthmus Canal within the canal zone."

Every effort was made to prevent the enactment and approval of this amendment, but without avail.

It will be observed that the language employed appears to abolish the eight-hour law so far as "alien" laborers are concerned; but the fact of the matter is that the eight-hour law is now dead in its practical application so far as all workmen are concerned, whether alien or American. Letters received by us from American workmen in the Canal Zone complain, that they are not only required and permitted, but are compelled, to work as much as sixteen hours a day. It is not difficult to appreciate the enormity of so long a work day, particularly in such a torrid zone and miasmatic atmosphere as prevail along the Panama Canal strip.

When it was announced last year that the Commission intended to disregard or would urge the annulment of the eight-hour law on the Panama Canal, it was also then announced in the press that the commission would employ Chinese coolies. With Vice-President O'Connell, I called upon Chairman Shonts, of the commission, to discuss his eight-hour abolition contention and to protest against the employment of Chinese laborers. We were unable to persuade Mr. Shonts from his anti-eight-hour position, but he emphatically assured us that there was no intention to employ Chinese in the canal construction, and that they would not be employed thereon.

There are now under consideration contracts for the employment of thousands of Chinese on the Panama Canal, and at wages of as low a figure as nine and a quarter cents per hour.

Labor contends that quite apart from the consideration of the policy for which our country has declared against the competition of Chinese coolie laborers with our own working people, that the laws of the land are equally binding upon and must not be violated by the Government or its agents.

The Chinese Exclusion Law provides that the Chinese laborers shall not come to the United States, its territories or possessions.

In the Attorney-General's opinion upon the eight-hour law, to which I have already referred, he held that the Panama Canal is an American public work and the eight-hour law applied thereto. If that position be true, and surely, we all affirm it, then it follows that the Panama Canal strip is American territory, American possession, and the bringing of Chinese laborers there is in plain violation of law.

We recognize the importance of and the great value involved in the construction and completion of this great enterprise, and we earnestly hope for, and will

gladly aid in, its completion; but we can but protest that the great, generous and broad-minded American people should not be placed in such a position of brutality and parsimony so far as wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment are concerned. Where our people are so liberal and fair in all things else, they can not and will not consent to assume the attitude of sordid, heartless employers.

Our fellow-workers have in their meetings and elsewhere frequently expressed their judgment upon this subject, but since the inauguration of the changed policy, this is the first convention of the American Federation of Labor. The entire subject-matter is, therefore, laid in your hands for the expression of your judgment.

#### SHIP SUBSIDY—COMPULSORY NAVAL SERVICE.

With the Legislative Committee and the representatives of the Seamen's Union, Mr. Andrew Furuseth, I appeared before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on several occasions conveying the Federation's protest against the passage of the so-called Ship Subsidy Bill, particularly upon the ground that it contained provisions which practically made conscription (compulsory naval service of seamen) a condition precedent to their employment on privately-owned vessels.

It may be necessary here to call attention to the fact that the advocates of the bill questioned the accuracy of our contention on this latter point and asserted that the naval service required, is of a voluntary character.

It is true that the language employed in the bill gives the superficial appearance that such service, if undertaken, would be voluntary; but upon an examination of the language and its practical application there is no escape from the conclusion that it means, and is intended to mean, compulsory naval service in time of peace or war as a condition upon which seamen can find employment in privately-owned vessels; in other words, that seamen would be required to sign articles enlisting in the naval reserve before they would be permitted to earn their own livelihood; to support those dependent upon them.

For your information I quote the provisions of the bill bearing upon this subject. The bill is known as Senate 529 of the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress. The provisions referred to are as follows:

"That there shall be enrolled in such manner and under such requirements as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, from the officers and men now and hereafter employed in the merchant marine and fisheries of the United States, including the coastwise trade of the Atlantic and Pacific and the Great Lakes, such officers, petty officers and men as may be capable of rendering service as members of a Naval Reserve for duty in time of war. \* \* \* These members of the Naval Reserve shall be enrolled for a period of four years, during which period they shall be subject to render service on call of the President in time of war. They shall also possess such qualifications, receive such instructions, and be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. \* \* \*

"A vessel shall not be entitled to the subvention (subsidy) above provided for unless during the period of employment in the foreign or deep-sea fisheries the following proportions of the crew of the vessel after the dates specified shall have been enrolled in the Naval Reserve." (The distinction in type is mine simply to bring out the fact conspicuously to the reader.)

The bill then proceeds to prescribe the continual increased proportion of the constantly increased number of those seamen employed in privately owned vessels "who shall have been enrolled in the Naval Reserve."

It will be observed that the bill provides that enrollment of seamen is compulsory; that it prescribes that they shall be enrolled for a period of four years, compelled to render service in time of war, and subject, in times of peace to the instructions and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. And, further, that the vessels cannot receive the subsidy unless there is a constantly increased number of seamen who shall have been enrolled in the naval service. It is not difficult to understand that if the owners of vessels can only receive the subsidy upon the condition that their seamen shall have enrolled themselves in the naval service, that these owners will insist upon their seamen signing the articles of enlistment in order that they may be employed.

In passing, it may not be amiss to say that the working men of our country, the organized working men, are no less patriotic than any of our citizens in other

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walks of life. In all the great events and vicissitudes, when the honor, the interests, and the safety of our country have been at stake, none more promptly, zealously and patriotically enlisted and offered their services and lives under the flag of the Republic than did the men of Labor. We have lost none of our love for and devotion to our country. The past is but a presage of what the toilers of America will do, should the necessity ever arise, but we cannot refrain from entering an emphatic protest against an attempt to subvert a principle of civilized government, and particularly Republican institutions, by a system of conscription and compulsory military or naval service, especially in times of peace, even if conscription and compulsory service are hidden disingenuously behind the subterfuge that they are voluntary.

The entire subject is commended to your careful consideration to determine the course which shall be pursued by your representatives.

**IMMIGRATION BILL.**

An immigration bill was discussed by Congress containing several features urged by Labor. It passed the Senate, was considered by the House, and due to the unwarranted and undignified and hostile course pursued by the Speaker and the small coterie of his followers, it was defeated. The Speaker manoeuvred the passage of a rule which, for the first time in the history of parliamentary practice, made it impossible for the members to demand a roll-call of the votes upon the question, and thus members were given the opportunity, under the lash of the Speaker, to escape their accountability to their constituents. This convention should make known to the country its position and desires upon this important question.

**DENATURED ALCOHOL FREE.**

The bill providing for the taking off of taxes of alcohol when denatured, asked for by the painters and others and endorsed by the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, has become a law, with a provision that the denaturing of alcohol shall take place in distilleries specified by the internal revenue officers of the government.

**RAILROAD MEN'S HOURS OF LABOR LIMITATION BILL.**

Thousands of the traveling public and thousands of railway employees are killed or maimed every year on our railroads. It is not generally known that railroad employees are often required to work so many hours continuously as to render them in an unconscious or semi-conscious condition; it may not be generally known that many of the so-called "accidents" on railways are primarily due to the long hours of service without sleep or rest of railroad men. Having due regard for the exigencies which arise in railroading, and realizing that in their operation a hard and fast rule of a normal work-day may not be feasible, labor being convinced that there is a specific time beyond which railroad workmen should not be required to render continuous service, caused a bill to be introduced in Congress prohibiting the employment of railway employees more than sixteen hours continuously in any one day. I regret to say that little or no progress has thus far been made on this bill. I confidently believe that you will authorize and direct every effort to be made to secure the enactment of this humane, necessary measure.

**RAILROAD ARBITRATION (1898) ACT'S ESSENTIAL FEATURE VOID.**

In 1898 Congress passed what is known as the "Erdman Arbitration Act," and it was approved by President Cleveland on June 1st of that year. The vital feature of this law is Section X, which makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, for any employer subject to the provisions of the act, or any agent, officer or receiver of such employer, to "require any employee, or any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into an agreement, either written or verbal, not to become or remain a member of any labor corporation, association, or organization," or to "threaten any employee with loss of employment, or unjustly discriminate against any employee because of his membership in such a labor corporation, association or

organization;" or to "require any person seeking employment, as a condition of such employment, to enter into a contract whereby such employee or applicant for employment shall agree to contribute to any fund for charitable, social or beneficial purposes; to release such employer from legal liability for any personal injury by reason of any benefit received from such fund beyond the proportion of the benefit arising from the employer's contribution to such fund;" or "after having discharged an employee, to attempt or to conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment, or who shall, after the quitting of an employee, attempt or conspire to prevent such employee from obtaining employment."

This law applies to common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and is an attempt on the part of Congress to prevent, so far as it could constitutionally act, the evils of discrimination against men because of their membership in labor organizations, blacklisting, and other such evils, familiar to union men. This power of protection was exercised in this law by Congress to the full extent of its jurisdiction. Congress could only deal with the employees of those corporations that are amenable to the regulations of interstate commerce.

On October 16, 1899, an indictment was found by the federal grand jury for the District of Massachusetts against Hugh J. Hill, a chief train dispatcher on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, for violation of the tenth section of the "Railroad Arbitration Act" in discriminating against a member of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and threatening him with loss of employment, because of his membership in such organization. The railroad company demurred to the indictment on the ground, among others, that the tenth section of that law "is unconstitutional and void because not within the power of Congress to enact as a regulation of interstate commerce."

The case came on for trial in October, 1900, before District Judge Francis C. Lowell, at Boston. Judge Lowell refused to hold that the law is unconstitutional, and in an admirably fair and reasonable charge he gave the case to the jury to be determined upon the facts. The jury failed to agree, and owing to the fact that an agreement was entered into between the railroad company and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers a short time after the trial, the case was never re-tried.

A few months ago the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company began discriminating against members of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers because of their membership in the organization, in direct violation of the provisions of Section X of the Railroad Arbitration Act. The cases are exactly on a par with the previous case against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, and the same points are involved. The officers of the organization at once took steps to protect its members, by invoking the aid of the law against the railroad company and its offending officials. Suits were filed in the Eastern and Western Districts of Kentucky and the Northern District of Alabama, seven in all. One of these cases, brought before Judge Evans in the Western District of Kentucky, has recently been decided, and although the judge had the precedent of Judge Lowell's decision to guide him, he declared the law unconstitutional and void.

This decision came at a time when the Attorney-General was preparing to file a supplemental brief on behalf of the Government, to intervene to protect the integrity of the law. As there is no right of appeal in a criminal case, nothing further can be done with this particular suit, but the others that are still pending will be carefully watched, and every effort will be made to obtain a favorable decision.

If the decision of Judge Evans is generally held to be good law, there is no longer any protection in that law for union men who may be employed by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. Men belonging to labor organizations can be discharged with impunity, simply because of their membership. They can be discriminated against and blacklisted and there is no federal law on the subject that will give them any protection.

In passing it may be well to state that this "Erdman Arbitration Act," in its inception, was drawn by Attorney-General Olney, with the assistance of former Commissioner of Labor Wright, and some of the representatives of the steam railroad brotherhoods. Our Legislative Committee and I protested against its enactment in the shape in which it was being then urged, and warned the representatives of the railroad men against its dangerous provisions. After some years of conferences and correspondence upon the subject, finding that we were unable to persuade our

friends from pursuing a mistaken course in regard to that bill, we succeeded in having eliminated from it any provision applying to other than railroad men, and we aided also in the elimination of some of its other vicious features. It was enacted then, and, as already stated, it became law June 1, 1898. It now transpires that the principal feature in that act which was of some substantial advantage to the railroad men has been declared void.

I recommend that this convention invite the representatives of the railroad organizations to a conference for the purpose of determining upon a course of action arising out of the decision nullifying that most important clause of the act referred to.

#### EMPLOYERS' LIMITED LIABILITY LAW.

Congress passed a limited employers' liability law, of which the following is a copy:

"An Act relating to liability of common carriers in the District of Columbia and Territories and common carriers engaged in commerce between the States and between the States and foreign nations to their employees.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every common carrier engaged in trade or commerce in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or between the several States, or between any Territory and another, or between any Territory or Territories and any State or States, or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, shall be liable to any of its employees, or, in the case of his death, to his personal representative for the benefit of his widow and children, if, any, if, none, then for his parents, if none, then for his next of kin dependent upon him, for all damages which may result from the negligence of any of its officers, agents, or employees, or by reason of any defect or insufficiency due to its negligence in its cars, engines, appliances, machinery, track, roadbed, ways, or works.

Sec. 2. That in all actions hereafter brought against any common carriers to recover damages for personal injuries to an employee, or where such injuries have resulted in his death, the fact that the employee may have been guilty of contributory negligence shall not bar a recovery where his contributory negligence was slight and that of the employer was gross in comparison, but the damages shall be diminished by the jury in proportion to the amount of negligence attributable to such employee. All questions of negligence and contributory negligence shall be for the jury.

Sec. 3. That no contract of employment, insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity for injury or death entered into by or on behalf of any employee, nor the acceptance of any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity by the person entitled thereto, shall constitute any bar or defense to any action brought to recover damages for personal injuries to or death of such employee: *Provided, however,* That upon the trial of such action against any common carrier the defendant may set off therein any sum it has contributed toward any such insurance, relief benefit, or indemnity that may have been paid to the injured employee, or, in case of his death, to his personal representative.

Sec. 4. That no action shall be maintained under this Act, unless commenced within one year from the time the cause of action accrued.

Sec. 5. That nothing in this Act shall be held to limit the duty of common carriers by railroads or impair the rights of their employees under the safety-appliance Act of March second, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, as amended April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, and March second, nineteen hundred and three.

Approved, June 11, 1906."

It will be observed that the law applies exclusively to the employees of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. Your representatives aided the legislative committeeman of the railroad brotherhoods to secure its enactment. We realized that though it did not include other employees engaged in interstate commerce, yet it was the best which could be obtained at the time, and that it will prove a basis upon which to extend its provisions in the future.

#### WOMAN AND CHILD WORKERS' INVESTIGATION.

A joint resolution was introduced in Congress directing the Department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation and report upon the industrial, social, moral, educational, and physical conditions of woman and child workers in the United States. The resolution passed the House and is now before the Senate. The bill encountered considerable opposition in the House, particularly at the hands of Congressman Crumpacker, of Indiana, chairman of the Committee on Census, who sought to mislead the members into the belief that the sociological investigation as contemplated by the bill would be an "unnecessary duplication" of a formal statistical table of figures gathered by the Census Bureau.

Representatives of Labor gave every assistance to press the passage of the

resolution for a comprehensive investigation. In an interview with the President we presented this matter to his attention, and he communicated with Mr. Crumacker, the Census Bureau and the Commissioner of Labor, insisting that a comprehensive sociological investigation be made; that this was not contemplated in the statistical record of the Census Bureau, and that such an investigation was by no means unnecessary nor would it be a duplication.

Under modern conditions of industry, where so many women, and particularly children, are employed under conditions which not only stunt the physical and mental growth and development, but undermine and destroy the moral and social fibre of those who should make up the manhood and womanhood of the people, the citizenship of the future, it is essential that a thoroughly comprehensive investigation should be made so that the condition we know to exist may be equally known to all our people. It should be made so that such a course may be pursued as shall best safeguard the womanhood and childhood of our time from the avaricious exploitation now in vogue.

While much has been done, there is still much more to be done by Labor in the interest of the woman and child workers of our country. No one thing would be more helpful than such a congressional investigation as that to which I have already referred, particularly if it be conducted genuinely, so as to ascertain the facts; humanely, in the interests of the economic, physical, moral and social welfare of woman and child workers; patriotically, to promote the physical, intellectual, moral and social growth, so as to secure a higher and a better citizenship for the mainstay and the perpetuation of the institutions of our Republic.

We should not only emphasize our position upon this subject but also direct the representatives of our Federation to secure the passage of the resolution for the congressional investigation and to aid in every possible manner, in order that the investigation may be fraught with beneficent results.

#### **BARGE-TOWING REGULATION BILL.**

At several conventions was discussed the total disregard of human life as practiced by some vessel owners, in the carrying trade, who often send to sea and along our coasts one steam vessel towing a number of heavily laden barges which in stress and storm are cut adrift, leaving the few poor souls on these unseaworthy crafts without any power of propulsion, the helpless men generally finding a watery grave. At our request Congressman Hearst, of New York, introduced a bill in the House providing that no vessel shall tow more than one other vessel fifty miles out at sea, unless such towed barges or vessels are properly manned and possess the power of self-propulsion. No progress on this bill has been made.

#### **LABOR'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.**

Much interest has been aroused regarding the active campaign inaugurated and carried on by the American Federation of Labor in the recent past. Labor's opponents assumed to regard our actions as an unwarranted invasion of their domain, that the working people have no right to exercise their sovereign power of citizenship to punish politically those who are hostile or indifferent to our rights and interests, or to stand in advocacy of those who have proven themselves as friends and who have sympathetically supported the measures we deem requisite to secure the enactment of laws having for their purpose the abolition of inequalities and injustice and the protection and promotion of those rights to which Labor is so justly entitled. They accused us of "threatening" Congressmen with our political ill will, as though people of other interests do not advocate and support the election of those who favor those interests, and threaten with political defeat those who are opposed to them. Evidently, it is not understood that the ballot in itself is the weapon with which the constitution has invested the citizen, not only to threaten, but to carry that threat into execution.

We are not unmindful of the fact that laws in the interests of labor have been enacted, but these have been fragmentary in character and of insufficient importance. When we contemplate the alacrity with which our Congresses respond to the demands of special interests, by the prompt granting of charters, franchises, immunities, special privileges, and special and class legislation, that are winged into enactment by legislative flights, while any measure in the interests of the

tolling masses progresses as if with a leaden heel; that particularly in recent years slower progress has been made than heretofore; that the toilers' appeals and petitions are treated with indifference and contempt; it is not surprising that the men of labor throughout our country have become impatient and have manifested that impatience.

The American Federation of Labor has often declared and often emphasized that as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election.

That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workingmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary, that will not govern us by arbitrary injunction of the courts, nor act as the pliant tool of corporate wealth.

Frequently our conventions have voiced their sentiments, views and demands relative to labor measures and the means and methods by which to attain them. From the rank and file among the workers of our country have come impatient inquiries as to the possibility of labor legislation at the hands of Congress, and the request to know whether the time is not opportune to conduct a campaign that will impress upon the minds of those who are juggling and disregarding the legislative interests of America's workers, the necessity for a more decent regard for those rights and interests.

By authority of the Executive Council I invited the presidents of our international unions to meet with the Executive Council at headquarters to consult and devise ways and means by which the position of labor in regard to our rights and interests might be discussed and formulated. That conference was attended by one hundred and seventeen presidents or representatives of presidents of the International Trade Unions of our country together with the Executive Council, and the now well-known Bill of Labor's Grievances was drawn up. In a body we presented it to the President, the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives on March 21, 1906.

The colloquies which ensued and the treatment accorded Labor's representatives are well known. It was quite evident that a large part of the meaning of the presentation of that document was misunderstood.

It is not necessary here to incorporate the entire Bill of Grievances, but I quote the closing paragraphs because of their explanation of the events which followed. They are as follows:

"We present these grievances to your attention because we have long, patiently, and in vain waited for redress. There is not any matter of which we have complained but for which we have in an honorable and lawful manner submitted remedies. The remedies for these grievances proposed by Labor are in line with fundamental law, and with the progress and development made necessary by changed industrial conditions.

Labor brings these its grievances to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for failure of legislation. The toilers come to you as your fellow-citizens who, by reason of their position in life, have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America. As Labor's representatives we ask you to redress these grievances, for it is in your power so to do.

Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens."

The appeal for relief which Labor requested was not heeded. Those in charge of our congressional affairs disclosed clearly what had been long realized that the gentlemen misrepresenting the people attempt to substitute adroitness for patriotism, trickery, shiftiness and special pleadings for constructive statesmanship; that their course outrages the life, the interests and the welfare of the people. True to

our declaration, Labor appealed not only to the working people, but to all the American people, that this republic of ours shall continue to be of, for, and by the people, rather than of, for, and by the almighty dollar.

Later, the plan of campaign was formulated and the inspiring watch word adopted that:

"We will stand by our friends and administer a stinging rebuke to men or parties who are either indifferent, negligent or hostile; and, wherever opportunity affords, secure the election of intelligent, honest, earnest trade unionists, with unblemished, paid-up union cards in their possession."

With the details of the campaign the Executive Council in its report will deal more comprehensively. At this writing prior to November 6th it is not possible to make a statement of the full results. Nor do I care to indulge in prophecy. I can say, however, that every honorable effort has been made to carry out the noble and humane purposes of labor; that already a great moral victory has been won.

The campaign has fulfilled one of its most important missions; it has instituted a great and much needed educational work—a work manifold in character.

First, as to Congress itself; if we have not elected a single trade union member, we still have the encouraging prospect of a new Congress with many members, who certainly must have been previously classed as indifferent, now pledged to Labor's interests. Accepting the statements of those who have not been actively hostile to Labor's interests, when they say that this campaign has led them to look more carefully into the legislation which Labor asks, when such Congressmen voluntarily assure us that hereafter they will give friendly and sympathetic consideration and vote for Labor's measures, may we not take their assurances in good faith, for the time at least, and at an early day hope to see the fruits of this change of heart?

The other educational work, and, of course, the one which is responsible for many seeing the light, is the change which we have already accomplished in public opinion.

Despite the attitude of the hostile portion of the press, we know from various authentic sources that there has been among all our people a general awakening in behalf of Labor's just demands. In the Congressional and legislative campaign throughout the country, the major portion of all discussions and contentions has centered upon the questions of labor and the rights and the justice it presses home upon society.

It is not surprising that many good citizens heretofore only had a vague notion of Labor's demands and the sound logic upon which they were based; but the launching of our campaign, aye, even the denunciation by the hostile portion of the press, has caused a great accession of public interest.

Discussion means that all sides of a question come in for a hearing. The desire of the general public to know what our campaign is about has given Labor's representatives a greater opportunity than ever before to present our claims and to show that they are founded upon justice, a patriotic and humane desire to help all our people. The American desire to deal honestly and fairly with propositions which merit such treatment, helps our cause beyond measure.

It is surprising to many who have not hitherto studied the subject to find that while we made a clear-cut and definite campaign on certain issues, including, for instance, the eight-hour and anti-junction bills; these and all Labor's demands seriously concern every citizen, irrespective of whether he be a member of organized labor or whether he is a wage-earner.

Truth is an eternal verity, and our cause needs only to be understood in order to win the support of all sympathetic, patriotic and right-principled men.

We gain by every discussion. We gain even by every hostile attack which provokes comment and gives an opportunity to show what is the truth in regard to our cause. The discussion of the specific measures which Labor advocates has led to a consideration of the basic, economic propositions and philosophy upon which such demands are founded. Many so-called statesmen no less than the multitude of private citizens have found that our campaign has forced a more careful study of problems which heretofore have been passed over with conventional phrases which cover ignorance of important subjects.

We repeat, a great educational work was begun many years ago, and has

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

been continually carried on day after day as well as in our recent campaign. It will continue until full justice has been accorded to Labor.

Labor's demands can no longer be dismissed with contempt. A man may not agree with us, but he must now show why he does not and the logic is always on our side because we are right.

Our campaign was started late and without any of the machinery or the preparation which ordinarily distinguishes political campaigns. Our members and friends have been obliged to cope with local problems in most instances in whatever manner seemed best. Many good citizens outside of our ranks have given earnest, untiring efforts to aid and supplement the good work which has been done throughout the country.

From headquarters we gave all possible help, yet this could not in many cases be as much as we desired to give, because we were hampered by a lack of funds and the necessary general work of our movement had to be carried on with the same application and industry as though there were no campaign of national importance in full swing. When you shall hear the report of the campaign funds at Labor's disposal, it will be seen how narrow were our resources and how malicious the suggestion of a hostile press that we had a two million dollar fund.

It is worthy of note that the organization of workmen has received a marked impetus during the months of the campaign. This is another evidence of its educational value. The workers who had not heretofore understood the purpose of our movement began to take an interest when they heard the demands of Labor so persistently discussed, even by our opponents. To look into the subject of organization always must mean that the man who has not heretofore belonged to a union will be convinced that his own best interests are conserved by standing shoulder to shoulder with his fellows in the labor movement for the important, economic, industrial, political and social advancement carried forward by the organized hosts of labor. Our members have shown great unselfishness in abandoning even for the time being internal dissensions for the establishment of the great principles involved.

While at this writing no definite results can be predicted, I feel confident that we have enough Congressmen elected and pledged to the rights of Labor and the people as to make it impossible for another "hostile or indifferent" Congress to treat labor's demands in the future as they have been treated in the past.

And in passing it may not be amiss to express the opinion that in the pending session of the present Congress the lessons of Labor's campaign will have a salutary influence.

Some criticism has been indulged in that we did not lay bare for the edification of our opponents all our plans in the various districts. Surely, no reason could be assigned for giving them such an advantage. What is the method of our opponents but that of the utmost secrecy as to ways and means? In our case, there was nothing of a questionable nature to conceal. It was simply ordinary good policy and wisdom for Labor to keep its own counsel and let the results demonstrate whether we have even partially successfully appealed to the support of our fellow-citizens.

If Labor's efforts shall have proven not to have fulfilled its highest hopes, we shall not be greatly disappointed; we know that the toilers will not be downcast. Our membership will take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself to exercise all their rights and functions as workers, as men, as citizens, undismayed by any temporary set-back. Our movement is not only of and for to-day; it stands for eternal justice now and for all time.

There has been no departure in our campaign from the well defined policy of the American labor movement as exemplified by our trade unions and the American Federation of Labor. We should and will, with your authority, continue to take advantage of every opportunity which presents itself to call upon our fellow-workers and our thinking and sympathetic fellow-citizens, to aid us in the great uplifting work of humanity, to attain right and justice, and to abolish wrong; but it is earnestly pressed home upon your experience, your wisdom and your conscience that no hard and fast rule be established that will in the slightest impair the great economic power of our movement; for, after all is said and done, there is no escape from the conclusion that in all the activities

In the life of the wage-workers, there is no effort within measuring distance so potent to accomplish tangible results in the material, economic, moral, or social conditions as the great economic power of the trade union movement which recognizes the identity, the fraternity, the solidarity of Labor.

#### LABOR'S ECONOMIC POWER—THE MOST POTENT.

As time goes on the consensus of opinion is agreed that the exercise by labor of its economic power is, after all, certainly the greatest power which can be wielded. In a discussion quite immaterial to the point of this part of my report, the Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics, in a recent report, says:

"Trade unions possess to-day, through the influence of their immense membership, a capacity to affect seriously the welfare of the community, should they resolve to utilize all their energies and means toward the accomplishment of a definite object. No better illustration of this is needed than the recent great coal strike. Whether the unions are right or wrong in their claims and demands, is immaterial in this discussion. The fact is that they are powerful organizations and may become controlling agencies in the community."

It does not affect the point that the author of that quotation states that the trade unions may affect "seriously" the welfare of the community, or that he with an apparent impartiality presents the possibility that it is probable that the trade unions may be wrong as well as right in their claims. The fact is that if our movement may affect "seriously" the welfare of the community, it must inevitably "seriously" promote the general welfare, and that, as a matter of fact, inasmuch as the labor movement acts in the interests and for the benefit of the great masses of the people, it necessarily follows that despite any incidental error or mistake in its high and great purposes, it is in the right.

However, the quotation is simply given as an additional evidence to that which is manifest among the thinking men the world over, that the trade unions possess in their make-up, character and capacity the power and influence that are possessed by no other organization on earth.

It is the possession of this power and the consciousness of its possession and the wisdom, care and responsibility in its exercise, that have made the trade union movement as understood and expressed by the American Federation of Labor the tower of strength it is, earning and deserving as it does the confidence, respect and well wishes, not only of the wage-workers, but of so large a part of our people.

Thinking men now realize that which we have always contended, that labor's economic, corrective and constructive policy makes for the uplift of all the people.

#### SAN FRANCISCO DISASTER.

It was with profound grief that we learned of the terrible disaster which befell the people of San Francisco and vicinity. Desirous of expressing our material sympathy for the people of that stricken district, with the consent of the Executive Council, I issued an appeal to organized labor for financial aid for the relief of the sufferers.

There are in San Francisco twenty-five local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. From the fund contributed by our other directly affiliated local unions we made donations to the local unions and the central body of San Francisco, as well as to the organizations in Santa Rosa and San Jose, which suffered loss by the earthquake, of an amount proportionate to the membership upon which they had paid per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor. We also appropriated a sufficient sum from the general fund of the American Federation of Labor to place these organizations in good standing up to August 1st, and, wherever it was necessary, furnished to them free of cost new charters and supplies.

Because the international unions necessarily had the best facilities to communicate with their members in the stricken cities, I urged, and they pursued, the course of sending their contributions to the local unions of their respective crafts.

It was my purpose to make a complete report of the amounts contributed directly by the international unions to their local unions and for the relief of the individual sufferers. This can be done only in part. Only thirty-two international

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

unions out of our one hundred and nineteen sent me reports. From these it is shown that the total amount contributed is \$155,732.90. In some instances the international unions have later made further donations. Then again circular appeals were sent out by the international unions to their membership, and the executive officers were unable to give the amounts raised by these means. The local unions of the country also made many contributions direct, that were not reported to the executive officers of their international organizations.

When these facts are taken into consideration, together with the further fact that all the international unions remitted per capita tax, etc., against their San Francisco locals, it can be readily understood that the above figures do not by any means indicate the amount contributed by the thirty-two international unions which reported, not taking into consideration those organizations which have made generous contributions but which did not report to us.

The catastrophe which befell our people in San Francisco and vicinity by reason of the earthquake and resultant conflagration was too appalling to admit of adequate description, and particularly any attempt at description at my hands.

The fortitude with which the people there conformed themselves to the awful surroundings occasioned by the calamity, the bravery with which they endured privations, the zeal and energy and enterprise with which they are rebuilding a greater and a more beautiful city by the Golden Gate, manifest the attributes of the highest civilization and heroism. No little credit is primarily due for the order maintained during that great trying time, and for the Phoenix-like rehabilitation, to the men constituting the well organized labor movement and to the chief executive of the stricken city of San Francisco, a trade union mayor whom the consensus of opinion accords to have been the man of the hour.

Of course, in the rebuilding of San Francisco the number of workmen in the building trades has been largely augmented; but from reports made to our headquarters, it is clearly shown that there is now an abundant number there to perform the work required, and that it is inadvisable for workmen to go there in the hope of finding further employment; that the cost of living, including rent, has largely advanced, and that an over-abundance of workmen would necessarily tend to lower wages, particularly when they can not find employment.

## ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE.

Pursuant to the instructions of the last convention, we published in pamphlet form the address delivered at Pittsburg on the subject of tuberculosis, together with the diagrams there exhibited and the advice and warning given for the prevention and arrest of that terrible plague among our people. The result of our efforts has been greatly appreciated, not only by the working people, but also by others particularly engaged in the great effort to eradicate from our lives the terrible ravages due to consumption.

All who have given this subject of tuberculosis their deepest and best thought agree that sufficient and nutritious food, lessening of the hours of burdensome toil, pure air and better sanitation, are the most important considerations and effective elements for the prevention or the cure of tuberculosis. To obtain these conditions for the workers, not even our opponents have disputed that the trade union movement is the most potential.

I recommend that our effort in all directions to relieve humanity from this great scourge be continued unabated.

## SCHOOL ROOMS FOR EVENING MEETINGS.

In some localities Central Labor Bodies have secured the partial use of school-rooms for the evening meetings of unions; but much progress on this line has not been made. There is a constantly growing desire among our membership to hold their meetings in halls on the premises of which there is no sale of intoxicants. There is, however, in nearly all centres a dearth of sufficient halls suitable for meeting rooms other than those with saloon attachments.

In the interest of sobriety and morality, I again urge that this convention strongly recommend to our affiliated organizations throughout the country that they inaugurate a movement which shall permit the use of our public schoolrooms for the evening meetings of our labor organizations.

## AN OUTRAGE—A TRAVESTY ON THE LAW.

It becomes my duty to refer to a great travesty upon justice toward Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, president, secretary and executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners, who, without an opportunity for defense in the courts of the state of Colorado, were practically kidnapped from that state and taken to Idaho upon the charge of complicity in the killing of ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho.

No self-respecting, humane man can have any sympathy either with killing or the policy of killing, whether of a high official or one of the submerged in the social strata.

Civilization presumes the highest regard for human life.

The meanest man in all our country is guaranteed rights which neither state nor nation is warranted in taking from him, even though he be suspected of or charged with crime. Every man in our country is assumed to be innocent of any crime until he has been proven guilty and so pronounced by a jury of his peers; and until Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been proven guilty, after a fair and impartial trial, the law holds them innocent. Their abduction from their homes and their state is a crime against justice, liberty and the rights of man.

It may not be amiss here to recite the practice in criminal cases where a person charged with crime escapes to or resides in another state.

The governor of the state in which the alleged crime has been committed may make demand upon the governor of the state in which the person charged with the crime is located for the surrender of the person so charged.

That the person demanded has always been accorded the right to be heard before such demand or requisition has been complied with, and that he or others in his behalf may obtain a writ of habeas corpus, by which the courts of the state may hear, review and determine:

Whether the requisition papers are ample or authentic;

Whether the grounds of complaint are sufficient;

Whether there exists an illegal or improper design, under the forms of law, to take a citizen away from his home and from his state, and to take him to a foreign state for an ulterior purpose.

In other words, the practice and the law are that a person shall be protected by the government of the state in which he lives against being deprived of his life or his liberty without due process of law, or being handed over to the government of another state without an opportunity of setting up even a preliminary defense, so as to show that he has the right to the protection of the state against the untenable demand of another.

All these safeguards guaranteed by law were flagrantly disregarded, and Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were surrendered without a moment's preparation or opportunity to avail themselves of their lawful rights and railroaded to an Idaho prison.

Right here we should say that under our government the states are as much foreign to each other in the administration of their criminal law as is, say, for instance, a foreign country to the government of the United States, except that in the former, the state, the state governors and courts are the arbiters, and in the latter the President of the United States and the potentates of the foreign countries and their representative courts are the determining officials.

Is it conceivable that the President of the United States would have surrendered an American citizen to a foreign government upon its requisition without giving him an opportunity to avail himself of his lawful rights and a chance to show that some mistake, some terrible mistake, has been made?

Suppose such a citizen might be able to show that a conspiracy had been entered into by some foreign power to get him into its jurisdiction and domain with the ulterior purpose of taking his life or depriving him of his liberty.

Would and should not an American citizen be given the chance to show these? If these contentions are true, and no liberty-loving, right-thinking American will dispute it, then it follows that this course should also have been pursued by the governor of Colorado, and that he should not have done as he has done, allow the practical kidnapping of these men.

The entire proceedings in this case thus far have been characterized by high-

handed outrage and violation of the constitutional and statutory guarantees, and are repugnant to the conception of human justice as understood and accepted by our American life, our American manhood, since the foundation of our republic.

#### INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF UNION CARDS.

As per instructions of the last convention to the Executive Council and by authority of my colleagues, I communicated with the officers of trade unions of other countries, and our own included, for the purpose of encouraging the international interchange and acceptance of cards, and the acceptance of the same in unions of similar trades without the payment of initiation or entrance fee. The result of that correspondence will be submitted to you more fully in the Executive Council's report. Reference is made here merely to state, that considerable progress has been made in this direction, and to impress the fact upon the minds of all that through the labor movement, more than by any other human effort, is gradually but certainly being accomplished the breaking down of national hatred and prejudice, born of ignorance, and also the establishing and practical application of the principle of human brotherhood.

#### INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND BROTHERHOOD.

The unemployed cotton operatives of Lancashire, during our civil war, protested against the British government's undertaking to raise our blockade of the southern ports; they preferred to suffer rather than to have the raw cotton brought to England to give them employment. Had the policy of the British government been carried out, it would have meant the power of that country being allied with the southern forces. Our Lancashire workmen's protest was effective to compel Britain's neutrality. They preferred to suffer rather than permit the dismemberment of our American union and the maintenance of human slavery.

After the close of our civil war the unions of labor were the first to re-establish fraternal relations between the men of the North and South.

The workmen of Great Britain compelled fair treatment to the valiant Boers.

The American Federation of Labor secured the abolition of slavery and peonage in Hawaii, and urged American intervention to free Cuba.

The tollers of France and Germany materially contributed to the prevention of the recently threatened hostilities between the peoples of their respective countries.

The interchange of fraternal delegates between the organized labor movement of various countries, representing as they do the ambassadors from and to the parliaments of labor, the many other means employed to aid and encourage the wage-earners of the world, all have tended and are tending toward the better understanding so essential to international peace and human progress. As such ambassadors of labor of Great Britain and of Canada, to this parliament of American labor, we extend a most cordial and fraternal greeting to J. N. Bell, Allen Gee, and S. L. Landers.

It is our earnest hope that their mingling and stay with us may be mutually profitable to the cause in which we have the honor to be enlisted and which portends so much to the well-being of all the people.

#### ORGANIZERS' SPLENDID WORK.

It is but scant recognition of our more than twelve hundred volunteer organizers to say that without their aid, much of the success attending our movement would be lost. These men, without reward or hope of reward, devote their evenings, and days, which others devote to rest or recreation, to the great cause of promoting the welfare of the toiling masses.

And the special or salaried organizers perform their arduous duties zealously, giving general satisfaction, bringing to them the consciousness of work well done.

Though it may be true that here and there a labor man may go wrong, I assert that, taking man for man, among the representative labor men of our country, they will be found as earnest, honest, faithful and unselfish as can be found in the professions or in any other walk in life.

It is strange that our opponents would judge every other association of men by the best that they produce, while holding up to contumely the worst who may

incidentally flit across the path of labor, and holding these up as typical of the best that our great movement produces.

A constant and persistent application of the best that is in us to help our fellows, to instill into the hearts and minds of the toilers the necessity and the righteousness of helping to bear our brothers' burdens, will overcome ignorance and prejudice and will accord to our men the honor and encomium of the great uplifting work of humanity, well done.

#### LABOR PRESS, ITS GREAT SERVICE.

I wish I could state more strongly and emphatically the appreciation we all feel for the great work of the labor press of America, the great service it renders to the cause of labor and humanity. Often struggling under most adverse and disadvantageous conditions, the men conducting the labor press of America perform a heroic and self-sacrificing service. They deserve and should receive, from the toiling masses of our country, more generous support, not only financially, but morally.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

It is not necessary to report at length regarding our official magazine, the *American Federationist*. The subject has been dealt with in detail in former reports. Through the columns of its monthly issue I have endeavored to maintain or improve its matter and make-up. It has been a great aid to us in disseminating, not only the principles of the cause for which we stand, but the philosophy upon which it is based.

During the recent campaign it was as expectantly anticipated and eagerly scanned by opponents as by friends. It is seldom but that some of the editorials in the *American Federationist* are not reproduced, both in the labor press and in the daily press. It is authoritatively quoted, and has a great clientele of readers and students. It should be our purpose to endeavor to extend its already wide circulation.

#### CONCLUSION.

To my colleagues of the Executive Council I owe a deep debt of gratitude for their advice and co-operation. To the officers and the rank and file of our great international unions I can not find language adequately to express the deep appreciation I feel for the support they have rendered our cause and the efforts which I have been enabled to put forth to advance it.

I can not claim that this report is comprehensive, or that it is even satisfactory to myself. It is simply a summary of a few of the important incidents and doings in connection with our movement, the movement which stands for and typifies the noblest impulses and the highest aspirations in man.

I am conscious simply of this one thing: That, without regard to self, whatever has been the light given me and whatever the strength with which I have been endowed, all have been given to the most potent and momentous reform and humanizing force of our time, the organized labor movement of America.

Yours fraternally,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.





*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

FELLOW WORKMEN—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve (12) months, beginning October 1, 1905, and ending September 30, 1906.

Financially, as well as otherwise, the Federation has had a prosperous year. It is with satisfaction that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$113,540.60 in the treasury, a few hundred dollars less than the high-water mark in the history of the Federation. The total receipts from all sources are \$217,815.18, divided as follows: Per capita tax, \$103,046.88; supplies, \$12,887.84; AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, \$25,912.87; International Typographical Union assessment, \$52,619.12; Textile assessment, \$2,056.10; defense fund, \$15,556.02; premium on bonds, \$733.35. The expenses are \$219,540.04, as follows: From general fund, \$124,818.24; AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, \$26,868.12; defense fund, \$13,643.40; premium on bonds, \$591.16; International Typographical Union assessment, \$52,619.12.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve (12) months, ending September 30, 1906:

#### RECEIPTS.

MONTHS.	Tax.	Supplies.	Federationist.	I. T. U. Assess't.	Textile Assess't.	Defense Fund.	Premiums.
1905.							
October.....	\$14,089 60	\$524 05	\$1,691 61	.....	\$202 35	\$1,318 52	\$6 25
November.....	3,804 49	790 91	3,084 88	\$9,215 95	475 71	1,162 15	15 00
December.....	8,980 14	996 40	1,808 57	31,239 07	2 77	1,222 45	43 75
1906.							
January.....	8,124 05	2,081 79	1,641 80	7,260 92	3 05	1,372 27	61 85
February.....	5,553 35	1,011 48	1,131 98	936 86	35 00	1,051 75	24 50
March.....	10,554 78	693 65	1,637 48	610 87	5 37	1,337 47	29 00
April.....	7,481 36	2,140 97	1,414 52	386 45	1 47	1,192 63	176 50
May.....	7,839 52	872 86	1,298 50	14 05	1 74	1,124 25	154 25
June.....	6,009 00	562 02	1,774 98	1,356 31	26	1,236 60	80 75
July.....	9,230 88	848 52	1,807 30	625 96	651 42	*2,218 35	64 00
August.....	11,814 16	1,471 43	1,540 83	134 52	502 96	1,105 25	21 25
September.....	14,525 55	943 76	7,100 42	834 16	174 00	1,298 50	44 25
Totals.....	\$108,046 88	\$12,887 84	\$25,912 87	\$52,619 12	\$2,056 10	\$15,556 02	\$733 35

#### EXPENSES.

MONTHS.	General.	Federationist.	I. T. U. Assess't.	Defense Fund.	Premiums.
1905.					
October.....	\$12,887 67	\$3,886 46	.....	\$400 00	\$45 40
November.....	12,277 21	370 07	.....	712 00	.....
December.....	11,822 76	1,777 32	\$41,663 44	1,716 50	17 00
1906.					
January.....	11,685 70	1,684 09	6,052 50	68 00	25 16
February.....	8,516 42	2,715 91	.....	46 50	.....
March.....	12,049 47	2,846 87	.....	416 00	76 50
April.....	10,695 74	3,004 78	.....	9-2 40	.....
May.....	9,711 22	1,965 66	.....	5,864 00	155 40
June.....	7,557 53	1,360 25	3,304 54	*2,752 00	131 88
July.....	10,186 32	2,515 66	.....	618 00	60 00
August.....	9,244 49	1,9-3 10	763 28	63 00	48 20
September.....	8,183 71	2,757 86	835 36	.....	31 00
Totals.....	\$124,818 24	\$26,868 12	\$52,619 12	\$13,643 40	\$591 16

\*\$1,052.00 returned July 9, 1906, from Agricultural Workers of Arcolbo, P R

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1905.....		\$114,305 46
Per capita tax.....	\$108,046 88	
Supplies.....	12,887 84	
American Federationist.....	25,912 87	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	52,619 12	
Assessment, Textile Workers.....	2,056 10	
Defense fund.....	15,556 02	
Premiums.....	736 35	

217,515 18

## EXPENSES.

General.....	\$124,818 24	
American Federationist.....	26,868 12	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	52,619 12	
Defense fund.....	13,643 40	
Premiums.....	591 16	

218,540 04

Balance on hand, October 1, 1906..... \$113,540 00

## RECAPITULATION.

In General Fund.....	\$16,711 38
In Defense Fund.....	96,829 02
	<u>\$113,540 00</u>

The following is the grouping under their several heads of the detailed monthly expenses:

<b>Appropriations:</b>	
Laundry Workers of Troy, N. Y.....	\$1,000 00
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	500 00
Chain Makers National Union.....	250 00
International Fur Workers' Union.....	100 00
Sugar Workers, No. 10,519, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	75 00
Milkers' Union, No. 8,861, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	75 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 7,241, Carpentersville, Ill. (per capita tax).....	24 30
Bootblacks, No. 10,175, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	16 75
Laborers' Protective Union, No. 8,944, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	16 50
Alaska Salmon Packers, No. 12,000 (per capita tax).....	14 35
Soap, Soda, and Candle Workers, No. 10,395 (per capita tax).....	14 00
Servants' Protective, No. 11,733, Mayaguez, P. R. (per capita tax).....	12 60
Women's Protective Union, No. 11,956, Maricao, P. R. (per capita tax).....	12 06
Machine Hands, No. 11,933, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	8 00
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, No. 10,330, San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	5 25
Ship Sealers, No. 11,950 (per capita tax).....	3 90
Rent.....	2,100 00
Refund of premiums on bonds, supplies returned, excess per capita tax, etc.....	304 34
<b>Premiums:</b>	
Bonds, local.....	591 16
Treasurer's bond.....	100 00
Fire insurance.....	45 00
Secretary's bond.....	20 00
Newspapers and magazines.....	110 44
Stamped envelopes.....	941 00
Freight and express.....	1,069 84
Telegrams, etc.....	780 42
Supplies and printing for affiliated unions.....	12,085 84
Postage stamps.....	2,705 12
Legislative expenses.....	1,433 35
Office fixtures.....	439 02
Organizing literature and printing.....	673 73
St. Louis exhibit.....	100 00
Expenses of fraternal delegates to British Trades Union Congress.....	800 00
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates from Great Britain.....	214 61
<b>Pittsburg Convention:</b>	
Printing daily proceedings.....	1,330 55
Badges, decorations, etc.....	274 06

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

43

Committee rooms.....	484 02
Stenographers.....	428 50
Printing and supplies.....	181 45
Rent of hall.....	450 00
Messengers and assistant secretary.....	164 00
Printing proceedings.....	1,705 09
Binding proceedings.....	140 00
Expenses Minneapolis convention.....	247 25
Expenses secretary attending Pittsburg convention.....	94 50
Salary:	
President.....	3,000 00
Secretary.....	2,500 00
Treasurer.....	200 00
Clerk hire.....	9,537 13
Stenographers.....	10,204 34
Janitor services.....	42 60
Office supplies and printing.....	3,911 80
Expenses:	
Executive Council meetings.....	2,701 95
President.....	775 43
Secretary.....	141 49
Auditing and credential committee.....	200 50
Defense fund: Strike benefits.....	13,212 00
Assessment: International Typographical Union.....	52,619 13
Organizing expenses.....	59,104 06
Printing and publishing THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.....	26,868 12
Total.....	\$218,540 04

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1881 TO 1906.

I herewith furnish a table, giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 26 years.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 00	\$154 00
1882.....	268 20	252 25
1883.....	690 19	352 32
1884.....	357 42	543 20
1885.....	584 03	450 58
1886.....	474 11	635 08
1887.....	1,939 82	2,074 30
1888.....	4,512 55	3,933 67
1889.....	6,838 40	6,578 23
1890.....	23,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 36	13,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,324 69
1893.....	20,864 62	21,383 36
1894.....	15,346 43	17,302 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 18	15,452 96
1897.....	18,639 02	19,113 83
1898.....	18,904 15	19,197 17
1899.....	36,757 13	30,599 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 39
1901.....	115,220 69	118,708 39
1902.....	144,498 21	119,086 74
1903.....	247,802 96	196,015 57
1904.....	220,995 97	203,991 15
1905.....	207,417 62	196,170 10
1906.....	217,815 18	218,540 04
Totals.....	\$1,440,646 16	\$1,327,105 56

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....	\$1,440,646 16
Expenses.....	1,327,105 56
Balance on hand, October 1, 1906.....	\$113,540 60

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## CHARTERS.

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1906, fees have been received for 317 charters issued to National and International, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number six were granted to the following National and International Unions:

Lake Pilots Protective Association of the Great Lakes.

Lithographers International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and

## Canada.

Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

Steel Plate Transferrers Association of America.

International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

Switchmens Union of North America.

State Branches as follows:

Colorado, North Carolina, The West Indian Federation of Labor, Maryland.

City Central Bodies as follows:

Alabama:	Louisiana:	East Liverpool,
Montgomery.	Baton Rouge.	Elyria,
British West Indies, Trinidad:	Maine:	Middletown.
Port-of-Spain.	Biddeford and Saco.	Oregon:
California:	Massachusetts:	Baker City.
Contra Costa County,	Fall River,	Pennsylvania:
Hanford,	Milford.	Altoona.
Pasadena.	Michigan:	Freeland.
Canada:	Alpena.	Greensburg,
Kingston, Ontario,	Marine City.	Harrisburg,
Lethbridge, Alberta.	Missouri:	Mahanoy City,
Colorado:	Cape Girardeau.	Oil City,
Trinidad.	Nebraska:	Ridgway.
Florida:	South Omaha.	Porto Rico:
Sanford.	Nevada:	Aguadilla,
Illinois:	Reno.	San Juan.
Cartersville,	New Hampshire:	Vieques,
Chicago,	Lebanon.	Yauco.
Depue.	New Jersey:	Rhode Island:
Germantown,	Atlantic City.	Woonsocket.
Toluca.	New York:	Tennessee:
Indian Territory:	Albany.	Jackson.
Tulsa.	North Carolina:	Texas:
Iowa:	High Point,	Port Arthur.
Waterloo.	Rocky Mount.	Vermont:
Kansas:	North Dakota:	White River Junction
Topeka,	Fargo.	Virginia:
Winfield.	Ohio:	Clifton Forge.

## CHARTERS ISSUED, 1897-1906.

YEAR.	In-ternational.	State.	Central.	Trade Unions.	Federal Unions.	Total
1897.....	8	2	18	154	35	217
1898.....	9	0	12	129	53	203
1899.....	9	1	35	303	101	449
1900.....	14	5	96	444	250	849
1901.....	7	4	123	575	207	916
1902 (eleven months).....	14	6	127	598	279	1,024
1903.....	20	3	171	743	396	1,333
1904.....	11	5	99	179	149	443
1905.....	3	1	67	143	73	287
1906.....	6	4	53	167	87	317
Total.....	101	31	801	3,475	1,830	6,038

Federal Labor Union..... 87

Local Trade Union..... 167

Total..... 254

## CHARTERS REVOKED, SUSPENDED AND DISBANDED.

REVOKED—Federal Labor Union, 6482, St. Louis, Mo. DISBANDED—Internationals: International Association of Blast Furnace Workers, Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers' International Union, International Brotherhood of Oil and Gas Well Workers; Centrals, 20; Locals, 106. SUSPENDED—Internationals: Amalgamated Rubber Workers of America, Tack Makers' International Union Centrals, 20; Locals, 240. Affiliated with Internationals, 21.



## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

ORGANIZATION.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Longshoremen's Asso. of United States.....	80	130	200	250	347	400	500	478	340
Machinists' Union of America, International.....	100	136	225	325	355	488	557	485	500
Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....						4	4	4	5
Maintenance of Way Employees, Intl. Bro. of.....					46	87	123	120	120
Marble Workers, International Association of.....					5	12	6	19	17
Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers.....							15	15	††
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	10	17	32	55	84	253	344	62	50
Metal Workers' Intl. Asso., Amal. Sheet.....		15	29	45	66	126	153	130	129
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers, etc.....	42	48	50	56	84	128	128	103	100
Metal Workers' International Union, United.....			10	21	43	87	96	†	†
Mine Workers of America, United.....	160	400	1010	1891	1854	2173	2577	2619	2379
Mine Mgrs. and Assts. Mutual Aid Asso.....					4	4	4	4	4
Mineral Mine Workers, United.....	7	6	5	4	3	7	3	**	**
Moulders' Union of N. A., Iron.....	120	150	150	150	259	300	300	300	450
Musicians, American Federation of.....	60	60	62	81	97	140	220	308	354
Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, Intl.....			4	5	3	4	4	4	††
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.....	43	45	280	280	348	536	607	542	555
Paper Box Workers, International Union of.....							12	9	7
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.....	1	1	4	18	41	107	88	50	35
Patternmakers' National League.....	13	15	22	23	23	29	37	36	40
Pavers and Rammermen, Intl. Union of.....								10	12
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.....				1	2	9	12	13	15
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. Intl.....							17	22	22
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....					57	65	99	90	80
Pilots' Association.....						5	*	*	*
Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, Lake.....									10
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc.....	40	40	45	87	128	152	165	150	150
Potters, Stoneware.....	1	1	1			††	††	††	††
Powder and High Explosive Workers.....					4	7	7	5	6
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....		13	22	29	49	61	58	56	56
Potters' National Union of America.....	2						c	c	c
Printing Pressmen, International.....	58	72	91	100	119	144	160	170	166
Printers, Plate of U. S. A., National.....	4	4	6	7	7	9	10	11	12
Print Cutters.....						3	3	4	4
Printers, Machine Textile.....						4	4	4	4
Quarrymen's National Union.....	4					††	††	††	††
Quarryworkers' International.....						12	26	36	38
Railway Clerks.....						13	6	††	††
Railway Employees' Amal. Asso., Street.....	30	30	35	43	98	256	300	300	300
Railway Expressmen.....						14	3	††	††
Rubber Workers.....						10	2	1	†
Saw Smiths' Union of America.....					3	3	3	3	3
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.....	40	40	42	82	99	139	201	195	194
Shingle Weavers.....						13	14	16	17
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers.....						26	34	24	20
Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.....				21	42	80	65	46	55
Slate and Tile Roofers.....						5	7	6	5
Slate Workers.....						8	8	9	18
Spinners' Association, Cotton Mule.....	24	21	24	27	26	25	25	22	22
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.....		20	18	15	15	*	*	*	54
Steel Plate Transferers' Asso. of America.....									1
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of N. A.....					18	21	24	28	28
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	6	6	9	13	16	16	17	15	15
Switchmen's Union of North America.....									81
Tackmakers.....							1	2	††
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	50	50	73	93	109	138	159	160	166
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....		17	47	94	138	320	840	783	402
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....		80	80	80	80	95	150	150	150
Textile Workers of A., National Union of.....	25	22	34	27	106	150	105	100	100
Theatrical Stage Employees, National.....	23	30	30	38	44	45	50	55	60
Tile Layers and Helpers, Intl. Union.....	2	3	4	7	11	14	17	14	19
Tin Plate Workers, Intl. Protective.....		17	21	20	21	18	16	14	14
Tip Printers.....						2	2	2	2
Tobacco Workers' Union of America.....	46	41	60	43	41	52	56	54	55
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty, Intl.....			3	3	5	16	15	13	9
Tube Workers of United States and Canada.....					5	15	15	††	††
Typographical Union, International.....	289	310	329	365	393	435	467	467	438
Upholsterers, International Union of.....			13	13	13	25	30	28	26
Watch Case Engravers, International.....			5	5	4	4	3	3	2
Watch Case Makers, International.....				3			3	3	3
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.....			2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Wire Drawers of America, Fed. Asso. of.....	3	5					††	††	††
Woodmen and Saw Mill Workers.....								11	12
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	51	68	121	151	184	273	283	200	150
Centrals.....	81	117	218	324	425	543	567	601	533
Locals.....	146	163	349	469	678	828	553	286	245
State Branches.....	10	11	16	21	27	29	32	34	36

\* Charter revoked. † Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. †† Disbanded.  
 // Merged with Machinists. \*\* Withdrew.



Char- acters issued.	Char- acters surren- dered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes pro- mised.	Strikes pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day.	Gain in wages.	No. in- volved.	No. ben- e- fited.	No. wors- ed.	Dona- tions to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
1	6	2	1	1	1					443	888			11,677 90
50	4	6,000	25	18	7				5 %	10,000	10,000			120,000 00
1														980 18
14	29		8	5		3			8 %				102 00	7,526 00
19	3		9	6	1			4	10 to 15 %	3,250	3,250			
12	2	1,200												400 00
7	2	250	2	1					15 %	35	15		300 00	8,750 00
5	9		1	1					5c per day	430	882	48	185 00	400 00
10	1	1,400											400 00	50 00
2	1													30,000 00
20	24	580	12	2	1		10	5 per wk		10,000	3,000	7,000	875 00	1,000 00
9	11													
8	2	500												
1														
10	9		1			1			10 %	436			2,000 00	
3	3	300							5 %				400 00	
2		194	14	2						2,100	40		8,425 00	
13	3	500	4	2						60	150			1,337 66
3		90	1	1						150	800			12,000 00
60	1	901	5	4					5 to 15 %	800	900			1,500 00
12	4	100	6	6	1			1	5 to 7 %	250	250			4,500 00
75	32	1,684	5	4					25-50 %	575	1,500			2,600 00
2			17	4		13		2	5 %					25,535 25
54	7	75	26		6					2,500				400 00
20	10	800	10	6	1	1	2		10 %	2,481	1,649	800		9,337 00
7	11	1,037	15	5		2	7	1 %	2 %	784	117	383	845 00	22,054 00
										2,279				127,144 80
		55	2											
50	19		30	20	3		4			3,000	2,500		1,000 00	143,089 58
40	18		1		1					2,000	2,000			200 00
4		16								100	100		1,500 00	1,130 00
17	"		2	2						800	400	400		1,305 00
23	12	830	23	9	5		9			600	400	100		16,450 00
49	15	500	14	6		8			10 %	1,000	700	300		90,883 18
187	164													443,081 58
19	34	2,500	60	13		43	3			4,000	2,500			
36														
179	106	5,416	100	90	5		8						57,000 00	

Trade	4	3	450	4	3	1	1	1	900	400	450 00
Paper Box, Bag and Novelty Wrks.	4	22	400	1	1	1	1	1	20	60	3,353 15
Pattern Makers	3	3	700	1	1	1	1	1	470	60	1,029 98
Pattern Makers	6	3	570	1	1	1	1	1	142	142	6,317 75
Leaving Cutters	15	4	68	12	1	1	1	1	50	50	7,000 00
Photo-Engravers	1	7	25	39	3	2	2	2	1,524	1,524	56,979 00
Piano and Organ Workers	14	1	1,135	44	2	2	2	2	68	68	3,872 05
Plasterers	1	36	92	1	1	1	1	1	124 50	124 50	800 00
Plate Printers, Steel and Copper	50	3	206	3	1	1	1	1	130	130	10,128 00
Plumbers	5	3	92	1	1	1	1	1	225 00	225 00	3,500 00
Powder and High Exp. Wrks.	7	2	12	3	1	1	1	1	640	640	10,128 00
Print Cutters	1	1	282	14	1	1	1	1	1,200	1,200	2,908 00
Printing Pressmen	28	9	1,000	14	1	1	1	1	770	770	12,000 00
Quarry Workers	10	2	500	12	8	4	4	4	150	150	3,000 00
Railroad Telegraphers	19	3	118	3	1	1	1	1	890	890	45,678 95
Railroad Employees, Street	30	5	7	5	2	2	2	2	25 00	25 00	670 00
Seamen	2	13	2100	1	1	1	1	1	200	200	9,678 50
Shipwrights	13	3	45	16	13	1	1	1	735	735	60 00
Slate and Tile Roofers	3	3	866	3	1	1	1	1	50	50	12,000 00
Slate Workers	9	2	800	18	13	1	1	1	65	65	3,000 00
Spinners, Cotton Mule	8	2	118	3	1	1	1	1	25	25	15,000 00
Stage Employees, Theatrical	2	4	45	2	1	1	1	1	100	100	3,500 00
Steel Plate Transferers	11	5	866	3	1	1	1	1	50	50	45,678 95
Stereotypers and Electrotypes	12	5	800	16	13	1	1	1	200	200	670 00
Stove Mounters	23	12	247	3	1	1	1	1	65	65	9,678 50
Switchmen	49	18	1,000	3	1	1	1	1	50	50	12,000 00
Tailors	1	1	247	3	1	1	1	1	75 00	75 00	3,500 00
Teamsters	18	1	120	3	1	1	1	1	500 00	500 00	1,880 00
Textile Workers	1	1	120	3	1	1	1	1	135	135	1,563 73 10
Tile Layers	43	91	2,119	0	9	6	6	6	600	600	5,235 00
Tile Plate Workers	7	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	52 00	52 00	1,882 67
Tip Printers	9	415	415	1	1	1	1	1	97 14	97 14	3,982 865 66
Tobacco Workers	5	4	2,119	5	1	1	1	1	91,530	91,530	147,208 43
Traveling Goods and Leather	43	91	2,119	0	9	6	6	6	63,812	63,812	3,982 865 66
Novelty Workers	5	4	2,119	5	1	1	1	1	135	135	1,880 00
Typographical Union	43	91	2,119	0	9	6	6	6	600	600	1,563 73 10
Upholsters	7	1	16	1	1	1	1	1	52 00	52 00	5,235 00
Weavers, Elastic Goring	9	415	415	1	1	1	1	1	97 14	97 14	1,882 67
Weavers, Wire	9	415	415	1	1	1	1	1	97 14	97 14	3,982 865 66
Woodmen and Saw Mill Wrks.	9	415	415	1	1	1	1	1	97 14	97 14	3,982 865 66
Wood Workers	9	415	415	1	1	1	1	1	97 14	97 14	3,982 865 66
Totals	2,328	1,913	73,473	887	494	89	155	112	91,530	63,812	11,183

a. for 1,000 members; b. in 3 cities; c. for one branch of the trade; d. 10 cities; e. 6¢ for 735 members; f. 5¢ for 3,000 members; g. 50¢ per day in New York City; h. \$2.00 per week in Boston; i. 17½¢ for 200 members; j. 17½¢ for 200 members; k. result of one strike; l. recovered what they lost two years ago; m. and 3 branches; n. revoked; o. see report under head of "International Unions; p. for 1,154 men; q. for 250; r. no report.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

## BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Death benefits.	Death benefits, members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Traveling benefits.	Tool insurance.	Unemployed benefits.
Actors.....	\$500 00		\$600 00			
Bakers and Confectioners.....	700 00	\$150 00	3,576 54			
Barbers.....	14,020 00		38,726 15			
Bookbinders.....	3,500 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	13,400 00		78,509 55			
Bridge and Structural Iron Wkrs.....	10,800 00					
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	202,294 57	25,550 00	80,000 00			
Carvers, Wood.....	2,450 00				488 72	
Car Workers.....	200 00		405 00			
Chainmakers.....	200 00			800 00		
Charmakers.....	162,818 82		165,917 80	55,293 98		35,168 50
Clerks.....	5,719 00					
Compressed Air Workers.....	1,000 00		1,150 00	200 00		
Curtain Operatives, Lace.....	1,400 00	300 00				
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.....	25 00					
Electrical Workers.....	8,100 00					
Engravers, Watch Case.....				80 00		
Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.....				300 00		250 00
Foundry Employes.....	750 00		2,315 00			
Freight Handlers.....	10,000 00				25 00	500 00
Fur Workers.....	100 00			67 00		27 00
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	47,885 20					
Glass House Employes.....				100 00		
Glass Snappers.....			200 00	500 00		
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	845 10					
Glass Workers, Window.....	30,000 00					40,000 00
Granite Cutters.....	23,460 45					
Grinders, Table Knife.....	200 00					
Hatters.....	26,000 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Employes.....	19,000 00		17,432 00			
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.....	4,900 00					
Jewelry Workers.....	900 00		1,848 00			
Lathers.....	3,700 00					
Leather Wkrs. on Horse Goods.....	2,030 30		12,105 00			
Lithographers.....	15,832 75					
Machinists.....	29,375 00					
Maintenance of Way Employes.....	10,000 00					
Meat Cutters and Butch. Wkmsn.....	2,950 00					
Metal Polishers.....	5,329 75					
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	10,500 00					
Molders, Iron.....	62,748 65		173,134 50			3,625 20
Painters.....	54,447 50	11,500 00				
Pattern Makers.....			6,136 76		5,257 37	
Paving Cutters.....	900 00		500 00			
Photo-Engravers.....	1,050 00					
Piano and Organ Workers.....	3,400 00		5,963 31			
Plumbers.....	6,500 00		29,475 00			
Print Cutters.....	599 00		376 00			12 00
Printers, Machine Textile.....	450 00					
Printing Pressmen.....	11,000 00					
Quarry Workers.....	850 00					
Railway Employes, Street.....	13,100 00		23,000 00			
Sawsmiths.....	300 00					
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	1,900 00					
Slate Workers.....	600 00	200 00				
Spinners, Cotton Mule.....	600 00	200 00				
Stage Employes, Theatrical.....	17,500 00		13,000 00			
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....	1,920 00					
Stove Mounters.....	2,000 00					
Switchmen.....	138,375 00					
Tailors.....	12,740 00					
Tobacco Workers.....	1,500 00		8,118 00			
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....			150 00			
Typographical Union.....	35,840 00					
Weavers, Goring.....	200 00					
Weavers, Wire.....	200 00		798 00			
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>2904,974 79</b>	<b>\$37,900 00</b>	<b>\$663,436 61</b>	<b>\$57,340 93</b>	<b>\$5,771 09</b>	<b>\$79,582 20</b>

## INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

- Actors' National Protective Union.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 500. 33½ per cent total gain in wages. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$500; sick benefits, \$600. Donations to other unions, \$3,500. Cost of strikes, \$300.
- Asbestos Workers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 264. Number of strikes, 5; won, 2; compromised, 3. An average gain in wages of 50 cents per day. Two locals secured a reduction of one hour per day. No reductions in wages in the past year.
- Bakery and Confectionery Workers.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 38. Number of strikes, 22; won, 14; compromised, 4; lost, 10. Number of persons involved, 1,012; benefited, 900; worsted, 312. Gains: recognition of union shop. Advantages gained without strike: union shops using label. Improvements in the conditions of members in the past 10 years: shorter hours and better pay and abolishment of night work in a number of cities. Death benefits, \$700; death benefits, members' wives, \$150; sick benefits, \$3,576.54. Donations to other unions, \$2,857. Cost of strikes, \$29,287.50.
- Barbers.**—Charters issued, 24; surrendered, 22. Gain in membership, 416. General gain in wages and hours without strike. Death benefits, \$14,020; sick benefits, \$38,726.15.
- Bill Posters.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 10. Number of strikes 1. Number of persons involved, 12; worsted, 12. Cost of strike, \$1,000.
- Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 6. Number of strikes, 16; won, 12; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 275; benefited, 260. Gains in wages from 2 to 10 per cent. Nine-hour day established. Reduction in hours of labor, increased wages, and better conditions are among improvements accomplished in the past 10 years.
- Boiler Makers.**—Charters issued, 71; surrendered, 56. Gain in membership, 109. Number of strikes, 31; won, 10; compromised, 8; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 1,062; benefited, 1,426; worsted, 52. Average of 15 cents per hour gain in wages. Reduction of ¼ hour per day in ten cities. Gains in other respects: Better working conditions, shop rules, etc. Advantages gained without strike: Increase in wages and better conditions on Wabash and Great Northern District. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Forty per cent improvement, as an average, in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. Cost of strikes, \$28,443.65.
- Bookbinders.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 12, including lockouts; won, 2; pending, 10. Average wages have been increased 25 per cent and hours of labor reduced from 10 to 9 in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$3,500. Cost of strikes, \$8,935.
- Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Number of strikes, 11; won, 7; compromised, 1; lost, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 696; benefited, 420; worsted, 36. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$13,400; sick benefits, \$78,509.55. Donations to other unions, \$15,000. Cost of strikes, \$5,695.14.
- Brewery Workers.**—Charters issued, 9 and 22 branches; surrendered, 2, and 3 branches. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 6; won, 2; compromised, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 480. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Material increase in wages and hours of labor reduced 3 and 4 per day. Donations to other unions, \$5,635. Cost of strikes, \$75,800.86.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.**—Charters issued, 22; surrendered, 39. Gain in membership, 1,545. Number of strikes, 6; won, 6. Number of persons involved, 2,398; benefited, 2,398. About 20 per cent total gain in wages and reduction of one hour per day. Gains in other respects: recognition. No reduction in wages in the past year. Cost of strikes, \$7,844.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1, pending. Number of persons involved, 3,000. Advantages gained without strike: increased wages in some localities. Hours reduced from 10 and 11 to 8, and 75 per cent increase in wages are among improvements accomplished in the past 10 years by the organization. Death benefits, \$10,800. Cost of strikes, \$25,000.
- Brushmakers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 56. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; pending 1. Number of persons involved, 123; benefited, 47. One lockout, involving 26 members, terminated successfully. Total gains in wages, 20 to 65 per cent. Reductions in the hours of labor, from 10 and over to 9. Gains in other respects: Better sanitary conditions. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Cost of strikes, \$300.
- Car Workers.**—Charters issued, 33; surrendered, 27. Gain in membership, 1,500. Number of strikes, 5; won, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,500; benefited, 2,400; worsted, 100. Resistance to piece work in B. R. and P. shops at Rochester, N. Y., resulted in compromise "that it was not compulsory." Death benefits, \$200; sick benefits, \$405. Cost of strikes, \$300.

- Carpenters, Amal.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 1,900. 2 strikes against open shop pending. One lockout compromised. Cost of strikes, \$2,000.
- Carpenters, Brot.**—Charters issued, 213; surrendered, 176. Gain in membership, 22,934. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$202,284.57; death benefits, members' wives, \$25,550; sick benefits, \$80,000. Donations to other unions, \$6,000. Cost of strikes, \$77,795.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 5; won, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,450; benefited, 1,340. Gains in wages, 10 per cent in some places. Fifty hour week established in Toronto, Ont.; 9-hour day established in Memphis, Tenn., Louisville, Ky., and Watertown, Conn. Saturday half-holiday secured for six months in Boston, Mass. San Francisco secured 8-hour day and minimum rate of wages, involving an increase of 12 per cent.
- Carvers, Wood.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 136; benefited, 1, 68; worsted, 68. Reduction of 2 hours. Members in New York City received an increase of 50 cents per day, and in Boston, \$2 per week. Death benefits, \$2,450; tool insurance, \$488.72. Cost of strikes, \$4,281.83.
- Cement Workers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 20. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. One lockout, compromised. Number of persons involved, 3,000; benefited, 3,000. Advances in wages of 5, 12½, and 25 cents per hour. Hours reduced in Granite City, Ill., from 11 to 8. Advantages gained without strike: advance in wages in St. Louis.
- Chainmakers.**—Charters surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1, pending. Two hundred and twenty-five persons involved. From 4 to 5 per cent gains in wages. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Wages have been increased 30 per cent in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$300; traveling benefits, \$400. Cost of strike, \$9,000.
- Cigar Makers.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 10. Number of strikes, 100; won, 84; compromised, 6; lost, 7; 1 disapproved. Number of persons involved, 10,180—7,835 union, 2,345 non-union; benefited, 10,123; worsted, 57. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$162,818.82; sick benefits, \$165,917.80; traveling benefits, \$55,293.93. Strike benefits, \$9,820.83.
- Clerks.**—Charters issued, 85; surrendered, 150. Advantages gained without strike: Reduced hours and increased wages. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully rejected. Death benefits, \$5,719. Donations to other unions, \$5,003.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.**—Charters surrendered, 4. Number of strikes, 21; won, 7; compromised, 1; lost, 13. Number of persons involved, 637; benefited, 323; worsted, 314. Cost of strikes, \$11,335.
- Commercial Telegraphers.**—Gain in membership, 2,000. Twenty union shop schedules signed in last 18 months without strike. In little over three years' existence the union has been successful in bettering the conditions of the members very materially without strikes.
- Compressed Air Workers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 1. Gains in wages, 50 cents per day. General improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$1,000; sick benefits, \$1,150; traveling benefits, \$200. Donations to other unions, \$350.
- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 16. Gain in membership, 229. Number of strikes, 27; won, 9; compromised, 7; lost, 11. Number of persons involved, 750; benefited, 200; worsted, 500. Ten per cent total gains in wages. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. An increase in wages of about 30 per cent and hours of labor reduced 1 per day are among improvements accomplished in the past 10 years.
- Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Gain in membership, 6. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 443; benefited, 338. Reduced working hours to 8 instead of 10 during June, July and August. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,400; death benefits, members' wives, \$300. Cost of strikes, \$11,677.90.
- Outing Die and Cutter Makers.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 14. Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 100; benefited, 100. Hours reduced from 60 to 50 per week in 5 years. Death benefits, \$25.00.
- Electrical Workers.**—Number of charters issued, 50; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 6,000. Number of strikes, 25; won, 18; compromised, 7. Number of persons involved, 10,000; benefited, 10,000. Reductions in hours of labor, from 10 and 12 to 9-hour day and from 9 to 8-hour day. Gains in other respects: Conditional agreements. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$8,100. Cost of strikes, \$120,000.
- Elevator Constructors.**—Charters issued, 1. Advantages gained without strikes: gain of 5 per cent in wages for 1,000 members. Decrease of 2 hours per day and 25 per cent increase in daily wages are among improvements over conditions 10 years ago.
- Engineers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 29. Number of strikes, 8; won, 5; pending, 3. Cost of strikes, \$980.18.

- Engravers, Watch Case.**—Charters surrendered, 3. Eight per cent increase in wages. Traveling benefits, \$80. Donations to other unions, \$102.
- Firemen, Stationary.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 9; won, 8; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 3,520; benefited, 3,520. From 10 to 15 per cent gains in wages. Reduced hours from 12 to 8 for 1,154 men, 800 of whom secured the reduction without strike. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. As a result of the past ten years' effort, three-quarters of the trade work 8 hours instead of 12. Cost of strikes, \$7,536.
- Fitters, Steam and Hot Water.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 1,200. Increase in wages gained without strike.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 250. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 35; benefited, 15. Fifteen per cent gain in wages. Gains in other respects: Unionized 20 mills without strike. Attempts to reduce wages have been resisted—still pending. Secured 8-hour day in 32 mills and many increases in wages in the past ten years. Traveling benefits, \$300; unemployed benefits, \$250. Donations to other unions, \$300. Cost of strikes, \$400.
- Foundry Employes.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 430; benefited, 382; worsted, 48. A gain of 5 cents per day in wages and a reduction of one-half hour per day secured. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years: wages are almost double and the nine-hour day established for 98 per cent of the members. Death benefits, \$750; sick benefits, \$2,315. Donations to other unions, \$185. Cost of strikes, \$3,750.
- Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's.**—Advances in wages have been obtained in five cities. Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 1,400. One-half hour reduction in daily hours of labor for five months for 4,000 men. Gains in other respects: Time and a half for overtime. In the past three years wages increased about \$20.00 per month per member. Death benefits, \$10,000; tool insurance, \$25; unemployed benefits, \$500. Donations to other unions, \$400.
- Far Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 53. Reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$100; traveling benefits, \$67; unemployed benefits, \$27. Donations to other unions, \$50.
- Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 11. Reduction of 5 hours per week secured for 250 members, and 3 hours a week for 1,000 members.
- Garment Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 24. Gain in membership, 590. Number of strikes, 12; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 10. Number of persons involved, 10,000; benefited, 3,000; worsted, 7,000. Reduction in hours of labor for 300 members. Reductions in wages have been successfully resisted in two cases. Material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years—shorter hours, better wages and shop conditions. Cost of strikes, \$30,000.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 500. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Conditions of members grow better each year. Death benefits, \$47,885.20. Donations to other unions, \$875.
- Glass House Employes.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. Traveling benefits, \$100.
- Glass Workers, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 1, pending. Number of persons involved, 486. Twenty per cent increase in wages, and hours reduced from 10 to 9, and in two cities to 8, are among improvements over conditions ten years ago. Death benefits, \$845.10.
- Glass Workers, Window.**—Gain in membership, 300. Advance of 10 per cent in wages, secured without strike. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$30,000; unemployed benefits, \$40,000. Donations to other unions, \$2,000.
- Glass Snappers.**—Charters surrendered, 8. All strikes won. Attempts to reduce wages have been resisted, resulting in compromise, by which the full reduction did not go into effect. Sick benefits, \$200; traveling benefits, \$500. Cost of strikes, \$1,000.
- Glove Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 3. Gains in wages: Five per cent in Wisconsin. Donations to other unions, \$60.
- Gold Beaters.**—Charters issued, 2. Gain in membership, 194. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. Donations to other unions, \$325.
- Granite Cutters.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 3 (owing to completion of jobs.) Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 14; won, 12. Number of persons involved, 2,100. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$23,480.45. Donations to other unions, \$3,425. Cost of strikes, \$3,867.91.
- Grinders and Finishers, Blade.**—Charters issued, 3. Gain in membership, 90. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 60; benefited, 40. From 5 to 15 per cent gains in wages. Reduction in hours of labor from 10 to 9 in several factories. Advantages gained without strike:

Advance in prices in all factories where members are employed. Donations to other unions, \$22. Cost of strikes, \$1,337.66.

**Grinders, Table Knife.**—No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$300.

**Matters.**—Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 150; benefitted, 150. Offers of reductions in wages and open shop policy have been successfully resisted. Hours have been shortened from 10 to 8 and wages increased by about 75 per cent in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$26,000. Donations to other unions, \$5,000. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.

**Mod Carriers and Building Laborers.**—Charters issued, 60; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 391. Number of strikes, 5; won, 4; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 800; benefitted, 800. 5 to 7½ per cent gains in wages. Hours reduced from 10 to 9, and 9 to 8. Advantages gained without strike; 5 per cent increase in wages. General improvement in wages and hours marks a very successful year. Donations to other unions, \$2,000. Cost of strikes, \$1,500.

**Horse Shoers.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 6 won, 6. Number of persons involved, 250; benefitted, 250. From 25 to 50 cents per day gain in wages. Reductions in hours in 3 cities, affecting about 40 men. Cost of strikes, \$4,500.

**Hotel and Restaurant Employees.**—Charters issued, 75; surrendered, 32. Gain in membership, 1,694. Number of strikes, 5; won, 4; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 575; benefitted, 1,500. Five per cent gain in wages. Reduction of 2 hours per day. Gains in other respects: Better sanitary conditions. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$19,000; sick benefits, \$17,432. Donations to other unions, \$1,352.24. Cost of strikes, \$2,600.

**Iron and Steel Workers.**—Number of strikes, 17; won, 4; pending, 13. No reductions in wages in the past year. As a result of the past ten years' effort, working conditions have been materially bettered, while daily earnings have raised on an average. Death benefits, \$4,900. Donations to other unions, \$386.40. Cost of strikes, \$25,535.25.

**Jewelry Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 75. Death benefits, \$900; sick benefits, \$1,848. Donations to other unions, \$640.

**Lathers.**—Charters issued, 54; surrendered, 7. Gain in membership, 800. Number of strikes, 26; won, 20; compromised, 6. Number of persons involved, 2,500. Death benefits, \$3,700. Donations to other unions, \$165. Cost of strikes, \$400.

**Laundry Workers, Shirt, Waist and.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 1,037. Number of strikes, 10; won, 6; compromised, 1; lost, 2; pending, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,481; benefitted, 1,649; worsted, 800. Gains in other respects: Union shops, reduction of rent for machines and power in factories. Advantages gained without strike: Seventeen and one-half per cent increase for 200 members, 12 per cent for 200 members, and 10 per cent for 1,500 members. Offers of reductions in wages have been resisted, resulting in compromise. Shorter hours, better wages and better sanitary conditions are among improvements accomplished in the past ten years. Cost of strikes, \$9,327.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 15; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 7; pending, 2. Number of persons involved, 784; benefitted, 117; worsted, 382. About 2 per cent gain in wages. Reduction of one hour per day in 3 cities. Gains in other respects: renewed agreements with slight increases, benefitting 1,498 persons. Advantages gained without strike: signed agreements in 31 cities. Reduction in wages in one instance; other offers of reductions successfully resisted. Vast improvement in conditions of members over ten years ago. Death benefits, \$2,030; sick benefits, \$12,105. Donations to other unions, \$845. Cost of strikes, \$22,056.

**Lithographers.**—Gain in membership, 55. Number of strikes, 2, pending. Number of persons involved, 2,279. One hundred and eighty-eight shops conceded 48-hour week. As a result of the past ten years' effort, hours have been reduced from 60 to 53 per week throughout the United States, and wages increased on an average about 20 per cent. Death benefits, \$15,832.75. Cost of strikes, \$127,144.89.

**Machine Printers and Color Mixers.**—The organization has secured an agreement whereby the Saturday half-holiday is granted for four months each year. Donations to other unions, \$1,000.

**Machinists.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 19. Number of strikes, 30; won, 20; compromised, 3; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 3,000; benefitted, 2,500 directly, indirectly the whole trade. Wages increased generally. Gains in other respects: Working agreements with 85 firms. Establishment of nine hour day, increased wages and general improvement in conditions of employment are among the benefits realized by the organization in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$29,375. Cost of strikes, \$143,069.58.

**Maintenance of Way Employees.**—Charters issued, 40; surrendered, 18. Number of strikes, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,000; benefitted, 2,000. Advances in wages secured

without strikes. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$10,000. Cost of strikes, \$10,000.

**Marble Workers.**—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 16. Number of strikes, 1, compromised. Number of persons involved, 100; benefited, 100. No reduction in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$1,500. Cost of strikes, \$200.

**Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.**—Charters issued, 17; revoked, 19. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 400; worsted, 400. Strikes against reductions in wages were successful. Death benefits, \$2,950. Cost of strikes, \$1,120.

**Metal Workers, Sheet.**—Charters issued, 49; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 14; won, 6; pending, 8. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 700; worsted, 300. About 10 per cent increase in wages. Outside of the disturbances mentioned, the year has been a prosperous one for the members. Gains in other respects: Better working rules. In the past ten years, wages have been increased from 10 to 40 per cent and the 8-hour day established for 90 per cent of the membership. Death benefits, \$10,500. Cost of strikes, \$16,450.

**Metal Polishers.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 839. Number of strikes, 23; won, 9; compromised, 5; lost, 9. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 400; worsted, 100. One hour average reduction. Gains in other respects: Better sanitary conditions. Most of the improvements in the conditions of the members gained without strike. Offers of reductions in wages successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$5,389.75. Donations to other unions, \$1,000. Cost of strikes, \$6,305.

**Mine Managers and Assistants.**—Advances in wages secured by agreements. Gains in other respects shorter hours generally. No reductions in wages in the past year.

**Mine Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 187; surrendered, 164. Cost of strikes, \$920,895.15.

**Molders, Iron.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 69; won, 13; lost, 3; pending, 53. Number of persons involved, 4,000; benefited, 2,500. Advantages gained without strike, advance in wages and shorter hours. Death benefits, \$62,748.65; sick benefits, \$173,134.50; unemployed benefits, \$3,625.20. Cost of strikes, \$452,031.59.

**Musicians.**—Charters issued, 36; surrendered, 34. Gain in membership, 2,500.

**Painters.**—Charters issued, 179; surrendered, 106. Gain in membership, 5,416. Number of strikes, 100; won, 90; compromised, 5; lost, 5. Advantages gained without strike: Increased wages and shorter hours in 100 localities. No reduction in wages in the past year. Wages advanced one-third, and hours reduced 15 per cent are among improvements accomplished in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$34,447.50; death benefits, members' wives, \$11,500. Donations to other unions, \$57,000.

**Paper Box Workers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 450. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 900; benefited, 400. Gain of 25 cents a day as a result of one strike. Hours reduced, 1 per day. Cost of strikes, \$450.

**Paper Makers.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 22. Have 8-hour day in several mills and 9-hour day in 42 mills. No reductions in wages in the past year. Donations to other unions, \$500.

**Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, 3. Gain in membership, 400. In the past ten years advances in wages have been secured of from 10 to 50 per cent, hours reduced from 10 to 9, and other conditions improved. Sick benefits, \$6,136.76; tool insurance, \$5,257.37. Donations to other unions, \$3,353.15. Cost of strikes, \$3,483.74.

**Pavers and Rammermen.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 700. Number of strikes, 1; compromised. Number of persons involved, 20; benefited, 60. Advantages gained without strike: agreement with one firm.

**Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 15; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 570. Number of strikes, 7; won, 6. Number of persons involved, 470; benefited, the whole membership. Death benefits, \$900; sick benefits, \$500. Cost of strikes, \$1,929.98.

**Photo-Engravers.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 68. Number of strikes, 12; won, 2; pending, 10. Number of persons involved, 142. Conditions improved in 11 cities without strike. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$1,050. Donations to other unions, \$84. Cost of strikes, \$6,217.75.

**Piano and Organ Workers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 7. Number of strikes, 1; number of persons involved, 50. Advantages gained without strike: wages increased generally. Death benefits, \$3,400; sick benefits, \$5,963.31. Donations to other unions, \$4,000. Cost of strikes, \$7,000.

**Plate Printers, Steel and Copper.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 25.

**Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 59; surrendered, 36. Gain in membership, 1,135. Number of strikes, 44; won, 39; compromised, 3; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 1,524. Death benefits, \$6,500; sick benefits, \$29,475. Cost of strikes, \$56,979.

- Potters, Operative.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 206. Number of strikes, 2; pending. Advantages gained without strike: 10 per cent increase in wages, for sanitary mould-makers. Increased wages, shorter hours, improved working conditions and limitation of apprentices are among the improvements secured in ten years. Donations to other unions, \$722. Cost of strikes, \$3,872.05.
- Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 92. Number of strikes, 1; pending. Number of persons involved, 68. Advantages gained without strike: 10 per cent advance in wages and shorter hours. No reductions in wages in the past year. Improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years: very good—signed contracts with nearly all employers and using union label. Cost of strike, \$300.
- Print Cutters.**—Charters issued, 1. Members enjoyed steadier employment during the past year. In the past ten years wages have been raised from \$12 and \$16, to \$20 per week and hours lowered from 10 to 12 a day to 55 per week. Death benefits, \$599; sick benefits, \$376; unemployed benefits, \$12. Donations to other unions, \$124.50.
- Printers, Machine Textile.**—No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$450.
- Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 28; surrendered, 9. Gain in membership, 283. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 770; benefited, 640; worsted, 130. Fifteen per cent gain in wages. Secured eight-hour day for 800. Death benefits, \$11,000. Cost of strikes, \$10,128.
- Quarry Workers.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 1,000. Number of strikes, 14; won, 14. Number of persons involved, 1,200; benefited, 1,200. Ten to twenty-five per cent gains in wages. Hours reduced from 9 to 8. Gains in other respects: Straight union jobs. Death benefits, \$850. Donations to other unions, \$225. Cost of strikes, \$3,500.
- Saw Smiths.**—Increases in wages secured without strike. Death benefits, \$300.
- Seamen.**—Charters issued, 2. Number of strikes, 1. Number of persons involved, 3,000. Advantages gained without strike: better conditions on Lakes. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Increase in wages averaging 20 per cent, improvement by legislation, better food and quarters are among advantages secured in the past ten years.
- Shipwrights.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 13. Number of strikes, 9; won, 4; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 578; benefited, 361; worsted, 122. Average of 30 cents per day gain in wages. Strike in San Francisco declared off, employers promising to grant increase of \$1.00 per day on January 1, 1907; Memphis, Tenn., obtained an advance of 5 cents per hour; Tampa, Fla., secured eight-hour day with same pay without strike. Gains in other respects: recognition of unions. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Donations to other unions, \$440.
- Slate and Tile Roofers.**—Number of charters issued, 3; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 7. Number of strikes, 6; won, 5; lost, 1. Death benefits, \$1,900.
- Slate Workers.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 2,100. Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 6,000. Hours reduced from 10 to 9 in the Bargar (Pa.) district. Death benefits, \$800. Death benefits, members' wives, \$300. Donations to other unions, \$200. Cost of strikes, \$12,000.
- Spinners, Mils.**—Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 150; benefited, 150. Five per cent increase in wages gained for 2,150 members without strike. Death benefits, \$900; death benefits, members' wives, \$200. Donations to other unions, \$5,000. Cost of strikes, \$300.
- Stage Employees.**—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 12; won, 8; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 860; benefited, 500. Advantages gained without strike: Wages increased in 20 cities. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$17,500; sick benefits, \$13,000. Donations to other unions, \$15,000. Cost of strikes, \$45,678.95.
- Steel Plate Transferrers.**—Charters issued, 2. Gain in membership, 3. All demands have been acceded. Donations to other unions, \$25.00.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.**—Charters issued, 11. Gain in membership, 118. Material improvement in the condition of the members in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$1,920.
- Stone Mounters.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 45. Number of strikes, 2. Number of persons involved, 25. Advantages gained without strike: better prices at several places. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Better wages and establishment of helper system are among improvements accomplished in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$2,000. Cost of strikes, \$670.
- Street Railway Employees.**—Charters issued, 24; renewed, 6; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 5; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 522. Death benefits, \$13,100; sick benefits, \$23,000. Cost of strikes, \$2,908.

- Switchmen.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 5. Gain in membership, 866. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 200; worsted, 200. Vast improvement in the conditions of the members in the past 10 years. Death benefits, \$138,375.
- Tailors.**—Charters issued, 23; surrendered, 12. Gain in membership, 800. Number of strikes, 16; won, 13; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 735; worsted, 65. Six per cent gain in wages for 735. Five thousand members secured 5 per cent increase in wages without strike. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$12,740. Cost of strikes, \$9,676.50.
- Textile Workers.**—Charters issued, 49; surrendered, 18. Gain in membership, 1,000. Ten per cent advance in wages gained without strike.
- Tile Layers and Helpers.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 247. Number of strikes, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 100; benefited, 50; worsted, 50. Many locals received advances in wages without strike.
- Tin Plate Workers.**—Recovered 10 per cent in wages lost 2 years ago. Increased wages, hours reduced from 12 to 8, and better working conditions are among improvements accomplished in the past 10 years.
- Tip Printers.**—Gain in membership, 10. Results achieved in the past 10 years are very encouraging. Donations to other unions, \$75.
- Tobacco Workers.**—Gain in membership, 120. Chief gain this year is the more extended use of the label. As a result of organized effort in the past ten years, hours of labor have in some instances been reduced from 10 to 8 and wages increased from 7½ to 10 per cent. Death benefits, \$1,500; sick benefits, \$8,118. Donations to other unions, \$500.
- Typographical Union.**—(Report from June 1, 1905, to May 31, 1906.) Charters issued, 43; surrendered, 91; gain in membership, 2,119. In August, 1905, the general strike for the inauguration of the eight-hour day throughout the trade was declared, affecting at least 200 local unions, of which 100 unions were completely successful, in some instances the men being out only one or two days. 39,000 members are now enjoying the eight-hour day. There are about 100 unions still involved, aggregating about 5,000 men, 2,000 of whom are working under unexpired contracts. Partial success has been achieved by the unions that are still fighting, and the outlook for their ultimate victory is excellent. In addition to this there were 19 strikes on other issues, involving 16 local unions, with results as follows: Won, 7; lost, 6; compromised, 1; pending, 4; results not reported on, 1. Number of persons involved, 256; 111 returned to work when settlement was made; 72 displaced; 73 involved in the pending disputes. Cost of strikes to May 31, 1906, \$1,563,729.10. Since that date expenses from the defense fund have averaged about \$150,000 a month. In addition to this the local unions that retained the 10 per cent assessment for the support of the eight-hour strike have collected and expended for strike purposes in the neighborhood of \$150,000 per month. Death benefits, \$35,840.00.
- Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 4. Number of strikes, 5; won, 1; pending, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 120; worsted, 135. Sick benefits, \$150. Donations to other unions, \$35. Cost of strikes, \$1,880.
- Upholsterers.**—Charters issued, 7. Number of strikes, 9; won, 6. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 500. 10 to 20 per cent gain in wages, and hours reduced 1 and 2 per day. Among advantages accruing to members in the past ten years, 30 out of 41 locals have reduced the hours of labor from 10 to 9 and 8 per day, and abolishment of piece and contract work in many cities. Cost of strikes, \$5,235.
- Weavers, Goring.**—Number of strikes, 1. Death benefits, \$300. Donations to other unions, \$52. Cost of strikes, \$1,982.67.
- Weavers, Wire.**—Gain in membership, 16. Material improvement in the conditions of the members in the past ten years. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$200; sick benefits, \$738. Donations to other unions, \$97.14.
- Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.**—Charters issued, 9. Gain in membership, 415.

ORGANIZATIONS	Char- ters issued	Char- ters surren- dered	Gain in mem- ber- ship	No. of strikes	Strikes won	Strikes com- promised	Strikes pend- ing	Strikes lost	Reduc- tion in hours per day	Gain in wages	No. in- volved	No. ben- efited	No. wound- ed	Dona- tions to other organi- zations	Cost of strikes
Curtain Operatives, Lace			6	2	1	1					443	388			11,677 90
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers	1		11	1	1						100	100			130,000 00
Electrical Workers	50	4	6,000	25	18	7				5 %	10,000	10,000			980 18
Elevator Constructors	14			8	5		3			8 %				102 00	7,536 00
Engineers, Steam	1	29	3							10 to 15 %	3,250	3,250			400 00
Firetravers, Watch Case	19	11	3	9	8	1			4	15 %	35	15		300 00	3,750 00
Fitters and Helpers, Steam	12	2	1,200							5c per day	430	382	48	400 00	400 00
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees	7	2	250	2	1	1								400 00	30,000 00
Foundry Employees	5	9	1	1	1						10,000	3,000	7,000		1,000 00
Freight Handlers	10	1	1,400												
Fur Workers	20	24	590	12	2	1		10	5 per wk						
Garment Workers, United	2														
Garment Workers, Ladies'	9	11	2												
Glass Bottle Blowers	8	2	500												
Glass House Employees	1														
Glass Snappers	10	9		1			1				436			875 00	
Glass Workers, Amalgamated			300							10 %				2,000 00	
Glass Workers, Window	3	3								5 %				40 00	
Glove Workers	13		194											825 00	
Gold Beaters	3		80	14	12						2,100			8,425 00	
Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade	3								1	5 to 15 %	60	40			3,867 91
Hatters											150	150			1,337 66
Head Carriers	60	1	991	4	1	1				5 to 7 1/2 %	800	800			12,000 00
Horse Shoers	12	4	100	6	4	1			1	25 to 30 per d	250	250			1,500 00
Hotel and Restaurant Employees	75	32	1,694	5	4		1		3	5 %	575	1,500			4,500 00
Iron and Steel Workers				17	4		13							1,352 24	2,800 00
Jewelry Workers	2		75											384 40	25,535 25
Leathers	54	7	800	26	20	6					2,500			640 00	400 00
Laundry Workers	20	10	1,037	10	6	1	1	2		10 %	2,461	1,649	800		9,327 00
Leather Workers on Horse Goods	7	11		15	5	1	2	7	1 1/2	2 %	794	117	383		22,054 00
Leather Workers, Amalgamated															
Lithographers			55	2							2,379				137,144 96
Longshoremen															
Machine Printers and Color Mixers	50	19												1,000 00	
Machinists	40	18		30	20	3		4			3,000	2,500			143,069 58
Maintenance of Way Employees	4			1		1					2,000	2,000			300 00
Marble Workers	17		16								100	100		1,500 00	1,120 00
Meat Cutters and Butcher Wmn	23	12	839	23	9	5		9			800	800			6,305 00
Metal Polishers	49	15	500	14	6		8			10 %	1,000	700	300		16,450 08
Metal Workers, Sheet	187	164													990,894 15
Mine Workers, United	19	8	2,500	69	13		43	3			4,000	2,500			452,031 56
Molders, Iron	36														
Molders, Steel	84														
Molders, Wood	179	106	5,416	100	99	5		5						57,000 00	

Paper Box, Bag and Novelty Wks.	4	3	400	4	3	1	1	1	300 day /	900	400	.....	480 00
Paper Makers	6	22	400	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	3,483 74
Pattern Makers	3	3	700	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,929 98
Pressers and Hammermen	6	4	570	7	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 00	6,217 75
Paving Cutters	15	4	68	12	3	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	7,000 00
Photo-Engravers	14	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Piano and Organ Workers	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plots	1	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plate Printers, Steel and Copper	59	38	1,135	44	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,524	.....	.....	56,979 00
Pumbers	5	3	208	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	522 00	3,872 05
Potters, Operative	7	2	92	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00
Powder and High Exp. Wks	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Print Cutters	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing Pressmen	28	9	282	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rolling Workers	10	2	1,000	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railroad Telegraphers	19	9	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Railway Employees, Street	30	5	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seamen	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipwrights	13	13	.....	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate and Tile Roofers	3	3	7	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slate Workers	9	2	2,100	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spinners, Cotton Mule	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stage Employes, Theatrical	8	.....	500	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steel Plate Transfers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stereotypers and Electrotypes	11	.....	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stove Mounters	5	4	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switchmen	12	5	868	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tailors	23	12	800	16	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teamsters	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textile Workers	49	18	1,000	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tile Layers	1	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin Plate Workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tip Printers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco Workers	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Traveling Goods and Leather	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Novelty Workers	5	4	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typographical Union	43	91	2,119	0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upholsterers	7	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unpolished	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weavers, Elastic Goring	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weavers, Wire	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodmen and Saw Mill Wks	9	.....	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wood Workers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2,326	1,913	73,473	887	494	99	155	112	.....	91,530	63,812	11,148	147,508 43
													3,962,865 66

a. for 1,000 members; b. in 3 cities; c. for one branch of the trade; d. 10 cities; e. 6 % for 735 members; f. 5 % for 5,000 members; g. 50c per day in New York City; h. \$2.00 per week in Boston; i. 17 % for 200 members; j. 10 % for 1,500 members; k. result of one strike; l. recovered what they lost two years ago; m. and 3 branches; n. revoked; o. see report under head of "International Unions; p. for 1,154 men; q. for 250; r. no report.

Horse Nail Makers, No. 9,656.....	10 00
Federal Labor, No. 8,000.....	5 00
Lamp Lighters, No. 11,943.....	25 00
Federal Labor, No. 8,908.....	25 00
Central Labor, Scranton, Pa.....	50 00
Horse Nail Makers, No. 7,180.....	25 00
Federal Labor, No. 11,781.....	1 20
Trades and Labor Council, Lowell, Mass.....	25 00
Suspender Makers, No. 9,560.....	25 00
Central Labor, Manchester, N. H.....	10 00
Printers' Roller Makers, No. 10,638.....	10 00
Trades and Labor Council, Kokomo, Ind.....	10 00
Federation of Labor, Geneva, N. Y.....	5 00
Trades and Labor Council, Leavenworth, Kans.....	10 00
Federal Labor, No. 7,187.....	20 00
Laborers' Prot., No. 9,523.....	5 00
Central Labor, Concord, N. H.....	10 00
Federal Labor, No. 8,564.....	5 00
New York Transfer Co.'s Emp. Prot., No. 11,824.....	10 00
Trades and Labor Assembly, New Athens, Ill.....	5 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,045.....	10 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 6,925.....	10 00
Indurated Fibre Workers, No. 7,185.....	5 00
Federal Labor, No. 11,449.....	5 00
Local No. 25, United Textile Workers of America.....	124 00
Amalgamated Lace Curtain Operatives of America.....	200 00
Central Labor Union, Lebanon, Pa.....	5 00
Suspender Workers, No. 8,144.....	5 00
Suspender Workers, No. 11,294.....	10 00
Central Labor Union, Cairo, Ill.....	5 00
Federal Labor, No. 8,769.....	5 00
Cotton Mule Spinners Association, New Bedford, Mass.....	100 00
Trades and Labor Assembly, Chicago Heights, Ill.....	10 00
Waste Handlers, No. 8,964.....	5 00
Central Labor, Fremont, Neb.....	3 00
National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....	100 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,953.....	318 65
Hospital Employes, No. 10,768.....	40 00
H. R. Bulluck, secretary-treasurer, Rocky Mount, N. C.....	5 00
Tin, Iron, Steel and Granite Ware Workers, No. 10,943.....	5 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 11,423.....	9 25
Trades and Labor Council, Peekskill, N. Y.....	5 00
Federal Labor Union, No. 9,770.....	5 00
Local No. 48, International Association Car Workers.....	15 00
Local No. 322, Bro. Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.....	15 50
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$1,464 60</b>

## EXPENSES.

Wm. McCabe, Secretary San Francisco Labor Council.....	\$250 00
J. A. Byers, Santa Rosa Central Labor Council.....	100 00
J. A. Byers, Federal Labor Union, No. 10,185.....	25 00
Julius Selmer, Secretary Milkers' Protective, No. 8,861.....	100 00
H. A. Harby, Secretary Barber Shop and Bath House Employes' Union, No. 11,963.....	25 00
J. H. Bowling, Secretary California State Federation of Labor.....	100 00
J. A. Alphonso, President Salmon Packers, No. 12,000.....	25 00
C. A. Shuttleworth, Secretary Janitors, No. 10,367.....	25 00
David Barry, Secretary Soap, Soda, and Candle Workers, No. 10,385.....	50 00
John Driscoll, Secretary Undertakers, No. 9,049.....	50 00
C. H. Hatch, Secretary Sall Makers, No. 11,775.....	50 00
H. S. Cleveland, President Gas Workers, No. 9,840.....	100 00
Henry Woodville, Ship Scalers, No. 11,950.....	50 00

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

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J. Karn, Secretary Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, No. 10,333.....	50 00
C. M. Moffit, President Baggage Messengers, No. 10,167.....	25 00
D. McLennon, F. S. Machine Hands, No. 11,933.....	50 00
Ethel Humphrey, Secretary Bottle Calners, No. 10,535.....	25 00
C. W. Peck, Secretary Sugar Workers, No. 10,519.....	100 00
L. N. Devincenzi, Secretary Paste Makers, No. 10,567.....	25 00
John Murphy, President Laborers' Protective, No. 8,944.....	25 00
M. Sebastian, Secretary Bootblacks' Protective, No. 10,175.....	50 00
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>\$1,300 00</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

Received.....	\$1,484 60
Paid out.....	1,300 00
<b>Balance in fund, October 1, 1908.....</b>	<b>\$164 60</b>

## AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

While the expenses for publishing the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST exceeds the receipts \$655.25 during the fiscal year, the receipts for the past three years give a surplus of \$1,741.43 over and above expenses charged to that account.

The following is a statement for the fiscal year, followed by a comparative statement for three years:

### RECEIPTS.

Advertisements and subscriptions, etc.....	\$25,912 87
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### EXPENSES.

Attorney's fees.....	\$175 94
Cartoons.....	25 00
Clippings.....	55 00
Commissions.....	14,303 45
Cuts.....	72 30
Hauling.....	43 20
Printing FEDERATIONIST.....	8,728 82
Printing Bulletins.....	61 10
Postage stamps.....	747 95
Postage pound rate.....	326 53
Refunds acct. paid twice.....	75 00
Salaries.....	2,025 23
Contributions.....	108 00
Printing for FEDERATIONIST.....	120 60

**\$26,868 12**

### RECAPITULATION.

Expenses.....	\$26,868 12
Receipts.....	25,912 87

Excess of expenses.....	\$655 25
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## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FOR THREE YEARS.

	Receipts.	Expenses.
1904-5.....	\$32,639 89	\$30,699 92
1905-6.....	25,726 57	24,929 86
1906-7.....	25,912 87	26,868 12
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>\$84,279 33</b>	<b>\$82,497 90</b>

Receipts.....	\$84,279 33
Expenses.....	82,497 90

<b>Surplus.....</b>	<b>\$1,781 43</b>
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## LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

We have 759 local trade and federal labor unions in good standing, and a defense fund of \$26,829.03 to take care of the members in case of strike or lockout. Many strikes that would have cost the American Federation of Labor many thousands of dollars were averted through the organizers of the American Federation of Labor, adjusting the differences and securing conditions desired by the unions. A great number of strikes and lockouts were adjusted prior to the time that members became eligible to receive strike benefits. The most costly strike was that of the Agricultural Workers of Arecibo, P. R. A number of the unions there whose members were on strike were not eligible to benefits, but seven unions, with a membership of 182, were entitled to strike benefits. They were paid seven weeks' benefits amounting to \$5,096. Of this amount \$1,052 was returned (the strike having been declared off prior to the last check reaching Porto Rico), thus reducing the cost of the strike of Agricultural Workers to \$4,044. Aside from the strike in Porto Rico, eight unions received strike benefits. The following is a list of amounts received into and paid out of the defense fund during the fiscal year:

## RECEIPTS.

Receipts for Defense Fund.....	\$15,556 08
Less amount paid to Agricultural Workers of Arecibo, Porto Rico, and returned .....	1,052 00
Total .....	\$14,504 08

## EXPENSES.

	Average membership.	Weeks.	Amount.
Numbers 11693, 11687, 11696, 11708, 11689, 11694, and 11688, Agricultural Workers, Arecibo district, Porto Rico .....	182	7	\$5,096 00
No. 11667, Pipe Cutters, New York, N. Y .....	83	6	2,004 00
No. 8158, Cigar Factory Tobacco Strippers, Boston, Mass.....	153	3	1,840 00
No. 11594, Hat Trimmers, Wabash, Ind .....	34	10	1,372 00
No. 10604, Stone Planersmen, Bedford, Ind.....	64	5	1,296 00
No. 7546, Vegetable Ivory Button Makers, Springfield, Mass.....	28	6	680 00
No. 9560, Suspender Makers, New York, N. Y .....	17	6	408 00
No. 11761, Federal Labor Union, Cement City, Mich.....	8	10	336 00
No. 9022, Coal Handlers, Lawrence, Mass .....	11	4	180 00
Appropriations:			
Chain Makers National .....			250 00
International Fur Workers of United States and Canada.....			100 00
Federal Labor Union No. 7241, Carpentersville, Ill.....			12 10
Servants Protective Union, No. 11733, Mayaguez, Porto Rico.....			6 30
Womens Protective Union, No. 11956, Maricao, Porto Rico.....			6 00
Refunds:			
Federal Labor Union No. 9644, Albion, Mich.....			50 00
Pavers No. 5611, New York, N. Y .....			4 50
Pavers No. 7802, St. Louis, Mo .....			2 50
			\$13,643 40
Returned by Agricultural Workers of Arecibo, Porto Rico, and re- deposited in Defense Fund.....			1,052 00
Total .....			\$12,591 40

## RECAPITULATION.

Balance on hand October 1, 1905.....	\$24,916 40
Receipts for Defense Fund for 12 months.....	\$14,504 02
Expenses from Defense Fund for 12 months.....	12,591 40
	\$1,912 02
Total in Defense Fund October 1, 1906.....	\$26,828 02

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1906, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 1,248 letters, circular letters, and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by express and post.....	3,433
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others.....	69,567
Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes.....	80,714
Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes.....	226,815
Total.....	380,529

## LABOR REPRESENTATION COMMITTEE.

Two appeals were issued to the local unions for funds to assist the Labor Representation Committee to carry out the A. F. of L. political program. The officers of the local unions were directed to forward the appropriations to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor. Full and complete report of the amounts received and disposition of same will be made to the Executive Council.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express through the delegates present my appreciation for assistance and expressions of good will I have received from the organizers, the officers of the unions, and my colleagues of the Executive Council during the time I have been Secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MORRISON,  
*Secretary, American Federation of Labor.*

## TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

With the close of this year I will have served the Federation as Treasurer for sixteen years. The experience has been of great value to me, and I sincerely trust that my services have in some measure at least been of real worth to the trade unions of our continent.

During the sixteen years marked changes have taken place in our organization. Then we were struggling to maintain our existence. Now the Federation is as strong as the everlasting hills. Then the advice and help of the Federation was sought for by but few of our unions. Now none of our International Unions make any great trade movement without the approval and co-operation of the American Federation of Labor. At that time the decisions of our Conventions were lightly considered by many labor men and many unions, and while the time has not yet arrived where all unions acquiesce in decisions rendered, yet during the sixteen years marked progress has been made in this direction, and the findings and policies as now declared by the Federation have a weight and influence in the affairs of America that hardly the most sanguine could have anticipated sixteen years ago. Sixteen years ago our income was twenty-four thousand for the year; now it is about three hundred thousand, with a corresponding increase in membership. In my own trade we have secured for our members an average advance in wages of at least twenty per cent. If all our unions have done as well, who can estimate or even dream of the benefits that have accrued to the working people through the efforts of the trade union movement as embodied in the American Federation of Labor. What has it brought in the way of better homes, better food, a less number of children of our members in the factory, mill, or shop? A wider, better, more enjoyable and comfortable life. Who will or can measure the work of the trade union, either in the world of industry in our social surroundings, or in moral growth? To have seen a part of this work and accomplishments should nerve us to still greater efforts in the future.

To the officers and to the members, one and all, I bid you be of good cheer. Do not take to heart the lamentations of the pessimists. "The world of labor do move," and the movement is forward, not backward. We have accomplished much that is good and that will last, and the substantial old trade union ship still sails on the industrial seas, with all her machinery intact, and still carries her passengers to ports of safety; and the prophets of sixteen years ago, who prophesied

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

our early destruction and demise, have long since been forgotten. The American Federation of Labor still lives and works, serves the interests of the working classes, and will continue to do so in the years to come.

Your confidence as expressed by my repeated re-election is appreciated by me more than I can express in words. I wish you one and all God-speed in all your efforts for a life that shall from year to year add to those real benefits to you and yours that make life happier and more useful.

INCOME.		EXPENSES.	
1905.		Paid Warrants:	
October 1.....	Balance in hand..... \$112,265 46	October 31.....	\$17,219 53
Received of Secretary Morrison:		November 30.....	13,359 28
October 31.....	17,812 38	December 31.....	56,997 02
November 30.....	18,529 09	1906.	
December 31.....	44,299 15	January 31.....	19,515 45
1906.		February 28.....	11,278 83
January 31.....	20,428 66	March 31.....	15,388 86
February 28.....	9,748 92	April 30.....	14,682 92
March 31.....	14,867 55	May 31.....	17,696 28
April 30.....	12,783 87	June 30.....	15,106 20
May 31.....	11,305 17	July 31.....	13,880 58
June 30.....	11,079 92	August 31.....	12,107 16
July 31.....	15,436 43	September 30.....	11,807 93
August 31.....	16,599 40	Total expenses.....	\$218,540 04
September 30.....	24,924 64		
Total funds.....	\$330,080 64		

Total funds.....	\$330,080 64
Deduct total expenses.....	218,540 04
Leaves in hands of treasurer.....	\$111,540 60

Certificates of deposit in possession of President Samuel Gompers:	
Five certificates, Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill, each \$5,000.....	\$25,000 00
Six     "     McLean County Bank,     "     "     "     \$5,000.....	30,000 00
Two     "     State National Bank,     "     "     "     \$5,000.....	10,000 00
Two     "     German-American Bank,     "     "     "     \$5,000.....	10,000 00
Two     "     Corn Belt Bank,     "     "     "     \$5,000.....	10,000 00
Total on certificates.....	\$85,000 00
State National Bank, open account.....	21,953 95
McLean County Bank,     "     "     .....	2,544 91
Third National Bank,     "     "     .....	2,041 74
Total in hands of treasurer.....	\$111,540 60
Total in hands of secretary.....	2,000 00
Total funds.....	\$113,540 60

During the sixteen years I have been treasurer my accounts show the total of funds handled to be \$1,400,957.70.

Fraternally submitted,

Bloomington, Ill., October, 1906.

JOHN B. LENNON,  
Treasurer



## SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, November 13th, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Dunn, Law, Richardson, Comerford, Cumming, Larger, Hagan, Walsh, Warner, Price, Freeman, Downey, Wilson, Holton, Carey, Wilson, (Jas.), Dix, Shepard, Lambert, Mahon, Sands, Kirk, Hawley, Heberling, Raasch, Powell, Stevenson, Colbert, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Rothwell, Grant, Campbell, Lyon, Zihlman, Hedley, Hassard, Ford, Perkins, (R. W.), Maupin, Porter, Guye, Corless, Fitzpatrick, (J. B.), Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Cragon, Barnes, (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro, Wille.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding session was dispensed with.

President Gompers, in a brief speech, thanked the delegates for their close attention to, and interest in, the long reports read during the preceding session.

First Vice President Duncan, for the Executive Council, read the following report:

### REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. NOV. 13, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of The American Federation of Labor:

Greeting:—

In conformity with custom, the Executive Council submits to you herewith its annual report upon such matters as have been referred to us; those which have required our action, and all of which may require your attention and consideration during this Convention.

The Executive Council has held five meetings during the year, the first meeting having been held at Pittsburg immediately after the adjournment of the Pittsburg Convention. The next three meetings were held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor dur-

ing the weeks beginning March 19th, June 18th, September 17th. The fifth meeting was held in this city today. We shall hold such additional meetings during the time of this Convention as circumstances may warrant or necessity require, but we should prefer that all matters requiring our attention should be deferred until the meeting we shall hold in this city immediately after the close of the Convention, unless these matters are of such nature as require them also to be submitted to you.

During the year, the Executive Council has voted by letter or telegram upon various questions submitted by President Gompers. Eighty-three propositions have been thus submitted during the year.

### CHARTERS GRANTED AND DENIED.

During the year we have issued charters to six international unions as follows:

Lake Pilots' Protective Association of the Great Lakes.

Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.

Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

Steel Plate Transferers' Association of America.

International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters' and Helpers of America (Re-issued).

Switchmen's Union of North America.

We have also issued charters to four State Federations of Labor; 53 Central Labor Unions; 167 Local Trade Unions, of which there are no national and international unions of their trade, and 87 federal labor unions.

While we are pleased with the growth and progress made as indicated by the number of charters issued, we also desire to report that some applications for charters have been denied; while others are being held in abeyance pending adjustment of jurisdiction with existing international organizations.

## ORGANIZATION.

To the full limit of the financial resources of the American Federation of Labor, we have kept a corps of special organizers at work in the various sections of the country, but our funds have not been by any means equal to the demand made for such work.

We desire to express our approval of the effective and intelligent work which has thus been accomplished in behalf of our great movement.

The reports submitted to you show that organized labor has not only maintained its own during the past year, but has made considerable progress.

Several members of the Executive Council have, during the year, whenever possible, attended conventions of affiliated national and international unions, and we have endeavored by every means within our power to bring every possible influence to bear to induce those unaffiliated organizations to place themselves under the beneficent fold of the American Federation of Labor. It is true that the unaffiliated unions are few in number, but it is none the less to be regretted that they have thus far followed the mistaken policy of remaining aloof from the great family of trade unions.

We, therefore, recommend the continuation of every effort to organize the yet unorganized and bring about the affiliation of the yet unaffiliated.

## APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

During the year we received appeals for financial assistance from various organizations, some of which requested that assessments be levied, and others desired that a circular appeal endorsed by the Executive Council should be sent out to all affiliated organizations. By reason of existing conditions, we did not consider it expedient to levy any new assessments, but we issued a number of appeals, which were productive of good results.

We can not too strongly urge upon our organizations not only the advisability but the necessity of providing and building up in time of peace a strong treasury which can be drawn upon by their members during the period of trade disputes and disturbances. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that not only strikes and

lockouts have been lost by reason of the absence of a strong treasury, but that such trade controversies and disturbances could have and would have undoubtedly been averted, had the employers known in advance that there was a strong treasury back of the men to support them when out of employment.

We want to again strongly recommend to our international unions that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than \$1.00 per month. The funds of the unions are under their own control and direction to be used exclusively to protect and promote the interests of their respective memberships.

## A. F. OF L. AND UNION LABEL EXHIBITS.

As previously reported, our exhibits at Paris, Buffalo and St. Louis were highly recommended and were awarded Grand Prizes and medals, all of which have been received. We now desire to report that the American Federation of Labor Exhibit at the exposition in Tourcoing, France, has been awarded the Grand Prize.

An urgent invitation has been received from the management of the Jamestown, Virginia, exposition which opens in May, 1907, for the American Federation of Labor to make full and complete exhibit. A similar invitation is also received from the management of the International Maritime Exposition of Bordeaux, which will be held May-November, 1907.

At several meetings of the Executive Council, we discussed at length the holding of an Exhibit of union-made and union-labeled products, and their method of production. We hoped to have the Exhibition in this city during the time of the holding of this convention. We placed the making of arrangements in the hands of Vice President Max Morris, but, owing to lack of time and want of ample quarters, we were unable to complete arrangements.

We recommend, however, that an Exhibition, including a union label exhibit, be held at Jamestown, Virginia, and that in connection therewith, there be given as full and complete an exhibit as possible of union-made and union-labeled products, and that all labor organizations be requested to aid us in making this the best exhibition of the history, work, methods and achievements of the American Labor Movement.

# UNIFORM DESIGN OF ALL UNION LABELS.

In conformity with the action of the Pittsburg Convention we gave considerable thought, attention and investigation to the matter of a uniform design of all union labels. Acting upon our instructions, President Gompers had voluminous correspondence with the officers of the organizations issuing the union labels. Very few of them favored abandoning their own labels for the purpose of adopting a universal label. We found this adverse sentiment so nearly general that we then authorized the correspondence to inquire whether the organizations would consent to some universal design (seal or label of the A. F. of L.) upon the label of the international unions. To this responses were made by 33 international unions issuing union labels. 11 were in favor, 11 opposed, and 11 undecided.

In connection with this subject, Treasurer Lennon sought the legal advice of Hon. Henry Cohen, attorney-at-law, who gave him the following opinion, and which we have the authority to quote. It is as follows:

"I have not had any reason to change from my view of six years ago regarding a universal label, and do not think it desirable from either legal reasons or those of policy. A cigar maker, for example, would not spend one-tenth of the money or the energy to advertise a universal label affixed to cigars, that he does now, and so it would be with the other label crafts. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, and the feeling of common interest has not been able to overcome this.

"A universal label would hardly get the protection of the law, as the statutes are now framed.

"The new suggestion of having the A. F. of L. seal on all the labels would necessitate re-registration of all the labels, as it would make such a change in the present labels as to require it. This would be certainly the case with small labels where the question of finding a place for the A. F. of L. seal would be difficult. I do not see how we could put it on without increasing the size of many labels, a very undesirable thing to do. With the Typographical Union Label, I see no chance for it at all.

"The question of legality of the seal being on the labels would not make any difference, as far as I can see.

"Two labels that now differ, such as the Garment Workers and the Tailors, would, by the adoption of the seal, acquire a strong point of resemblance. In the absence of a clear understanding on the part of both organizations, such resemblance would make more trouble of the kind that was threatened a year or more ago.

"The affiliation of an organization with the A. F. of L. is not so close that any property right it may have in a label need or ought to be shared with it.

"The handling of two million men under one head even now presents many difficulties and serious problems, and there is the possibility that things may reach a point where the organization will be unwieldy. It, therefore, seems to me that the policy of the Federation should be not to engage in any activities that may further raise questions between the various unions affiliated, but rather it should attend to those very general things common to all the unions in their relation with the outside world.

"The miner or sailor who has no label is, I think, just as loyal to the various labels now as he would be were the A. F. of L. seal thereon, as the affiliation of the organizations is just as well known now as it will be then."

Without determining this matter finally, that is, without making any final recommendation to close this subject, we authorized Treasurer Lennon and Vice President Valentine to arrange for a conference of the delegates of all international unions issuing union labels, and who have delegates due to this Convention, the conference to be held during the early part of this week, and we further recommend that this entire subject be referred to that conference with a request that it be reported to the Convention at the earliest possible date during our session.

## DEMAND FOR UNION LABEL PRODUCTS.

Resolution No. 80 of the Pittsburg Convention was referred to the Executive Council for such action as may be deemed practical. Correspondence was entered into with a desire to ascertain the extent

of the demand for union label products. We learn that there is a general increase in such demand. This information is best obtainable from the officers of organizations issuing labels. They are in the best possible position to know the status of such demand. It can not be ascertained from any particular locality other than in a general and vague manner unreliable for statistical information.

Our affiliated unions are expending considerable money and energy in advertising and creating a demand for union labelled goods. We, for the A. F. of L., are encouraging this by all means within our power, by our union label bulletin, by our literature, by our organizers, by urging our fellow workers and friends, and great good is accomplished. The union label stands not only for higher wages, more reasonable hours of employment, but generally for the quality of the articles as well as the sanitary conditions under which such articles are produced. In the label trades it is the insignia which distinguishes the product of fair labor under comparatively fair conditions as against the unfair, sweat shop, convict labor product or even the product of young and innocent children.

We sincerely hope that all will take up with renewed energy and constantly increase the demand made for union labelled products.

#### UNION LABEL BULLETIN.

Acting upon the directions given by the Pittsburg Convention, we authorized the republication of the union label bulletin, and now desire to report that 30,000 copies have been printed.

The Bulletin now gives the reproduction in colors of all the union labels which have been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor up to June, 1906. Since that time we have endorsed the union label of one organization, that of the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America, and this is the only label which is not reproduced on the Bulletin.

There was sent to each organization a copy of the Union Label Bulletin without charge, this, in addition to the large number of the last issue, we distributed free.

For the information of the delegates it would be well to state that the Bulletin can be obtained at headquarters at the rate of \$35.00 per thousand or \$4.00 per hundred.

#### INDEBTEDNESS OF AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

Some affiliated international unions have cultivated the habit of neglecting to pay the small per capita tax to the A. F. of L. required by the constitution, as well as having failed to pay the assessment for the Textile Workers and the Printers. It is true that a few of these have been in hard straits, and wherever necessary we have pursued a course of the highest consideration for conditions which obtain.

We say, that neglecting the payment of per capita tax is largely a matter of habit. Some organizations instead of paying the per capita tax of one-half cent per member and paying it monthly, have allowed time to pass when the small indebtedness and obligations have accumulated into what many of them have declared they were not in a position to pay.

We repeat that the financial obligation to the A. F. of L. is exceedingly small, when there is taken into consideration the immense amount of splendid work done in the interests of the men connected with the labor movement and from our small income. We cannot allow the full financial obligations to bear upon some international unions which pay promptly and regularly, and be neglected by others.

We, therefore, at our June meeting adopted the following resolution:

**RESOLVED**, That all organizations that have failed to pay the Textile Workers' Assessment levied by the San Francisco convention, in 1904, and in connection with which specific arrangements for payment of same were made in order to seat their delegates in the Pittsburg convention and which have not been complied with, be notified, that if it is not paid on or before August 1, 1906, their organization will be suspended from membership in the American Federation of Labor.

**RESOLVED**, That the United Garment Workers' International Union be notified that unless it shall have been placed in good standing, one month before the convening of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, the member of their organization who was elected delegate to said congress at the Pittsburg convention, will be disqualified to act as delegate, by Section 2, Article X, and by Section 3, Article XI, of the constitution of the A. F. of L. which read as follows: "Sec. 2, Article X. Any union, international, national, or local failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with Section 1, shall be deprived of representation in convention of

the American Federation of Labor, and in city central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 3, Art. XI. Any organization affiliated with this federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership in the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in Section 2, of this article."

RESOLVED, That President Gompers select one of the following members of A. F. of L. to fill vacancy, providing the United Garment Workers' Union fails to place itself in good standing: Messrs. Harmon, Young or Blackman of the State Federation of Labor of Washington.

We submit this matter to the consideration of this convention, and strongly urge upon all affiliated organizations to pay their per capita tax and their financial obligations as they arise, and thus avoid the accumulation of indebtedness which appear to involve a large expenditure of money.

In connection with this subject we take pleasure in reporting that, since the adoption of the course indicated, in the resolutions already quoted, several organizations have paid their indebtedness and placed themselves in good standing. Among these organizations was the United Garment Workers of America, and the member of that organization, elected by our Pittsburg convention as fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress, Mr. Thos. A. Rickert capably and faithfully acted in that capacity.

#### INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE OF UNION CARDS—FOREIGN UNIONS.

Acting upon the authority of the Pittsburg Convention (Resolution No. 159) we directed President Gompers to carry out its purpose; that is, to correspond with the trade unions of foreign countries for the purpose of urging an interchange of union cards between unions of kindred crafts and callings.

A large number of replies were received from the officers of the various unions, who, with one or two exceptions, were favorable to the adoption of the plan. A number of them objected to the specific requirement of any number of years membership in an organization being requisite before such cards would be accepted.

We are of the opinion that some specific time is necessary, otherwise a non-unionist either here or in any other country could immediately before departing from his own country become a member of the organization in another country, and then, upon the mere presentation of a card, become entitled to full benefits of membership. There ought to be some evidence of bona fide union membership for even a brief period before the holder should be entitled to international recognition and admission to the union of another country without payment of initiation or entrance fee.

We report in a condensed form the statements made by the officers of the organizations responding to the questions. They are as follows:

General Commission of Labor Union of Germany: Favorable to proposition so far as it does not conflict with agreement they have entered into with unions of America. Hopes A. F. of L. will omit time limit or shorten it.

Union of Harbor Workmen of Germany. Favorable as a whole, but time limit should not be more than one year.

Central Union of Commerce and Transportation Workers of Berlin: The recognition of cards system already established.

Central Union of Retail Clerks' Association of Germany reports that a member of a recognized union is admitted free, and they would appreciate the same privilege being extended to its members by the American organization.

Central Union of Hat and Fur Industry, Altenburg: Favorable under following condition: The existence of an agreement which holds good between the trade organizations of the two countries, admitting members without compensation and eliminating the time limit.

Painters, Varnishers, Plasterers and White-washers, Hamburg, Germany, report that such agreement exists between the principal organizations of Germany, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Servia and Switzerland, but similar proposition was turned down by the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Favorable to proposition.

Central Union of Shoemakers, Germany: Favorable to interchange of cards (agreement already exists with Boot and Shoe Workers of America) but opposed to time limit.

Central Labor Union of Textile Workers of Germany: Favors proposition if length of membership be reduced to one year.

Union of Printers and Lithographers of Germany: Favors reducing time of membership to one year.

Central Union of Carvers of Germany: Favors reducing time of membership to one year.

German Wood Workers' Union: Favors the establishment of a mutual traveling relief fund as exists in Austria, Switzerland and Denmark, and reducing the time limit of membership.

German Furriers' Union: Favors shortening time limit, at least, of young members.

German Union of Lithographers and Engravers: Advises an agreement with the organization in America in existence, but favors eliminating time limit entirely.

Union of Tobacco Workers of Germany: Favorable to the proposition.

Paperhangers' Union of Germany: Favors reducing time limit to one year.

Union of Cigar Sorters of Germany: Admits members from foreign countries to full rights without payment of fee.

Carpenters' Union of Germany: Favors agreement with American organization and time limit reduced for younger members.

Amalgamated Operative Lace-makers of Nottingham, England: Report that this system exists between lace makers of England, France, Scotland and Spain; that the organization admits American lace makers holding paid-up cards, although American organization refuses to admit members of English organization without substantial fees.

Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, London, England: Accepts membership card of any bona fide trade unionist in the trade from any part of the world.

Masons' Union of the Netherlands: Admits to membership those holding credentials and proof of membership without further question.

Metal Workers' Union of the Netherlands: Reports that entrance fee to their organization is without any payment.

Swedish Wood Workers of Stockholm: Report that those holding paid-up cards are admitted without entrance fee, pro-

viding they have been members of the trade organization for not less than six months.

National Union of Boot and Shoe Workers of Great Britain: Reports that it is the custom of the organization to accept a clear card of membership without entrance fee.

Federation of Municipal Labor of Copenhagen: Reports that a member of a bona fide union is admitted without payment of initiation fee.

National Amalgamated Union of Labor of New Castle-on-Tyne, England: Reports that this policy has been followed for many years.

Norwegian Brick Layers' Union: Reports an agreement with the organizations of Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Austria and Hungary which provides for admission to membership without payment of initiation fee, and Americans holding clear cards will be granted the same privilege.

Printers and Transferers Trade Protective Society, Burslem, England: Favorable to proposition.

Saddler, Bag and Trunk Makers' and Harness Makers' Union of Vienna, Austria: Favorable to proposition..

Associated Iron, Steel and Brass Dressers of Glasgow, Scotland: Favorable to proposition. Already working on this principle with members in England.

Hollow-ware and Sanitary Pressers' Union, Hanley, England: Reports that that organization admits any member without initiation fee who is a bona fide member of a trade union of the trade.

Amalgamated Society of Lace Pattern Weavers, Nottingham, England: Favorable to proposition. Further reports that a score or more members of the Society required to pay \$20 and more initiation fee in the United States.

Amalgamated Society of Enginemen, Trainmen, Bollermen and Firemen of Stockton-on-Tees, England: Favorable to the proposition.

Felt Hatters' and Trimmers' Union of Manchester, England: Reports this system has been established for many years.

Industrial Workers of Vienna, Austria: Favorable to proposition.

Amalgamated Union of Clothiers Operatives of Leeds, England: Favorable to proposition.

**National Union of Dock Laborers in Great Britain and Ireland:** Reports matter will be submitted to executive committee and favorable action assured.

**Netherlands Seamen's Union:** Reports no expense in this way from new members, except payment for statutes and rules.

**Associated Iron Molders of Scotland:** Report such a system in vogue between that organization and the English Society of Iron Molders.

**Operative Potteries Engravers' Union of Burslem, England:** Favorable to proposition.

**Bricklayers' Union of Denmark:** Favorable to the proposition.

**Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers of Great Britain:** Favorable to proposition.

**Midland Counties Bleachers, Dyers, Scourers and Trimmers Federation of Leicester, England:** Favorable to proposition.

**Association of Porcelain Makers of Austria:** Favorable to proposition.

**United Organization of Bookbinders of Austria:** Favorable to proposition.

**Central Association of Sculptors and Molders of Austria:** Favorable to the proposition.

**Danish Organization of Labor:** Reports that matter will have to be submitted to the convention of the organization to be held in April, 1907.

**Amalgamated Musicians' Union of Manchester, England:** Reports that such a system has already been established.

**Labor Unions of Luxemburg, Belgium:** Report that this system has already been established.

**Iron Molders' Association of Denmark:** Favorable to proposition with the exception of time limit.

**Danish Ship Carpenters:** In sympathy with the proposition.

**Danish Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Union:** Favorable to proposition.

**Street Pavers' Association of Copenhagen:** Favorable to proposition.

**Norwegian Iron Molders' Union of Christiania:** Favors proposition and time limit of six months.

**Norwegian Stone Cutters' Association:** Reports this system already established.

**Wood Workers' Union of Norway:** Favors accepting members free, holding paid-up card regardless of length of membership.

**Confectioners' Association of Norway:** Favors proposition.

**Granite Cutters' Union of Halmstead, Sweden:** Favorable to proposition.

**German Bookbinders' Union, Berlin:** Favorable to proposition with the exception of time limit.

**Amalgamated Society of Engineers, London, England:** Calls attention to the various benefits paid by that organization and says: "Should any of our members go to your country and join branches on the lines suggested in your letter they would be called upon to forego these benefits." Further statement is made that members from this country will be recognized as fellow trade unionists and treated accordingly if we are prepared to do likewise to their members.

#### AMERICAN UNIONS.

**Cigarmakers' International Union:** Accepts cards from members of foreign trade unions providing that they extend same courtesy.

**Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners of America:** Reports that an initiation fee of not less than \$14 is exacted from members of foreign unions and if they have continuous membership of one year and of good standing they become entitled to all privileges and benefits.

**Commercial Telegraphers' Union:** Favorable, but this question does not effect the organization to any great extent.

**United Mine Workers of America:** Reports the establishment of such a system between the U. M. W. of A. and European coal miners' unions.

**Brotherhood of Cement Workers:** Reports that matter will be submitted to the next convention for action.

**Hotel and Restaurant Employees:** Reports that matter will be submitted to executive board for action.

**Watch Case Engravers' Association:** Reports they have no unions in Canada.

**National Mine Managers and Assistants:** Reports no locals under the British or any other flag except the stars and stripes.

**United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners:** Reports the matter will be submitted to the executive board for consideration.

**National Brotherhood of Operative Potters:** Reports matter will be reported to next convention for consideration. Later: Convention favorable to proposition but finally decided to allow delegates to A. F. of L. Convention to use own judgment.

**Stove Mounters' and Steel Range Workers' International Union:** Favorable to proposition.

**Order of Railroad Telegraphers:** Favorable to proposition.

**Boot and Shoe Workers' Union:** Reports this question already covered by constitution. Favorable.

**Plano and Organ Workers' Union:** Reports members in good standing from foreign countries accepted without payment of initiation fee provided they join within four weeks after their arrival in this country.

**Granite Cutters' Association:** Reports that members from foreign countries of good standing are charged initiation fee of ten dollars.

**Journeyman Tailors' International Union:** Favors proposition.

**International Typographical Union:** States that this system has been established for a number of years.

**Boilermakers' and Iron Ship Builders' International Union:** Favorable to proposition.

#### NOT FAVORABLE.

**Amalgamated Stevedores Labor Protection League of London, England:** Does not favor the proposition.

**Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association:** Does not favor proposition at present time.

There are several of the organizations which are under the impression that the acceptance of a card by the organizations of this country would carry along with it the placing of those members who are accepted, in the same beneficial standing as is now in vogue in the various national and international unions in America. This, of course, is the proposition that will have to receive the consideration of the various organizations affected. But for the admittance into membership of members from Europe in the organizations of their craft in this country, that is a matter

which must of necessity be determined by the American International Trade Unions for themselves.

#### STEAM FITTERS—CHARTER.

Having in mind the recommendation passed at the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor recommending to the Executive Council that a charter be granted to the Steam Fitters, when an application was received we found ourselves between a vote of the Convention recommending that a charter be issued and our constitution not entirely in harmony therewith. We, therefore, invited the representatives of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, to select three representatives of their respective organizations to meet three members of the Executive Council at the office of the A. F. of L. for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange an amalgamation of both organizations, and failing in that, to endeavor to secure a working agreement or arrange for such mutual understanding between the organizations in interest as shall be found to merit the support of both.

The conference was held at Washington, May 21. The representatives of the E. C. were President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell, and Secretary Morrison. For five days daily conferences were held, but despite the best efforts which could be put forth neither amalgamation, a working agreement or understanding could be reached.

Being unable to bring about the amalgamation or adjustment of the differences between the two bodies in question, and having in mind the recommendation of the Pittsburg Convention to issue a charter to the Steam Fitters, after prolonged consideration and deliberation of the subject, the Executive Council decided to restore to the International Association of Steam Fitters the conditional charter which that organization formerly held, and which was revoked at one of our previous conventions.

#### BREWERY WORKERS—ENGINEERS—FIREMEN.

The controversy in regard to engineers and firemen working in breweries is car-

ried on unabated, despite recommendations and decisions of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We have used our best efforts to bring about an adjustment of this difficulty, but without success.

#### CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

The controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Wood Workers has become very acute. President Gompers, in accordance with the instructions of the last Convention, devoted several days to a conference with the representatives of both organizations, but they were unable to agree either upon a working agreement, co-operation or amalgamation.

Not only has the strife become more bitter between the membership of these respective organizations, but it has resulted in one of them declaring unfair a firm in which the other organization has an agreement for the conducting of a union shop under union conditions. When a jurisdiction dispute between two organizations reaches such an acute stage, that it not only involves the membership but also employers who are decidedly inclined to be fair toward labor and particularly toward organized labor, it reaches a stage which makes us halt and think whether such a course does not vitiate much of the good resulting from our organized effort. Surely, the interests of our fellow workers are not advanced by such a procedure.

We are at a loss as to the course to pursue other than to impress upon all the necessity of making heroic efforts for the purpose of adjusting inter-union differences whether of jurisdiction or otherwise. In any event, fairly inclined employers should not be placed in a position of becoming innocent sufferers from our internal contentions.

#### SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

The controversy relative to the Seamen and Longshoremen was investigated and an effort made at adjustment by arbitration, but President Gompers has been so engrossed with important duties requiring his consideration and always immediate attention that he has been unable to reach the matter, in order to give a fair and comprehensive award.

#### LAKE PILOTS.

An application for charter was received from the Lake Pilots' Association of the

Great Lakes which was granted. It was not then known that this same association held charter from the International Longshoremen's Association, and protest was lodged by the International Seamen's Union against the Lake Pilots' Association continuing in affiliation with the International Longshoremen's Association and at the same time with the American Federation of Labor.

The International Seamen's Union also claimed to have Lake Pilots members of the Seamen's organization. The Executive Council heard the representatives of the Pilots and others upon the subject, and then adopted the following resolution:

**RESOLVED**, That in the matter of the affiliation of the Pilots of the Lakes, who are now connected with the A. F. of L. as a national union, and at the same time a component part by charter with affiliated national unions, it is the sense of the Executive Council that it is unwise to continue more than one affiliation, and request the Pilots to choose which affiliation they desire to maintain and surrender all others, so that all pilots shall be a solid body, either in a national union of their own, affiliated with the A. F. of L. or, as a component part of but one international union now affiliated with the federation.

**RESOLVED**, That organizations in interest be notified of the above decision.

#### UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS—AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS.

The dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, which we hoped had been adjusted under the award of Mr. A. Strasser, who acted as advisor and umpire in the case, has been renewed.

Representatives of both organizations met in Chicago in February, and were in session many days. They were, however, unable to agree upon a general proposition either under Mr. Strasser's award or of their own. A plan of amalgamation was drawn up and submitted to a referendum vote of both organizations. We have been officially advised that no agreement has been reached, and we have received from the Secretary of the United Brotherhood, the request for the revocation of the charter now held by the American District of Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. This has come to us too late to be reported upon fully to this Convention.

**PAINTERS—CAR WORKERS.**

Shortly after the close of the last Convention the officers of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers of America, and the International Association of Car Workers, were officially notified of the action of the Convention, and they were urged to carry out the instructions contained in the resolution adopted upon the subject of the controversy between them. Considerable correspondence resulted in the effort to adjust this difference, but thus far without much practical result. For your information we quote an excerpt from letter received from the officers of the Car Workers. It is as follows:

"While it was the decision of that convention that Car Painters are not eligible to membership in our organization, we are not, at present, in a position to enforce that decision owing to the fact that our members are not fully organized in the railroad shops throughout the country, and at our inception the Painters' Organization had never put forth any effort, only in isolated cases to organize the Painters in those railroad shops, and the men naturally, being eager to organize them, they came under our banner, believing that they could gain some advantage by so doing. Since organizing the painters, the Painters' Organization have put forth their appeal that they are entitled to such men, but I have no knowledge at present of where they have put forth any effort to organize them, but just wish to take them away from us.

"We are not operating any 'closed shops,' as it is very hard to get a railroad corporation to abide by a 'closed shop.' Therefore, we are not in a position to command those men to join the Painters' Organization, and from personal conversations which I have had with painters employed in railroad shops, they believe that their interests are best served in our organization."

We report upon this subject in its present status for your information.

**PAPER MAKERS—PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.**

At our March meeting an application for a charter for the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' International Union was received, the President and Secretary of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America appearing in opposition.

After hearing all parties in interest we decided that both parties should come together in a convention to be held in Dayton, Ohio, and that a representative of the Executive Council attend that Convention for the purpose of bringing about a satisfactory amalgamation. The

Convention was held in Dayton on May 14th, Secretary Morrisson representing the Executive Council. Result desired was not accomplished.

At the June meeting the matter was again brought up. We decided conference should be held between representatives of both organizations for the purpose of coming to an understanding in regard to jurisdiction, while permit the issuance of the charter if it failed to come to an understanding the disputed points be decided by arbitration.

A question of jurisdiction having arisen in a paper plant in Maine, the representatives of both organizations appeared before an arbitration committee composed among whom was an organizer of F. of L., Mr. T. F. Tracy. The committee met in Boston and it was suggested by a representative of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers that the question of jurisdiction be arbitrated by this committee. The representative of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers stated that the late convention in Dayton had instructed them by resolution to enter into no negotiations with an organization in the paper manufacturing industry and that it was impossible to consider the request. It was finally decided that all hostilities should cease and that the President of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers should submit the question to a referendum vote of the membership for their favorable recommendation. We understand that this referendum vote was taken, but was against the proposition.

Prior to the time arriving for convening of the arbitration board became evident that the organizer of the Federation, on account of other important business, would be unable to attend any further part in the arbitration. The name of another organizer, Mr. McCarthy, was suggested to the representatives of both organizations to take his place. Replies were received from the Presidents of the contending organizations approving the name submitted. The arbitration board again met in Dayton on September 15th, and although President Carey, in a communication dated September 13th, stated: "We have no objection whatever to offer to his as arbitrator," upon the assembling of the board of arbitration, he immediately entered a protest against the cha-

The representatives of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers submitted the following propositions to the representatives of the Paper Makers, which they refused to accept:

"First: We will agree to give to the Paper Makers' Organization all 'third hands, fourth hands and fifth hands.' All employes employed in fine mills; also rope cutters and rotary men in these mills, if the American Federation of Labor grants a charter to us at once.

"Second: We also agree that if the American Federation of Labor, after due deliberation, believes that the 'finishers and beatermen' should belong to the Paper Makers' Organization to transfer them to that body, providing the charter is issued."

But to neither of these propositions would the representatives of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers agree.

We have not yet given up hope of bringing about some better understanding in regard to the matter, but the E. C. would be pleased to have the advice and assistance of this convention.

#### F. L. U. NO. 6482—CHARTER REVOKED

Complaints were made as to the bona fide existence and makeup of F. L. U. No. 6482, of St. Louis, Mo. It is alleged that the Federal Labor Union seldom, if ever, held meetings, and that the membership was below the number required either to receive or hold a charter, and that eligibility of even those to hold membership in an organization affiliated by charter to the A. F. of L., was questionable. A thorough investigation of the charge was ordered by us, which demonstrated the facts as set forth in the complaint, that those who were bona fide wage earners should rightfully belong to the international unions of the crafts and callings. The charter of F. L. U. No. 6482 was thereupon revoked by us.

Later the St. Louis Trades and Labor Council requested that the entire matter be re-opened. We were not averse to complying but decided that it could be done only upon the presentation of new evidence, and that if such new evidence was received, the case would be again re-opened and considered. The officers of the St. Louis Central Body were so informed. No new evidence of any sort has been submitted since.

#### PRINTERS' STRIKE—ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

It is with much gratification that the report can be made of the success and

practical establishment of the eight-hour work day in the printing trade. The American Federation of Labor has endeavored, to the fullest, to aid the International Typographical Union in this most meritorious contest. In addition to the report which President Gompers makes upon this subject, attention is called to the fact that while the printers' eight-hour strike was at its height, during the early part of the year, the Employing Printers' Association, conducting the contest against the I. T. U., systematically arranged for and carried out a plan to lure printers in England to come to the United States via Canada. The matter was first called to the attention of President Gompers by Mr. James M. Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union, who in turn laid the complaint before the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who declared it to be the purpose of his Department to prevent the violation of the alien contract labor feature of the United States immigration laws. We have just been informed that the Manchester Guardian of England, of recent date, published a cablegram from Canada as follows:

"A strike of lithographic printers has begun at Montreal, Canada. A representative of the Employers sailed by the steamer 'Empress of Ireland' yesterday to bring skilled hands from England to replace the strikers."

Inasmuch as the lithographers are on strike in several parts of the United States, as well as Canada, for the introduction of the eight-hour work day, it is not much, if any stretch of the imagination, when we say that we have reason to believe that the effort to secure lithographic printers from England to take the place of the men of the same craft in Canada, is intended that they should be brought to the United States for the same purpose.

We shall not only endeavor to impress upon the minds of the printers, but of all workmen, to refrain from injuring the interests of their fellow workmen, regardless where they may be located, for the interests of the working people are identical the world over, and the common polity and policy should be pursued for the protection and advancement of all. In addition, we should insist upon the enforcement of the laws enacted to protect labor from such unfair means being employed as in the cases named.

# LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—LEGISLATION.

We authorized the appointment early in the year of Mr. James F. Grimes as Legislative Committeeman to further the legislation before Congress and to urge legislation affecting the interests of labor. Later Mr. Grimes resigned and we appointed Mr. J. D. Pierce. Several of the members of the Executive Council aided in legislative work. A limited Employers' Liability Law and the Denatured Alcohol Bill have been enacted.

Labor was much disappointed at the failure to secure justice, relief and redress at the hands of Congress. These matters are more fully covered in President Gompers' report to this Convention. It was quite evident that both under the rule of the House of Representatives as manipulated by those in control of that Body, as well as by the make-up of the committees appointed by the Speaker, no progress was possible.

We authorized President Gompers to issue invitations to presidents of our international unions to meet us in conference at Washington during our Executive Council session in March. One hundred and seventeen presidents or representatives of presidents were in attendance. The entire situation was gone over and the following document was formulated and signed by the one hundred and seventeen representatives of the International Unions, together with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. For your full information we incorporate it here in our report under the title by which it has become known, "Labor's Bill of Grievances."

## LABOR'S GRIEVANCES.

Washington, D. C., March 21, 1906.

Honorable Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States;

Honorable Wm. P. Frye, President Pro Tempore, United States Senate;

Honorable Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker, House of Representatives, United States.

Gentlemen: The undersigned Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and those accompanying us in the presentation of this document, submit to you the subject matter of the grievances which the workmen of our country feel by reason of the indifferent

position which the Congress of the United States has manifested toward the just, reasonable and necessary measures which have been before it these past several years, and which particularly affect the interests of the working people, as well as by reason of the administrative acts of the executive branches of this Government and the legislation of the Congress relating to these interests. For convenience the matters of which we complain are briefly stated, and are as follows:

The law commonly known as the Eight Hour Law has been found ineffective and insufficient to accomplish the purpose of its designers and framers. Labor has, since 1894, urged the passage of a law so as to remedy the defects, and for its extension to all work done for or on behalf of the Government. Our efforts have been in vain.

Without hearing of any kind granted to those who are the advocates of the Eight Hour Law and principle, Congress passed, and the President signed an appropriation bill containing a rider nullifying the Eight Hour Law and principle in its application to the greatest public work ever undertaken by our Government, —the construction of the Panama Canal.

The eight-hour law, in terms, provides that those entrusted with the supervision of government work shall neither require nor permit any violations thereof. The law has been grievously and frequently violated; the violations have been reported to the heads of several departments, who have refused to take the necessary steps for its enforcement.

While recognizing the necessity for the employment of inmates of our penal institutions, so that they may be self-supporting, labor has urged in vain the enactment of a law that shall safeguard it from the competition of the labor of convicts.

In the interest of all of our people, and in consonance with their almost general demand, we have urged Congress for some tangible relief from the constantly growing evil of induced and undesirable immigration, but without result.

Recognizing the danger of Chinese immigration, and responsive to the demands of the people, Congress, years ago, enacted an effective Chinese exclusion law; yet, despite the experience of the people of our own country, as well as those of other countries, the present law

is flagrantly violated, and now, by act of Congress, it is seriously proposed to invalidate that law and reverse the policy.

The partial relief secured by the laws of 1895 and 1898, providing that seamen shall not be compelled to endure involuntary servitude, has been seriously threatened at each succeeding Congress. The petitions to secure for the seamen equal right with all others have been denied, and a disposition shown to extend to other workmen the system of compulsory labor.

Under the guise of a bill to subsidize the shipping industry, a provision is incorporated, and has already passed the Senate, providing for a form of conscription, which would make compulsory naval service a condition precedent to employment on privately-owned vessels.

Having in mind the terrible and unnecessary loss of life attending the burning of the Slocum in the Harbor of New York, the wreck of the Rio de Janeiro at the entrance to the bay of San Francisco, and other disasters on the waters, too numerous to mention, in nearly every case the great loss of life was due to the undermanning and the unskilled manning of such vessels, we presented to Congress measures that would, if enacted, so far as human law could do, make impossible the awful loss of life. We have sought this remedy more in the interests of the traveling public than that of the seamen, but in vain.

Having in mind the constantly increasing evil growing out of the parsimony of corporations, of towing several undermanned and unequipped vessels called barges on the high seas, where, in case of storm or stress, they are cut loose to drift or sink, and their crews to perish, we have urged the passage of a law that shall forbid the towing of more than one such vessel unless they shall have an equipment and a crew sufficient to manage them when cut loose and sent adrift, but in vain.

The Anti-Trust and Interstate Commerce laws enacted to protect the people against monopoly in the products of labor, and against discrimination in the transportation thereof, have been perverted, so far as the laborers are concerned, so as to invade and violate their personal liberty as guaranteed by the Constitution. Our repeated efforts to obtain redress from Congress have been in vain.

The beneficent writ of injunction in-

tended to protect property rights has, as used in labor disputes, been perverted so as to attack and destroy personal freedom, and in a manner to hold that the employer has some property rights in the labor of the workmen. Instead of obtaining the relief which labor has sought, it is seriously threatened with statutory authority for existing judicial usurpation.

The Committee on Labor of the House of Representatives was instituted at the demand of labor to voice its sentiments, to advocate its rights, and to protect its interests. In the past two Congresses this Committee has been so organized as to make ineffectual any attempt labor has made for redress. This being the fact, in the last Congress, labor requested the Speaker to appoint on the Committee on Labor members who, from their experience, knowledge, and sympathy, would render in this Congress such service as the Committee was originally designed to perform. Not only was labor's request ignored, but the hostile make-up of the Committee was accentuated.

Recently the President issued an order forbidding any and all Government employes, upon the pain of instant dismissal from the Government service, to petition Congress for any redress of grievances or for any improvement in their condition. Thus the constitutional right of citizens to petition must be surrendered by the Government employe in order that he may obtain or retain his employment.

We present these grievances to your attention because we have long, patiently, and in vain waited for redress. There is not any matter of which we have complained but for which we have in an honorable and lawful manner submitted remedies. The remedies for these grievances proposed by labor are in line with fundamental law, and with the progress and development made necessary by changed industrial conditions.

Labor brings these, its grievances, to your attention because you are the representatives responsible for legislation and for failure of legislation. The toilers come to you as your fellow-citizens who, by reason of their position in life, have not only with all other citizens an equal interest in our country, but the further interest of being the burden-bearers, the wage-earners of America. As labor's representatives we ask you to redress

these grievances, for it is in your power so to do.

Labor now appeals to you, and we trust that it may not be in vain. But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and the support of our fellow citizens.

This document was presented to President Roosevelt, President pro tempore of the Senate, Mr. Frye, and Speaker Cannon of the House.

No progress was made upon legislation which labor asked either included in the Bill of Grievances or otherwise.

Then again on January 29, an Executive order was issued by the President of the United States upon the subject of the right to petition of government employees. The order is as follows:

#### EXECUTIVE ORDER.

The Executive order of January 31, 1902, is hereby amended by adding "or independent Government establishments," after the words "Departments" in the third and ninth lines.

As amended the order will read as follows:

All officers and employees of the United States of every description, serving in or under any of the Executive Departments or independent Government establishments, and whether so serving in or out of Washington, are hereby forbidden, either directly or indirectly, individually or through associations, to solicit an increase of pay or to influence or attempt to influence in their own interest any other legislation whatever, either before Congress or its Committees, or in any way save through the heads of the Departments or independent Government establishments in or under which they serve, on penalty of dismissal from the Government service.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, January 25, 1906.

Congress adjourned without heeding our petition or granting the relief requested. We then acted upon the declaration of the conference of March 21st as contained in the Bill of Grievances, and appealed to the conscience and support of our fellow unionists and citizens, and we outlined, drafted and issued a document relative to a campaign, of which the following is a copy:

#### A. F. OF L. CAMPAIGN PROGRAM.

Washington, July 22, 1906.

To all Organized Labor and Friends in the United States:

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Events in the industrial affairs of our people have rapidly changed and are rapidly changing. The trade union movement, as expressed by the American Federation of Labor, has kept and proposes to keep pace therewith.

The wheels of industry can not be halted or turned back, nor should they be, even if that were possible. Welcoming industrial progress, labor must be ever alert to meet new conditions, recognizing that eternal vigilance is the price of industrial as well as political liberty.

The working people can not hope to maintain their rights or a progressive position in the varying phases of modern society unless they organize and exercise all those functions which, as workmen and citizens, it is their privilege and their duty to exercise.

Labor makes no demand upon government or society which is not equally accorded to all the people of our country. It can and will be satisfied with nothing less.

The position of organized labor upon the question of political action by the working class, their friends and sympathizers, has often been declared, but was more clearly set forth in the following declaration, unanimously adopted by the Nashville Convention of the American Federation of Labor, in 1897, and often reaffirmed since:

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and workmen, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demands of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"Resolved, That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the work-

ing people may act as a unit at the polls at every election."

We have been ever-watchful to carry the purposes of that declaration into effect. At times we met with partial success, yet, within the past few years claims and promises made in platforms or on the hustings by political parties and politicians, and especially by the present dominant party, have been neither justified nor performed. Little attention has been paid to the enactment of laws prepared by us and presented to Congress for the relief of those wrongs and the attainment of those rights to which labor and the common people are justly entitled and which are essentially necessary for their welfare.

Several Presidents of the United States have, in their messages to Congress, urged the passage of equitable legislation in behalf of the working people, but Congress has been entirely preoccupied looking after the interests of vast corporations and predatory wealth.

Congressmen and Senators in their frenzied rush after the almighty dollar have been indifferent or hostile to the rights of man. They have had no time and as little inclination to support the reasonable labor measures, the enactment of which we have urged, and which contained beneficent features for all our people without an obnoxious provision to any one.

Patience ceased to be a virtue, and on March 21, 1906, the representatives of labor presented a Bill of Grievances to the President and those responsible for legislation or the failure of legislation in Congress, reciting the failure or refusal of the party in power to adopt or enforce legislation in the interests of the tolling millions of our country. After setting forth labor's grievances and requests and urging early action, we closed that now-famous document with this statement:

"But if perchance you may not heed us, we shall appeal to the conscience and support of our fellow-citizens."

The relief asked for has not been granted. Congress has turned a deaf ear to the voices of the masses of our people; and, true to our declaration, we now appeal to the working people, aye, to all the American people unitedly to demonstrate their determination that this Republic of curs shall continue to be of,

for and by the people, rather than of, for and by the almighty dollar.

The tolling masses of our country are as much, if not more, interested in good government than our fellow-citizens in other walks of life. In line with the contention herein stated, the American Federation of Labor made its declaration of political policy as already quoted above. And in line therewith we hope, and have the right to expect, to arouse the citizenship of our common country, interested in good government, to the apathy or hostility of the party in power to the real interests of the people, so that men more honest, faithful and progressive may be elected as the people's representatives.

Attention is called not only to congressional and legislative indifference and hostility to the interests of labor, but also to the interests of the large mass of all our people. The press for months has been burdened with exposures of the corruption and graft in high circles. The great insurance companies, the trusts, the corporations, the so-called captains of industry, have indeed become the owners of the legislators of our country. Public officials, many of whom have the cry of "stop thief" nearest the tip of the tongue, have been elected through these very agencies and the contributions from them.

If it has come to a condition in this, the greatest and wealthiest nation on earth, that the almighty dollar is to be worshipped to an extent of forgetting principle, conscience, uprightness and justice, the time has arrived for labor and its friends to raise their voices in condemnation of such degeneracy, and to invite all reform forces to join with it in relegating indifference to the people's interests, corruption and graft to political oblivion; to raise the standard of legislation by the election of sincere, progressive and honest men who, while worshipping money less, will honor conscience, justice and humanity more.

We recommend that central bodies and local unions proceed without delay by the election of delegates to meet in conference, or convention, to formulate plans to further the interests of this movement, and in accordance with the plan herein outlined at the proper time and in the proper manner nominate candidates who will unquestionably stand for the enactment into law of labor and progressive measures.

The first concern of all should be the positive defeat of those who have been hostile or indifferent to the just demands of labor. A stinging rebuke to them will benefit not only the toilers but the people of the entire country.

Wherever both parties ignore labor's legislative demands a straight labor candidate should be nominated, so that honest men may have the opportunity in exercising their franchise to vote according to their conscience, instead of being compelled either to refrain from voting or to vote for the candidate and the party they must in their innermost souls despise.

Where a Congressman or State Legislator has proven himself a true friend to the rights of labor he should be supported and no candidate nominated against him.

This movement must not degenerate into a scramble for office. It should be a determined effort, free, absolutely, from partisanship of every name and character, to secure the legislation we deem necessary and essential to the welfare and happiness of all our people. As the present objects of this movement are purely in the line of legislation, all efforts should be concentrated upon the election of members of Congress and the various State legislatures.

To make this—our movement—the most effective, the utmost care should be taken to nominate only such union men whose known intelligence, honesty and faithfulness are conspicuous. They should be nominated as straight labor representatives and stand and be supported as such by union men and their friends and sympathizers, irrespective of previous political affiliation.

Wherever it is apparent that an entirely independent labor candidate can not be elected, efforts should be made to secure such support by indorsement of candidates by the minority party in the districts and by such other progressive elements as will insure the election of labor representatives.

All observers agree that the campaign of our fellow-workmen of Great Britain has had a wholesome effect upon the government, as well as the interests of its wage-earners, and the people generally of that country. In the last British elections 54 trade unionists were elected to Parliament. If the British workmen, with *their limited franchise*, accomplished so

much by their united action, what may we in the United States not do with universal suffrage?

In order to systematically carry out the policy and work necessary to this campaign, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has selected the following members as the "Labor Representation Committee:"

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
JAMES O'CONNELL,  
FRANK MORRISON.

Those earnestly engaged in our movement must, we repeat, be guided by the fact that the principles for which we stand must be of primary consideration, and office, secondary. We ask our fellow-workers and friends to respond to this call and to make of it a popular uprising of honest men, and to see to it that the best, most conscientious men of labor or their supporters are chosen as their representatives.

Reports and returns should be made to the headquarters of the Labor Representation Committee (which will be located in the offices of the American Federation of Labor), who will give the best possible information and advice on uniform procedure.

Whatever vantage ground or improved conditions have come to the workers of our country were not brought to them on silver platters; they are the result of their better organization and their higher intelligence; of the sacrifices they have made and the industrial battle-scars of many contests. The progress of the toilers has not been due to kindness or consideration at the hands of the powers that be, but achieved in spite of the combined bitter hostility of mendacious greed, corporate corruption, legislative antagonism and judicial usurpation.

Labor men of America, assert your rights! And in addition to strengthening your faith and loyalty to your organization on the economic field, exercise your full rights of citizenship in the use of your ballot. Elect honest men to Congress and to other halls of legislation, and by so doing you will more completely and fully carry out your obligations as union men, and more than ever merit the respect of your fellow-citizens.

Labor demands a distinctive and larger share in the governmental affairs of our country; it demands justice; it will be satisfied with nothing less.

We selected the Washington resident members of the Executive Council, Messrs. Gompers, O'Connell and Morrison, as the labor representation committee of this campaign, and are gratified to be enabled to say that the work has been conducted to our entire satisfaction.

We authorized an appeal for financial contributions to conduct the campaign, and decided that no contributions should be received from any candidate for office. The total amount received and expended from the campaign fund is as follows:

Receipts .....	\$3,056.89
Expenditures .....	7,834.11
Balance .....	\$222.78

We have decided to publish and mail to contributors a printed financial statement of the receipts and expenditures of the campaign. Others may also obtain copies of the statement upon making application therefor to our headquarters, forwarding a two-cent postage, covering the cost of mailing.

In connection with this campaign, we issued a text book setting forth the grounds upon which our movement was conducted, and the justice and philosophy upon which our cause is based. The American Federationist also fully discussed the measures involved in the campaign.

Some of our opponents have insisted that the campaign inaugurated by labor was a departure from the course our movement has pursued in the past. This is scarcely within the purview of the knowledge of what our movement has done, for what it stands, and how it has been conducted.

Labor has never stood for what our detractors assert, "no politics in the union." The fact is that we have declared against partisan politics. This has been scrupulously adhered to during the entire existence of our movement, the recent campaign included. From the time of the inception of our Federation in Pittsburg, in 1881, we have declared for the political rights of labor. We have not only not failed to press them home upon Congress and the Legislatures, but we have even exercised our political power for the purpose of securing the political and economic rights of labor. At nearly every convention, the exercise of our political power was determined.

In 1886 the convention endorsed the statement that the then recent political action of the organized workers of the country was regarded with pleasure and recommended to labor throughout the country persistence in those efforts to the end "that labor may achieve its just rights through the exercise of its political powers." That convention also resolved upon a "most generous support of the independent political movement of the working men."

In 1895 in New York, the American Federation of Labor made this declaration:

"That the American Federation of Labor most firmly and unequivocally favors the independent use of the ballot by the trade unionists and the working-men, united regardless of party, that we may elect men from our own ranks to make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the legislative demand of the American Federation of Labor, and at the same time secure an impartial judiciary that will not govern us by arbitrary injunctions of the courts, nor act as the pliant tools of corporate wealth.

"That as our efforts are centered against all forms of industrial slavery and economic wrong, we must also direct our utmost energies to remove all forms of political servitude and party slavery, to the end that the working people may act as a unit at the polls of every election."

At Detroit in 1899 the A. F. of L. convention made the following declaration:

"Resolved, That this Federation recommend that the various central and local bodies of labor in the United States take steps to use their ballots, their political power, on independent lines, as enunciated in the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor."

At Scranton in 1901, the convention adopted the following:

"We assert it is the duty of all trade unions to publish in their official journals, to discuss in their meetings, and the members to study in their homes, all questions of public nature, having reference to industrial or political liberty, and to give special consideration to subjects directly affecting them as a class, but we as vigorously submit that it is not within the power of this organization to dictate to members of our unions to which political party they shall belong or which party's ticket they shall vote."

In 1902, the New Orleans convention adopted the following:

"RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor is instructed to prepare bills concerning such legislation by congress as is desired, and especially concerning the

subjects of Oriental immigration, government by injunction, eight-hour work day, and the involuntary servitude of children, that copies of these bills, when prepared, shall be sent to the executive officers in each of the state federations of labor, where such federations exist, and in other cases to such persons or organizations as may be selected, with instructions in each case providing that the bills for the desired legislation shall be submitted to the county conventions of all political parties, with the request for an endorsement of same by such conventions, and instructions from them to their delegates and nominees to act in accordance with such endorsement; that such further steps will be taken as will secure the nomination by state conventions, and the election by state legislatures, of only such men for the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, as are fully and satisfactorily pledged to the support of the bills prepared by the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor; that it shall be the duty of the officers upon whom the responsibility of promoting the proposed legislation shall devolve, to give the results of their work, as shown by the actions of the conventions and the pledges of candidates, the greatest publicity, to the end that all trade unionists may know who their friends are."

"Resolutions and declarations of a similar character have been made since.

It will be observed that the instructions contained in the resolution of the 1902 convention were to ascertain and prepare the membership for just such a campaign as has been recently inaugurated. The labor movement is a movement of the wage workers for the purpose of protecting and promoting the interests of the wage-earners, and to work for the betterment of our people. It has not kept out of politics. We could not if we would. We can and do avoid, and must avoid, if we aim to further the interests of the working people, constituting our movement into a political party.

The wage-earners as trade unions exercise their political rights and power primarily to defend hostile legislation and to prevent acts on the part of the government hostile to labor and to labor's interest and advancement; to secure such action at the hands of the government which can be secured by trade union action alone; to give the trade union movement full and free right in the exercise of its lawful and natural functions.

We indulge ourselves in these references, not because we deem them necessary as a vindication of the course pursued by labor, but to record historically in our official proceedings some of the incidents and declarations of the work

of the labor movement, so that friends may be in a position to defend the aspersions of the hypercritical as well as of the open and avowed antagonists.

A close adherence to the policy declared for and enunciated by trade unions all over the country, and as understood and expressed by the American Federation of Labor, will bring to the toilers the greatest possible success with the least possible injury or danger to their interest or cause.

The trust and confidence which labor has reposed in us have not been violated, and have been used exclusively in the interests of the working people of our country. We feel assured that any Executive Council to which you may entrust the affairs of labor, will strictly adhere to the course that will bring the greatest benefit to the toiling masses.

#### ECONOMIC AND SANITARY INVESTIGATIONS.

Upon the recommendation of the committee on Education of the Pittsburg convention, the convention adopted a resolution directing an investigation to be made in regard to the subjects of apprenticeship, the displacement of labor by machines, child labor, the graduates of the trade schools, manual training schools and schools of technology, and unsanitary condition of home and workshop.

In compliance with your request, we authorized President Gompers to appoint committees in Indianapolis, Pittsburg, Boston, Chicago and New York to make the investigations. These committees are not yet prepared to make any report. We recommend that the work be continued during the coming year, and a report of the investigations made either to the next convention of the A. F. of L. or if convenient, prior thereto, to be published in our official magazine, the American Federationist.

#### WOMAN AND CHILD WORKERS' INVESTIGATION.

The last convention adopted a resolution (No. 39) urging a congressional investigation of the subject of women workers, and the social and economic condition of women employed in manufactures, and in commercial pursuits. Later it was deemed advisable to urge that the subject matter of the employment of children in these pursuits should also be covered by the investigation.

A bill was introduced with this object in view by Congressman Gardner, of Massachusetts. The bill passed the House, and is now pending before the Senate. The matter is more fully referred to in the report of President Gompers, and we recommend that this convention authorize your Executive Council to endeavor to secure the passage of the resolution for the investigation.

#### INCREASE IN POSTAL RATES.

Our attention being called to the fact that an effort was being made to increase the postal rates on second-class matter under which would come the publications of the various trade journals, we appointed a sub-committee to appear before the sub-committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to protest against any such change in the postal rates.

Hearings were given in New York which it was impossible for our committee to attend. Further hearings will be given in Washington beginning November 26th, which will be attended by the committee consisting of the Washington resident members of the Executive Council. President Gompers communicated with the members of the labor press of the country, calling their attention to the proposed legislation upon the subject of increasing the postal rates of second-class mail matter, and we recommend that this convention take further action upon the subject.

#### LABOR AND FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS CO-OPERATING.

The last convention recognizing the fact that the farmers organizations in various parts of the country had expressed a desire for closer affiliation with labor, declared that we should investigate the matter further with a view of co-operating "upon offensive and defensive lines." We authorized President Gompers to appoint a representative of the A. F. of L. to be present at the convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, held at Dallas, Texas. Organizer C. W. Woodman, of Fort Worth, member of the International Typographical Union, was entrusted with that mission. He conveyed the fraternal greetings of the American Federation of Labor, and promised in return for reciprocal relations that labor would give preference to the product of the farm, when such products are the result of farmers

belonging to their respective organizations. In turn the convention adopted the following preamble and resolution:

"WHEREAS, There is evidence that a printing trust exists in Texas, and that same is now employing 'rat' and 'scab' labor and has been robbing the counties of Texas, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That we recommend to the county, district and local unions of the state, that they demand of their commissioners the adoption of a label resolution demanding the International Typographical Union Label on all county printing, and, that we ask our members to buy only label goods—the same being union made—when it is possible to get them."

A very friendly feeling exists between the Farmers' organizations and the American Federation of Labor and every effort should be made to keep up these harmonious relations.

We recommend that the Executive Council have the authority to appoint a fraternal representative to visit their forthcoming conventions, both national and state, to deliver addresses showing the practical workings of the different trade unions.

#### FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

Requests having been received from the Rev. Chas. Stelzle that he be seated as a fraternal delegate from his convention, the Executive Council would recommend as follows: That the Rev. Chas. Stelzle be seated as a fraternal delegate from the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, without vote, under the same condition as fraternal delegates are received from the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, the Woman's International Union Label League and the Woman's National Trade Union League.

#### CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS 1881-1905 —REPRINTED.

Upon your authority we have had reprinted and bound 400 complete volumes of the official proceedings of the convention of the American Federation of Labor since its formation in 1881. We have set the price of the complete sets at \$15.00. This will about cover the cost of the reprinting, binding, mailing, or expressage.

#### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Applications to place the following firms upon the unfair list of the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor have been made to and approved by the Executive Council from October 1, 1905, to October 1, 1906.

American Holst and Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn. (International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.)

American Iron & Steel Company's Works, Lebanon and Reading, Pa. (Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.)

Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, N. Y. (International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.)

J. L. Frost Paper Co., Norwood, N. Y. (United Brotherhood of Paper Makers.)

Far West Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash. (International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.)

Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa. (Coopers' International Union of North America.)

Grays Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash. (International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.)

Gleeson, Thomas E., Newark, N. J. (American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.)

Hutton Brick Co., Kingston, N. Y. (International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance.)

Ideal Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of N. A.)

Kern Barber Supply Co., St. Louis, Mo. (International Association of Machinists.)

Lindsay Wire Weaving Co., Collinwood, Ohio. (American Wire Weavers' Protective Association.)

Mockett, J. N., Toledo, Ohio. (Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.)

New York Knife Co., Walden, N. Y. (Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.)

Peckham Manufacturing Co., Kingston, N. Y. (International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths.)

Philadelphia Inquirer. (International Typographical Union.)

Portland Peninsular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich. (Federal Labor Union No. 11,761, Cement City, Mich.)

Raymondville Paper Co., Raymond, Y. (United Brotherhood of Makers.)

Reddington Hotel, Wilkes Barre (Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America)

St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Co., Wash. (International Shingle Weavers' Union of America.)

T. Zurbrugg Watch Case Co., R. N. J. (Watch Case Engraver International Association of America)

#### DROPPED WITHOUT NOTICE

Art Metal Construction Co., Jan N. Y.

American Hardware Co., New Conn. (P. & F. Corbin-Russell & Co.)

American Circular Loom Co., I ange, N. J.

Atlas Tack Co., Fairhaven, Mass.  
Brumby Chair Co., Marietta, Ga.  
Crescent Courvoisier Wilcox Co., ark, N. J.

Columbus Buggy & Harness Co., bus, Ohio.

Davenport Pearl Button Co., De Iowa.

Diamond Rubber Co., Akron, Oh.  
William Demuth & Co., New York  
B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron  
Harbison & Walker Refractory Co., burg, Pa.

Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber pany, Morehouse, Mo.

Iver Johnson Arms Co., Fitchburg  
Kokomo Rubber Co., Kokomo, Ind.  
Lehman-Swartz & Co., New York  
Merrimac Manufacturing Co., Mass.

Novelty Advertising Co., Coshoct  
National Elevator & Machine Co., dale, Pa.

Northwestern Cooperage & Lumber Ohio and Michigan.

Palmer Manufacturing Co., Poplar Mo.

Page Needle Co., Chicopee Falls,  
Russell Manufacturing Co., Mich Conn.

J. N. Roberts Co., Metropolis, Ill.  
N. Rowell & Co., Batavia, N. Y.

St. Johns Table Co., St. Johns, Mich.  
 Sattley Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Ill.  
 Terre Haute Gazette, Terre Haute, Ind.  
 Trinity County Lumber Co., Groveton,  
 Texas.  
 Underwood Typewriter Co., Hartford,  
 Conn.  
 Union Lumber Co., Ft. Bragg, Cal.  
 William Cooperage Co., Poplar Bluff, Mo.  
 Williams Basket Manufacturing Co.,  
 Northampton, Mass.  
 H. B. Wiggins Sons Co., Bloomfield, N. J.

# FAIR LIST.

Philadelphia Demokrat.

## CONCLUSION.

There have been a large number of matters in connection with our organizations and our movement with which we have had to deal during the past year. Did we attempt to burden this report with a simple enumeration of them, it would be too voluminous either to read or to be considered within the limit of time at the disposal of the convention. Some of these may be brought to your attention during the progress of our proceedings, either by the representatives of the organizations interested, or by us. Many of them have been printed in the American Federationist in the excerpts from the official proceedings of our Executive Council meetings.

We have to the fullest endeavored to perform our duties faithfully, and with the single purpose to advance the interests of the toiling masses of our country, and to bring honor and credit to the great movement and cause which we have the honor in part to represent.

Fraternally submitted,  
 SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
 JAMES DUNCAN,  
 JOHN MITCHELL,  
 JAMES O'CONNELL,  
 MAX MORRIS,  
 D. A. HAYES,  
 DANIEL J. KEEFE,  
 WM. D. HUBER,  
 JOS. F. VALENTINE,  
 FRANK MORRISON,  
 JOHN B. LENNON,

Executive Council American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers.—The different parts of the report of the Executive Council

will be referred to the proper committees.

Delegate Robinson asked a question of personal privilege that he be allowed to make a statement in regard to the Minneapolis Tribune. Permission being granted, he stated that the pressmen had a grievance against The Tribune, and asked the delegates to refrain from buying that paper until the grievance was adjusted.

President Gompers announced the appointment of Delegate E. J. O'Brien as Assistant Secretary; Delegate S. J. Spencer, as Sergeant-at-Arms; and Delegate E. G. Hall, as Messenger.

President Gompers formally introduced to the convention Fraternal Delegates J. N. Bell and Allen Gee, of the British Trades Union Congress, and Samuel L. Landers, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. He then presented each of the fraternal delegates with a gold badge of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Credentials recommends that the following delegates be seated, their organizations having paid all arrearages:

Federal Labor Union 11624, Spokane, Wash. A. W. McCallum, 2 votes.

Marble Workers' International Association. W. V. Price, 17 votes.

Vermont State Federation of Labor. D. A. Bruten, 1 vote.

Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union. Chas. Leps, 1 vote.

Duluth, Minn., Federated Trades Assembly. J. Shartel, 1 vote.

Porto Rico Free Federation of Workmen. Santiago Iglesias, 1 vote.

Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades. Substitute J. B. Hewitt, for L. P. Marquardt, 1 vote.

Riggers' Union 11561. Jos. McFadden, 1 vote.

Virginia State Federation of Labor. W. A. Davis, 1 vote.

Norfolk, Va., Central Labor Union. Jas. O'Connor, 1 vote.

Ohio Federation of Labor. Jno. P. Sheridan, 1 vote.

Kenosha, Wis., Trades and Labor Assembly. Edward Kleiman, 1 vote.

Post Office Clerks' 8703. Edward B. Goltra, 1 vote.

Having received the following telegram from Thomas L. Hughes, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

"Chicago, November 12, 1906.

Emmet T. Flood, Care American Federation of Labor Convention:

Our per capita tax to the Federation is paid. Typographical assessment owing. Check on the way to cover this amount.

THOMAS L. HUGHES."

We recommend that the delegates of this organization be seated as follows: Emmet T. Flood, Thomas Barry, Peter J. Donaghue, Lawrence A. Grace, J. E. Toone, with 402 votes.

We recommend that the delegate of the Carriage and Wagon Workers, Henry C. Stein, be seated with 31 votes on the following telegram:

"Chicago, November 12, 1906.

H. C. Stein, Care National Hotel, Minneapolis.

Will forward necessary money to Morrison. Wire address.

CHAS. BAUSTIAN."

On the matter of the non-payment of the Typographical Assessment by the Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers, its delegates appeared before the committee and explained, that owing to the illness of its financial officer, they have been unable to pay same, but if allowed to be seated that they will guarantee that the assessment will be paid inside of 90 days. Owing to the explanation offered the committee recommends the seating of the delegates of this organization, J. W. Smiley and Mrs. D. S. Hyde, with 55 votes.

On the protest of the Carpenters' District Council, of Buffalo, against the seating of the delegate from the Trades and Labor Council of Erie County, the committee finds that the Council is in good standing with the American Federation of Labor, although the matter of protest is of long-standing, and they recommend the seating of the delegate, and the subject matter of the protest be referred to the Grievance Committee to report on later.

The committee finds that the Kewanee, Illinois, Trades and Labor Assembly owes dues for August and September, 1906. We recommend that its delegate be unseated until paid.

The committee finds that the Leans, La., Central Labor Union owes dues for April, 1906, and 3 months. We recommend that gate be unseated until paid.

The committee finds that the B Union 10631, owes the Textile a graphical assessments. We re that its delegate be unseated u are paid.

We have examined the crede C. G. Billings and W. J. Matthe resenting the American Society (Farmers' Union), and re comm they be seated, without vote.

On the matter of the protest Boiler Makers and Iron Ship International Union, the Ama Meat Cutters and Butcher Wor North America, the Brotherhood ers and Decorators, the Wood, Metal Lathers' International Ur American Federation of Musici the Theatrical Stage Employes the seating of the delegate of York City Central Federated Ur committee finds that the protests in order before them, as the No City Central Federated Union is standing in the American Feder Labor, and consequently their de entitled to a seat in the convent the committee so recommends, v further recommendation, that all protests above mentioned be ref the Grievance Committee, as being the scope of that committee's c tions to report to the convention

MARTIN P. HIGGINS, Chai  
THOS. S. FARRELL, Secret  
GARRY KELLY.

A motion was made and second the report be adopted as read, a the delegates recommended by th mittee be seated.

Treasurer Lennon asked that tion be divided, and that a separ be taken on the unseating of th gates recommended by the commi

President Gompers ruled that t tion could properly be divided.

The motion to seat the delegat ommended by the committee was

On motion of Treasurer Lennon, on the unseating of the delegat ommended by the committee was d and the matter re-referred to th mittee.

Delegate Cable, for the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, reported as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 26th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor: Greeting.

We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business beg leave to submit the following report:

#### RULES.

We recommend the adoption of the following rules for the government of the convention:

Rule 1. The convention shall be called to order at 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon. Reassemble at 2 p. m. and continue in session until 5:30 p. m., except on Saturday, which shall be a half-holiday.

Rule 2. If a delegate, while speaking, be called to order he shall, at the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 3. Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except it be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5. A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6. A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission from the convention.

Rule 7. Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of the speakers may be extended by vote of the convention.

Rule 8. A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the chair.

Rule 9. At the request of five members the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 10. When a question is pending before the convention, no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 11. Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable.

Rule 12. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13. Any delegate failing to present his card within 30 minutes after the convention is called to order shall be marked absent, but in the event of unavoidable absence, he may so report to the Secretary and be marked present.

Rule 14. It shall require at least twelve members to move the previous question.

Rule 15. All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of his union.

Rule 16. No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak if he or she so desires.

Rule 17. No resolutions shall be received after Thursday's session, November 15th, without unanimous consent of the convention.

Rule 18. Roberts' rules shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided for.

Rule 19. The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Reports of Officers.
4. Reports of Regular Committees.
5. Reports of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Election of Officers.
9. Good of the Federation.
10. Adjournment.

Any alteration or correction shall be made to the Secretary in writing.

J. A. CABLE, Chairman.

J. C. SHANESSY, Secretary.

C. L. SHAMP,

JOHN J. GANNON,

JOHN FAHY.

JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

W. B. MACFARLANE,

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of the report as read. (Seconded.)

Delegate Robinson moved as an amendment that no sessions be held on Saturday.

Delegate Driscoll moved as an amendment that that part of the report providing for adjournment at noon on Saturday be stricken out.

Delegate Johannsen moved that that part of the report providing for adjournment at noon on Saturday be voted on separately.

The motion was seconded and carried.

A motion to adopt the section of the committee's report providing for adjournment at 12 o'clock on Saturday was discussed by Delegates Robinson, Driscoll, Johannsen, Guerin, Kelly, Sullivan and Foster.

The motion was then carried by a vote of 128 to 70.

The report of the committee as a whole was then adopted.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

"New York, November 12, 1906.

"To the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, A. F. of L.:

"Best wishes and greetings to the officers and delegates assembled.

"I. HASCHKINS, Treas.,

"United Garment Workers of America."

"San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 12, 1906.

"Samuel Gompers, Convention Hall, Minneapolis, Minn.:

"Japanese and Korean Exclusion League sends greetings to American Federation of Labor. May your deliberations redound to the protection and advancement of the American people and the preservation of American soil to our posterity in all ages.

"G. A. TVIETMOE, President."

Delegate Kelly, for the Auditing Committee, reported as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 13, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen: The committee appointed under the laws of the Federation by Pres-

ident Gompers to audit the account that body, begs leave to submit the following report:

The total income of the Federation all sources, from October 1, 1905, September 30, 1906, inclusive, was \$15.18, as follows:

Per capita tax.....	\$108
Supplies .....	11
American Federationist.....	21
Assessments .....	54
Defense Fund .....	18
Premiums .....	

Total receipts for the year...\$217

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1905.... 114

Grand Total .....\$332

The expenses from October 1, 1906 till September 30, 1906, inclusive \$218,540.04, as follows:

General Fund .....	\$124
American Federationist .....	26
Assessments .....	52
Defense Fund .....	13
Premiums .....	

Total .....\$218

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1906...\$113

We find certificates of deposit and deposits (certified by the cashiers or bank) to correspond with the above count, as follows:

In the hands of Treasurer Jol Lennon, \$111,540.60, deposited in bar Bloomington, Ill., and in possession Secretary Frank Morrison, \$2,000, deposited in Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

President Gompers has in his possession and properly executed, seventeen certificates of deposits of \$5,000 each which the committee examined, and found them correct, and numbered as follows: 3337, 3376, 370, 371, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1276, 1277, 22141, 22142, 69013, 68921, 68919, 68198.

All of the above certificates, bearing interest at 2 per cent, are deposited in various banks, at Bloomington, Ill. as follows:

State National Bank, 2 certificates, \$5,000 each.....	\$10,
Corn Belt Bank, 2 certificates, \$5,000 each .....	10,
Third National Bank, 5 certificates, \$5,000 each .....	25,

McLean County Bank, 6 certificates, \$5,000 each .....	30,000.00
German American Bank, 2 certificates, \$5,000 each.....	10,000.00

Cash accounts as follows:

State National Bank, Bloomington, Ill. ....	\$21,953.95
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill. ....	2,041.74
McLean County Bank, Bloomington, Ill. ....	2,544.91
Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C. ....	2,000.00

Total amount on hand, October 1, 1906 .....\$113,540.60

In conclusion, the committee desires to express its admiration for the simplicity with which the accounts of the Federation are kept by the financial officers, and the clerical force under their guidance, and at the same time, thank them sincerely for the many courtesies extended to the committee in aiding them verify the vast amount of detail surrounding their labors while at Washington attending to the task allotted to them.

Fraternally submitted,

MARTIN P. HIGGINS, Chairman.  
THOS. S. FARRELL, Secretary.  
GARRY KELL"

Delegate Klapetzky, on behalf of the Barbers' Union of Minneapolis, announced that the barber shop at the hotel where the headquarters of the convention was established, was not a union shop. He stated that the local union had endeavored to unionize the shop, but were not successful.

President Gompers instructed Delegate Klapetzky to have the local union present a list of the union barber shops which would be read in the convention.

There being no other business to come before the convention, President Gompers announced that resolutions would be received.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No 1—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The complications growing out of disputes between associations of employers and the international unions

of the many different industries of the country entail constantly the need of the most thorough and systematic co-operation; and,

WHEREAS, The issues causing the disputes in the original beginning are vitally of the same character, no matter what industry involved, it must be self-evident that a more concrete and systematic method of executive administration should prevail in any final attempts at adjustment before negotiations are broken off by strike or lockout; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention endorse the liberal use of conciliation, mediation and arbitration in attempted adjustments of differences between international unions and employers' associations, before resorting to strike; and be it further

RESOLVED, That in negotiations between any international union and an association or associations of employers, involving any issue likely to directly involve in its extension any other affiliated international union of the American Federation of Labor, the President of the American Federation of Labor, or his appointed representative, shall be in attendance to act in an advisory capacity, to the end that hastily and ill-advised conflicts be avoided.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 2—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The conditions imposed upon men working on contracts let by the government of the United States for its Postal, Army, or Navy Departments, are seldom, if ever, in full conformity with the laws provided to make the Government a decent employer; and,

WHEREAS, Work, so made, has been repeatedly proven to be inferior to the articles manufactured in the shops of the government at no higher cost; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to begin such action as will hasten legislation providing that all articles of general use in the government service be manufactured in shops and arsenals of its own.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate E. Gerry Brown, of the Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That a committee of such number as the convention may determine be appointed to report the results of political action initiated by organized labor in the various states of the recent campaign; also, to consider and report what kind of organization is most effective whereby labor, when it desires, can take political action as an auxiliary force without endangering or committing unions as organizations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegate F. C. Lippert, of the Trades and Labor Assembly, Sioux Falls, (S. D.):

WHEREAS, The labor conditions of South Dakota have been on the down grade for some time past, and all but the old and tried unions are threatened with complete extinction by the organization of citizen's alliances, business men's associations, etc., with which the now organized bodies are unable to cope without assistance; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we respectfully ask the Executive Council to be instructed to appoint an organizer under salary to work in the state of South Dakota for a period of three or six months, as the Executive Council deems advisable.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 5—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, It is required by the authorities at the United States Rock Island arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., that all men engaged as journeymen in the saddlery shops be required to accept and make work under a minimum wage of two (\$2) dollars per day, for the supposed purpose of determining their skill and general efficiency, before being graded into the classes arranged by these authorities; and,

WHEREAS, This condition works great injury to the men already graded; and,

WHEREAS, All journeymen employed at the arsenals of the United States are required to pass the civil service requirements, thus already establishing their mean standard of skill, and therefore entitling them to better recompense for their labor than the minimum as established by the authorities hereinbefore mentioned; and,

WHEREAS, As a local branch of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, all, or nearly all of the members of which are employed at the Rock Island arsenal have complained of this condition; and,

WHEREAS, There are other trade suffering under the same or similar conditions in the several shops of the United States Army Ordnance Department; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, appoint at this convention a committee of three delegates, before which all delegates of international unions having members affected by the conditions in question, shall and are hereby instructed to appear and confer with such committee, to the end that the committee as herein provided shall be competent to make such tangible report to this convention, suggesting ways and means that will enable this convention to act intelligently and begin necessary efforts to completely overcome all the detrimental conditions complained of.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate Pfeiffer, of the International Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, It is evident to the members of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods that the union stamp of this organization is not receiving the due support of members of other international unions; and,

WHEREAS, There are but a few unionists who can directly assist in increasing the sale of union stamped saddles, collars, horse boots and saddlery products, it must necessarily involve upon all trade unionists to inquire and encourage the demand for union stamp on saddlery goods; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention again endorse the union stamp of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; and further

RESOLVED, By this convention the General Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, hereby instructed to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising among affiliated organizations, suggestion will tend to indirectly encourage demand for the union label products are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Labor.

Resolution No. 7—By Delegates Fischer and A. McAndrews, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been, and is engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Trust"; and,

WHEREAS, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its official organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in their boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their local markets made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 8—By Delegates Fischer and A. McAndrews, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

WHEREAS, The tobacco workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Minneapolis, Minn., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested, to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 9—By Delegate Gustav Dible, of the Detroit (Mich.) Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The condition throughout the state of Michigan regarding union labor is not as satisfactory as might be desired, and

WHEREAS, The introduction of an organizer by the American Federation of Labor, with a view to cementing our forces throughout the state, would result in great benefit, and

WHEREAS, In the city of Detroit particularly the various employers' associations have been vigilantly fighting organized labor of Detroit systematically and have publicly stated that they intended to establish the so-called open shop in all crafts, hoping thereby to destroy our organization, and

WHEREAS, The Detroit Federation of Labor has instructed its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to request that convention to impress upon the Executive Council the necessity of placing an organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Michigan for a period of three months, at least; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention does hereby request the Executive Council to concur in the suggestion of the Detroit Federation of Labor and place an organizer in Michigan for a period of three months, or longer if possible.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 10—By Delegate Marcel Wille, representing Milkmen's Union No. 8861:

WHEREAS, This label is bringing good results in the way of unionizing the dairies of San Francisco and the surrounding counties, and

WHEREAS, The withdrawal of this label at this time would prove detrimental to this union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the San Francisco Labor Council in regular meeting assembled this 26th day of October, 1906, that we urge the coming convention of

the American Federation of Labor to endorse the label of the Milkmen's Union, No. 8861; and, be it further

RESOLVED, To forward a copy of these resolutions to the proper authorities of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate John F. Ream, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Iowa Federation of Labor, at its convention held in Ottumwa, in May, 1906, condemned Federal Judge Smith McPherson for his unfair and unjust treatment of the striking machinists of the Santa Fe railroad, and his evident partiality to that corporation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the Iowa Federation is hereby endorsed, and the Executive Council is urged to continue its efforts in the next session of congress for the passage of the anti-injunction bill.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 12—By John F. Ream, representing Iowa Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that our postal laws should be so amended as to provide for carrying small parcels through the mails; and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to do its utmost to secure such legislation at the next session of congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 13—By Delegate F. C. Lippert, of the Sioux Falls Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The Sterling Mfg. Co., of Chicago, now has a contract with the state of South Dakota, by which a great number of convicts of said state are employed in the manufacture of shirts for said company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the products of the said Sterling Mfg. Co. shall be placed on the unfair list and receive publicity in the "We do not patronize" column in the American Federationist.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 14—By Delegate Charles Lavin, of the Wilkes Barre, (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Several local unions in this vicinity have gone out of existence during the past three years for want of proper attention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Union of Wilkes Barre and vicinity request the convention about to convene at Minneapolis to instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to appoint a general organizer, a resident of Wilkes Barre, who will be recommended by the Central Labor Union of Wilkes Barre and by the Building Trades Council of Wilkes

Barre, knowing that the trade union movement in this section of the state is to a great extent on the wane, we request the appointment of an organizer who would be equal to the emergency, as such an organizer is essential at this time.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 15—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias:

WHEREAS, The United States congress refuses to recognize the citizens of Porto Rico as such and guarantee them full constitutional rights—the absolute right to be American citizens—and refuses to extend such rights to the Porto Ricans, and

WHEREAS, The only hope of the working people and all the people of the Island of Porto Rico for improvement lies in the wise and beneficent and fair policy which the government of the United States has in its power to confer and should by right confer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor urges upon the congress of the United States the extension of the principle of self-government to the people of Porto Rico; that the President of the American Federation of Labor cause to be introduced into congress a bill having for its purpose the establishment of self-government for Porto Rico; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the Foraker act under which the present government of Porto Rico is established provides that the executive officers of the different departments of Porto Rico shall constitute the "Executive Council" of the island, and the Council exercises the functions of both a legislative and executive character, we urge an amendment to said act which shall give to the people of Porto Rico the right to elect the Executive Council instead of as now its members are appointed by the President of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That in the meantime and at any time, when any officer of the Government of Porto Rico is appointed by the President of the United States, the said appointee shall be a Porto Rican or an American bona fide resident of Porto Rico; be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor demands that the national house of representatives recognize the people of Porto Rico as American citizens, and guarantee them the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of all other states and territories of this great nation; therefore, be it further

RESOLVED, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor pledges to the working people and all the people of Porto Rico its sympathy, co-operation and best efforts to secure for them the relief and the just rights to which they are entitled.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 16—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, of the Free Federation of Workingmen, Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, It was resolved by the Twenty-fourth Annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, and recommended to the National and International Associations of Meat Cutters, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers', and others in the United can Federation of Labor, recommended to the National and International Associations of Meat Cutters, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers', and others in the United States, to have their constitutions translated into the Spanish language, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for the purpose of organization and agitation among the workmen of Porto Rico, Cuba and Central America, in order that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the A. F. of L. which was changed to read that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. have translated into Spanish the constitutions and some leaflets of the trades unions mentioned; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary for the good of unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolution be carried out; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all the recommendations which were made by the twenty-second annual convention be carried out.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, Free Federation of Workingmen, Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican delegate submits for consideration in this convention the important economical question directly affecting the agricultural workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of coffee in Porto Rico by the members of the American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the united American workingmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, In the twenty-second annual convention, your Committee on Resolutions advise that the organized coffee producers and workmen use the label of the A. F. of L. to distinguish their product and further recommend that the purchasers of coffee give their preference to the coffee bearing said label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico to be consumed or bought by all the union workingmen in the United States and give truth and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from foreign countries among trades unions.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 18—By Delegate Ernest Bohm, of the New York Central Federated Union:**

**WHEREAS,** The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the open shop system of wage slavery, as propagated by Parry and Post, their allies and organizations; and

**WHEREAS,** The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been on strike against the open shop since August 10, 1905; and

**WHEREAS,** The said strike was endorsed by the Twenty-fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS,** Every honorable means has been employed by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to make a just and equitable settlement with their employers without avail as the employers we have arrayed against us is the most powerful combination of capital that a labor organization has ever been called upon to combat. They have shown by their attitude that they are determined to destroy our organization, and thus be able to cut wages, lengthen hours and otherwise depress the Housecarpenters and Bridgemen of the United States and Canada. They are aided in this by all the associations they are connected with financially, morally and otherwise; and

**WHEREAS,** The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are just as determined to stay intact and function in the interests of the Iron Workers; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** By the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be aided to the full extent of the American Federation of Labor's ability; and, be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the convention levy a general assessment of one cent per member for four weeks on the affiliated unions, to be paid at once, for the relief of the Bridgemen; and, be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the convention request the presidents of the various Building Trades to meet in committee to devise ways and means for instituting a concerted move against the open shop in the Building Trades; and, be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, draw up a bill that will repeal the tariff law on steel products, and the Central Bodies and state branches to use their political power with congress for this purpose.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 19—By Delegate Robert S. Maloney, of the Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union:**

**WHEREAS,** The city of Lawrence, Mass., is destined to become the greatest textile center in the new world; and

**WHEREAS,** We are confronted by the fact that there are twenty-five different nationalities, making the problem of organization a very difficult one; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to assist the Textile Workers' Unions in the effort to organize this great industrial center.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 20—By Delegates Wm. J. McSorley and Frank C. Roth, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:**

**WHEREAS,** The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, do hereby protest against the action of the Central Federated Union of New York City in refusing to seat Local No. 271 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union in that body in place of the Independent Lathers' Union of New York City, which has seceded from the International Union and has done everything within its power to antagonize our organization; and

**WHEREAS,** We are of the opinion that had the Central Federated Union of New York City complied with the laws of the A. F. of L., as set forth in Article 4, Section 5, and Article 12, Section 1, and unseated this seceding local it would have been re-affiliated with the International Union long before this; and

**WHEREAS,** We have used every honorable means to induce them to re-affiliate with the International Union which they have absolutely refused to do, it is our opinion that they will continue in this course just as long as they are harbored by the Central Federated Union of New York City in preference to the bona fide local of the International Union in that city; and

**WHEREAS,** They have been instructed by the Executive Council and the Pittsburgh convention to comply with the law as it applies to Central Bodies, which they have absolutely ignored; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the convention assembled instruct the President of the A. F. of L. to notify the Central Federated Union of New York City to unseat the seceding local and seat Local No. 271 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the Central Federated Union of New York City, failing to comply with the instructions of the convention within thirty days from the date of the adoption of this resolution, the President of the A. F. of L. shall stand instructed by the convention assembled to revoke the charter of said Central Federated Union and immediately proceed to formulate a new Central Body in that city in accordance with the constitution of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

**Resolution No. 21—By Delegates Wm. J. McSorley and Frank C. Roth, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:**

WHEREAS, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union do hereby enter protest against the action of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, inasmuch as they are encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union, which were approved of and conceded to us by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid tactics are directly against the policy and principles of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have at no time ever presented any claim of jurisdiction to the A. F. of L. covering the work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The action of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers at their Toronto convention by claiming the work which comes under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union is a direct violation of the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, go on record as disapproving of the action of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention assembled instruct the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to refrain from encroaching upon the jurisdiction claims of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 22—By Delegates A. A. Myrup, Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The twelfth convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, held in New York on Oct. 15, 1905, adopted one label only for bread, crackers and candy; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of this label has caused a change in the make-up of the label, by the insertion of the label of the Typographical Union on the face of the former label, thereby causing a re-registration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-endorse and recognize this label as the only label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates A. A. Myrup and Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott placed on the products manufactured by the Cracker Trust, known as the National Biscuit Co., with main offices at Chicago, Ill.,

and having branches throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, It is the chief custom of this concern to hire non-union and child labor, trying to disrupt the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union by discriminating against the members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott on this concern, and through its President request all its affiliated organizations to instruct their members not to buy any product bearing the stamp of the National Biscuit Company.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 24—By Delegates Rudolph Schirra and A. A. Myrup, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed, and re-endorsed, by the annual conventions of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Co. still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; therefore, be it.

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the incoming Executive Council to do all in their power to force the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 25—By Delegate Whitlam, of the Cleveland (O.) Trades and Labor Council:

RESOLVED, That we do hereby earnestly request the delegates to report to their respective locals that "Standard" sewing machines are unfair. The Standard Sewing Machine Co. having been placed on the "unfair list" of the A. F. of L., after repeatedly refusing to make any adjustment of, or to submit to arbitration, the grievances of the machinists and other metal working trades on strike at the factory of said firm. We further request that all locals give these facts as wide publication as possible to the end that their members and friends may withdraw their patronage from the Standard Sewing Machine Co. until an equitable adjustment of the difficulty is secured.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 26—By Geo. B. Hargan, of the Firmen's Association of Chicago, No. 12270:

WHEREAS, The members of the fire departments of Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg,

Pa., Alleghany City, Pa., Scranton, Pa., Omaha, Neb., Houston, Tex., and Tampa, Fla., have affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The members of these organizations are so affiliated for the purpose of improving their own conditions of life and the improvement of conditions of organized labor in general; and

WHEREAS, The members of the fire department of the City of Chicago have carried on a continuous fight for the adoption of the so-called two-platoon system; and

WHEREAS, The long fight for the two-platoon system can be made a glorious victory for the organized firemen of Chicago if properly encouraged at this time; and

WHEREAS, The two-platoon system, for fire departments, reduces the hours of labor, increases the rate of pay and emancipates the firemen from a species of slavery that is a disgrace to the municipalities permitting its existence; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of the two-platoon system in the fire departments throughout the country, would permit the members of the fire departments to enjoy the common privileges of American workmen; increase their usefulness as citizens and enable them to enjoy the benefits of the home and association with wives and children; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, by its delegates in regular convention assembled, does hereby most heartily endorse the two-platoon system, as the most humane for the fire departments throughout the country and urges upon all municipal officers, fire department chiefs and fire department officers and members of fire departments, the necessity of uniting in a universal demand for the adoption of the two-platoon system in the fire departments of their respective cities; be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of this resolution be given to the press and copies sent to the mayors and legislative bodies of all municipalities; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 27—By Delegate A. R. Saylor, of the Wilmington (Del.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The condition of organized labor in Wilmington, Del., has come to such a deplorable state for the lack of proper representation of the American Federation of Labor, and we feel that with proper support much good would be accomplished here, if not thoroughly organizing the city; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we earnestly desire an official representative of the American Federation of Labor to devote his time to the work here in this city; and, further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled do order the organizers to devote their

whole time to the organizing of Wilmington until such time as the city shall be successfully organized.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate Gustave Dihle, Detroit (Mich.) Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, We believe that the widest publicity should be given to the declaration of principles and the platform of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the platform and the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor be printed in the official proceedings of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate Sam De Nedrey, C. L. U., Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has, at each annual convention, for the past ten years, adopted resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws and injunctions designed to prevent the sale of railroad transportation by others than appointed agents of railway corporations, and the use of such transportation by others than the original purchasers; and

WHEREAS, The railway companies of the country, controlled by passenger associations and mileage bureaus, continue to force upon travelers obnoxious contracts containing non-transferable provisions, requiring signatures and descriptions of the purchasers, and assume a right to confiscate such transportation if found in the hands of other than the original purchasers; be it

RESOLVED, That the voice of this Federation continue to be raised against the monstrous injustice of this system of robbery and graft, and that its power and influence be exerted to the securing of the adoption of laws by the legislatures of the various states, and by the congress of the United States, requiring that all railroad tickets and mileage be transferable and good to bearer.

RESOLVED, That resolutions heretofore adopted denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances and injunctions, prohibiting ticket brokerage, be, and they are hereby re-affirmed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 30—By C. P. Burgess, of the Eureka (Cal.) Central Federated Trades:

WHEREAS, The need for concerted movement in forwarding the sale of products of organized labor bearing the label has become a pressing and recognized one; and

WHEREAS, The position of the various organizations which have adopted the label can be materially strengthened and their power more effectually brought to bear in the manufacturing world through such proposed concerted action; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor create a Sales Depart-

ment for the purpose of sending out salesmen to act also as label league organizers and educators, and that a Committee be appointed to secure contracts with manufacturers and dealers handling label goods, and to supervise and direct the Sales Department under such regulations as from time to time may be found ex-

pedient to put in force for the careful and efficient management of such a department.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m.

## SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Tuesday, November 13, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Dunn, Kelly, Law, Richardson, Betchtold, Larger, Faulkner, Tarr, McCabe, Wulff, Barter, Walsh, Warner, Price, Donnelly, Call, Freeman, Wilson, Miller, Carey, Wilson, Dix, Shepard, Quick, Lambert, Sands, Kirk, Hawley, Heberling, Flood, Hibbert, Raasch, Morgan, Perkins (E. A.), Byrne, Stoner, Rothwell.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding session was dispensed with.

President Gompers—As none of the committees are ready to report at this time resolutions will be received.

The following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 31—By Marcel Wille, of the Milkers' Protective Union No. 8861:

WHEREAS, The Milkers' Protective Union No. 8861, of San Francisco, Cal., through a misunderstanding, adopted a label of its own design, and,

WHEREAS, This label is bringing good results in the way of organizing the men of their craft in and around the city of San Francisco, and,

WHEREAS, It would be detrimental to this union to withdraw their label at this time, and,

WHEREAS, Milkers' Union No. 8861, is now engaged in organizing the milkers throughout California, Oregon and Nevada, with a view to perfect a National Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at their 26th annual convention, grants the Milkers' Union No. 8861 the privilege to use their own label for one year, by which time a National organization must be perfected.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

President Gompers—The next order of business will be the report of our fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, and I wish to introduce to you Delegate Frank K. Foster, who will read the report.

Delegate Foster presented the following report:

### REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

To the Officers and Members:

Your representatives chosen as fraternal delegates to the thirty-ninth session of the British Trades Union Congress by the Pittsburg convention of this organization, respectfully submit the following report:

The Congress met in Liverpool, on Monday, Sept. 3, and was attended by 491 delegates, representing 1,554,000 organized workers, the largest number yet affiliated. It should be noted that the basis of representation in the Congress is one delegate for each 2,000 members and that trades councils and central labor bodies are not permitted to send delegates.

A somewhat formidable array of mayors, those of Liverpool, Bootle and Birkenhead, united in extending a civic welcome to the Congress.

The opening address of the President of the Congress, Mr. D. C. Cummings, was sound and statesman-like. He referred to the successes won at the last general election and to the fact that over thirty members of Parliament were present at the convention. He made an urgent plea for unity of action and the subordinating of individual ambitions to the general welfare. He expressed a hopeful opinion as to the ultimate passage of a satisfactory trades disputes bill and workmen's compensation act.

At the outset of this report it may be well to call your attention to the fact that the British Trades Union Congress devotes its deliberations almost exclusive-

ly to the consideration of legislative affairs and its program is therefore bare of many issues which lend variety if not harmony to the business of our own Federation conventions. It deals, for instance, with little propaganda of organization among the respective trades, the label agitation is an almost unknown quantity, it does not undertake to assist financially its affiliated bodies in periods of industrial disputes; its soul is not vexed by the virulency bred of our chronic jurisdiction contests. Indeed, an attempt to introduce an instance of jurisdiction claims was quickly side-tracked and the Congress left free to pursue what the delegates evidently considered affairs of greater pith and moment, i. e., questions of legislation and of parliamentary reforms.

We recognized in this latter class of measures several hardy annuals with which we felt on terms of comfortable intimacy by virtue of our experiences in this body. One of these, the proposition for the establishing of courts of compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes, precipitated an animated debate and the bringing out of much conflicting testimony as to the working of the plan in New Zealand. The proposition was, by a card vote, defeated by 938,000 to 541,000, a larger majority against it than that of the previous year.

That our British brethren are, however, endowed with a magnificent optimism as to the possibilities and resources of state aid was amply evidenced by the practically unanimous passage of a demand for the establishment by the government of a national system of old age pensions, to be universal in its application to all citizens, men and women, on attaining the age of 60 years, the pension to be at the rate of at least five shillings per week, and the entire cost to be contributed by means of Imperial taxation. It may be also added that this proposition is embodied in the program of the Parliamentary Committee.

Considerable discussion was had over resolutions demanding that the government establish a minimum wage rate in public and municipal employment, it being freely charged that non-union conditions had largely prevailed. A demand was endorsed that a minimum wage rate of thirty shillings per week be established.

Despite the opposition of the Durham Miners, the Congress again went on record in favor of establishing an eight-hour day in the mines by legal enactment.

The principle of compulsory state insurance is also endorsed by the Congress, and the Parliamentary Committee reported that the government has promised to take the question up with a view to thorough investigation.

Several amendments to the present Workmen's Compensation Act were endorsed, and it was reported that a most satisfactory bill is now pending. The bill applies to all classes of workmen except policemen, domestic servants and out-workers.

A resolution was passed asking the labor group in Parliament to introduce a bill providing for the "nationalization of

all railroads, canals, mines and minerals in the United Kingdom."

The question of the unemployed received considerable attention, and a system of public works as a means of relief was advocated. It may be mentioned that the government has recently placed the sum of \$1,000,000 at the disposal of the local government board as a means of temporary relief for the unemployed.

After defeating the proposition for several previous years, the Congress voted to establish a monthly labor journal.

Possibly the paramount question before the Congress and the one that this convention will feel the greatest interest about, because of it being closely allied with our own position in regard to the courts of this country, was the Trades Disputes Bill, which has passed its second reading and is now before committee in Parliament.

We take it that the delegates to this body are sufficiently familiar with the inspiration and record of this bill to render unnecessary the detail of its history. You are all aware that it is the outcome of the Taff Vale decision which threatened the extinction of the trade union treasuries of Great Britain, at least as a militant weapon, that the failure of past governments to provide an adequate legislative remedy for this condition of affairs contributed very materially to the causes which brought about the political upheaval at the last general election, and that the returning of a large number of members of Parliament with trades union cards in their pockets, together with a huge Liberal majority, has resulted in the rehabilitation of the Trades Disputes Bill and its passage to a second reading in a form approximating that desired by the Trades Union Congress.

We herewith submit, as a matter of record, the bill as it now stands amended in committee:

A bill (as amended in committee) to provide for the regulation of Trades Unions and Trade Disputes.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The following paragraph shall be added as a new paragraph after the first paragraph of section three of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875:—

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable as a tort."

2. (1) It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend, peaceably and in a reasonable manner, at or near a house or place where a person resides or works

or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, or of persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

(2) Section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, is hereby repealed from "attending at or near" to the end of the section.

3. An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable as a tort on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

4. An action against a trade union, or any branch thereof, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members of officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the trade union for the recovery of damages in respect of any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court; provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of such unions to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, section nine.

5. (1) This Act may be cited as the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and this Act may be cited together as the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1906.

(2) In this Act the expression "trade union" has the same meaning as in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876.

The direct bearing of this bill upon the subject of our judicial relations in this country seem to warrant at this time a few brief citations from the analysis made of it by an eminent member of the Massachusetts bar, the Hon. George Fred Williams, acting in behalf of the Boston Central Union. He says:

"Clause 1 of the bill provides that an act done in combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless it would be actionable if done by one person." This provision is an extension of the act of 1875, which provided that such a combination should not be deemed criminal unless it would be a criminal offence if done by one person.

"The government now proposes to exempt from civil action all acts in the nature of a so-called conspiracy to do things which would not be actionable if done by one person.

"Considering that the labor unions, before Congress, have not even been able to secure the enactment of the terms of the English statute relating to criminal conspiracy, the present attitude of the English government is in marked contrast with that of our United States Congress."

Clause 2 of the government's bill relates to "picketing" and provides that "the trade union or persons acting in

their own behalf, in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute, may establish pickets in a peaceable and reasonable manner if it is done with the object of obtaining or communicating information or persuading some person to work or to abstain from working." The bill contains no provisions as to the consent of any person to such efforts to obtain information or persuade other persons not to work. This is a remarkably open and liberal provision for picketing and would appear to place the burden upon the employer of proving that the object of the pickets was other than that of obtaining information or persuading workmen.

Clause 3 provides that an act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable as a tort on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business or employment of some other person or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labor as he wills.

This is a most remarkable attack upon the whole basis of the former English law relating to actions of tort arising out of labor disputes. It also directly denies the law now established in Massachusetts in these respects:

First: The law which has been adopted here from the English decisions making it a tort and a basis for injunction to conspire to break a contract of employment or to actually break a contract of employment.

Second: The law which gives to an employee or employer a cause for maliciously interfering with his trade, business or employment.

Third: The law which gives to an employee or an employer a right of action for an interference with him in disposing of his capital or labor as he wills.

The fourth clause of the English bill was substituted in Parliament with the consent of the government for its original measure and provides as follows:

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members thereof or on behalf of themselves and the members of the trade union for the recovery of damages in respect to any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union shall not be entertained by any court, provided that nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of such unions to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Unions Act of 1871, Section 9."

This clause is intended to set aside the law established in the Taff Vale decision and is certainly a most remarkable provision, inasmuch as it exempts trade unions from actions for damages in respect of any tortious act. In other words, it is an entire denial of a right of action against a trade union for liability in tort. It even goes so far as to exempt members thereof. Indeed, as the bill now stands an amendment has been accepted

by the government including in the exemption not only the trade union but any branch of the trade union or any officers thereof.

"These propositions for trade union legislation are the most remarkable in the history of the world and should be watched with intense interest by the labor interests of this country.

"It is evidently the purpose of the present government to eliminate a great part of the established litigation over trade disputes and to leave the forces which are struggling for the mastery in trade disputes a free field for conducting their controversies, without the interference of the courts."

The Trades Union Congress, after a discussion of the report of the Parliamentary Committee, bearing upon this subject, with which it appeared to be mainly in accord, passed a resolution to the effect that no bill would be satisfactory which did not secure complete immunity of the funds of the union from litigation upon trades disputes.

The reports of the various fraternal delegates to the Congress contained much matter of interest to your representatives, especially that of Mr. Issac Mitchell, Secretary of the General Federation of Trades, an organization which is perhaps

more nearly akin to the A. F. of L. than any other, as it is an alliance between the trades for economic movements and mutual defence.

This organization now has a membership affiliated of over 501,000, increasing over 100,000 during the past year, and has 105 societies affiliated. It has over \$700,000 in its reserve fund and its running expenses are practically defrayed by the interest on its investment. As this organization was not formed until 1899, its rapid growth would seem to indicate that the trades unionists of Great Britain are fully satisfied that it has a broad and legitimate field for its activities.

Through the courtesy of Secretary Mitchell, we were furnished with a copy of the report of C. Legien, International Secretary of the National Centre of Trades Unions, issued from Berlin in December, 1905, which gives the progress of Federation and Union movements in the various European countries and Great Britain. We deem this information of sufficient value to append a few extracts from the report and Secretary Legien's tabulated statement:

In the 13 countries tabulated, not including France and Belgium, the reports show a total of 4,226,738 trade unionists, as follows:

COUNTRY	Number of Trade Union members		Belonging to the National Central Organization are					
			Central Federations		Local Societies		Together	
	Altogether	Females	Number	Members	Number	Members	Members	Of these Females
Great Britain .....	1889590	?	100	469590	...	...	469590	10340
The Netherlands .....	37221	2680	14	5521	26	1150	6671	...
Denmark .....	89788	?	47	66930	14	573	67503	?
Sweden .....	104999	7012	30	81680	1	56	81736	6023
Norway .....	16227	?	10	8598	11	445	9043	221
Germany .....	1466625	?	63	1052108	...	...	1052108	48604
Austria .....	205651	14415	45	189121	446	16530	205651	14415
Hungary .....	53169	2099	17	47657	27	5512	53169	2099
Servia .....	2932	65	21	2932	...	...	2932	65
Bulgaria .....	1672	27	...	...	38	1672	1672	27
Switzerland .....	41862	?	22	26784	...	...	26784	?
Italy .....	260102	?	20	175102	?	85000	260102	?
Spain .....	56900	?	9	23933	184	32967	56900	?
	4226738	...	398	2149956	747	143905	2293861	81784

Adding the estimate number in France and Belgium compiled from other sources, we have a grand total of 4,962,314, of which number about 82,000 are women.

The report of Secretary Legien goes on to state "that the international union of Trade Unions, which until now only existed among European countries, will soon extend to the most important countries of other continents, especially to the United States of America and Australia."

The wishes of our American comrades as to the mode of delegation to the international conferences, as well as the time of these, conveyed to us in a letter from Mr. Gompers, have been fulfilled by the fourth conference at Amsterdam. So the American Federation of Labor will find no more hindrance to its affiliation to the international secretariat of the national Trade Union central organizations and its participation in the international conferences.

In England the General Federation formed the only national economic Trade Union center, but the Parliamentary Committee, annually elected by the Trade Union Congress, sees to the political interests of the workers, while the Labor Representation Committee with which one-half of the Trade Unions are affiliated, is making preparations for the election of workers' representatives for Parliament.

In the Netherlands a national center of Trade Unions based on the principle of class struggle besides the National Arbeids-Secretariaat has been formed.

Besides Trade Union rights the latter wants to bring about, through legislation, an improvement in the position of the workers, whilst the Trade Unions joined together in the Arbeids-Secretariaat do not want to have anything to do with agitating for legislation favorable to the workers. The newly formed national center has already the greater number of Trade Unions, amongst which is the strongest organization, the Diamond Workers' Federation. There are furthermore three religious national centers, the Christian Workers' Secretariate, the Roman Catholic People's Association, and the General Federation of Dutch Workers. The Trade Union movement in this country shows great division.

In Denmark there is besides the Samvirkende Fagforbund, a Federation of Christian Trade Unions, which is however quite unimportant. Nothing can be ascertained of its work and extension.

In Sweden there is no other national center of Trade Unions besides the Landsorganisation i Sverige, and in Norway, besides the Abeldernes fagl. Landsorganisation i Norge.

In Germany there are three other national Trade Union centers besides the General Commission of Trade Unions; The center of the Christian Trade Unions, that of the Hirsch-Dunker Trade Societies (Liberal Burgeols), and that of the local societies (Anarcho-Socialist).

These national centers are in strongest opposition to one another and fight continually, their political opinions being very different. In cases of strikes, however, the members of these organizations generally go forward together, but sometimes these fights lead to differences, and it has happened that in cases of strikes of the members of central federations, the Hirsch-Dunker and Christian Trade Unions have put blacklegs at the disposal of the employers.

In Austria there is no national center besides the Trade Union Commission. A commission of Czech speaking workers formed in 1896 in Prague has lately tried to bring about a union of the Czech workers in special organizations, to extend over the whole country and under the Prague Commission. The Congress of Austrian Trade Unions, at which the representatives of Czech speaking workers also took part, refused to accept this effort of national division of the Austrian Trade Union movement.

In Switzerland, besides the Swiss Trade Union Association, there exists the na-

tional center of Christian Trade Unions. These have organizations with 120,000 members belonging to them. In this account, made by the C. Trade Union paper, The Worker, no correct account can be ascertained. In Switzerland there is further a calling itself the Roman Trade Union association, which has but a few members with a small number of members.

In Italy there exists no national center besides the Segretariato central Camera delle Federazione di resisti-

#### THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The co-operative union was represented in the congress by Mr. James Joyce. The magnitude of this movement is scarcely appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. According to the state of its representative, it now has a membership of 2,250,000, a capital of \$1,000,000, and a trade of \$500,000,000 per annum. The movement indicated by these figures cannot be ignored in considering the economic conditions in Great Britain.

#### THE ORGANIZATION OF WOMEN

Although but two women were in attendance at the congress, all the evidence points to the fact that in the organization of women work the British movement has quite exceeded the American. The annual report of the Women's Trades Union League states that that body alone has added over 600 members during the past year. The League is also active in legislative work, and in securing the legal rights of working women.

#### ORGANIZATION NOT A KIN TO THE OTHER.

In considering the outside influence which more or less affects British unionism, it may be permissible to say that the Citizen's Alliance of this country is antedated in England by the London Free Labour Association, which in its fourteenth annual report bore witness to the fact that it was "the greatest labour supply organization in the world." It claims, after fourteen years of its existence to have enrolled over 600,000 workers and to have defeated over 546 "senseless strikes" knowing whether the veracity of official statements is of the same quality as that of its American counterpart, the Citizen's Alliance, we refrain from comment, merely noting that certain low down streaks of cussedness manifest themselves on this side of the Atlantic.

#### THE POLITICAL PROGRAM

It is probable that no phase of the British Trades Union movement has been watched with keener interest by the public than the political program, which resulted in the election of a large number of trades union parliamentarians and contributed materially towards changing the political complexion of the government at the last general election. While it is true that for thirty years trades unionists have

delected to parliament by their unions and supported while there from the union funds, the year 1906 was the first to witness the return of labor candidates in such large numbers. The part played by the Trades Union Congress in bringing about this result was as follows:

After the adjournment of the congress of 1905, the Parliamentary Committee, believing that the time was ripe for a vigorous campaign for desired legislation, circularized the various industrial centers upon pending legislation and asking for a conference with the local representatives for the purpose of furthering this end.

This was followed by the distribution of a million copies of a manifesto alleging that the resolutions of the congress could only be made law by the return of labor members to parliament and urging wage earners to vote only for candidates pledged to the trades union program, which embraced the following measures:

The principles embodied in the Trades Disputes bill.

The amendment of the Compensation Act, so as to give compensation to all workers in every trade from the date of the accident.

The amendment of the Truck Act, to prevent stoppages of any description from wages.

The amendment of the Unemployed Act, that employment can be found, at the Union rates, for those unable to obtain work.

The abolition of enforced Chinese labor in South Africa.

The establishment of a State Pension and at 60 years of age.

An extension of the Housing of the Working Classes Act.

The Returning Officers' Fees to be a charge upon the National Exchequer.

Adult Suffrage, and the establishment of an eight-hour working day.

Acting under Standing Order No. 11, the Committee also endorsed the candidature of every labor candidate who furnished a satisfactory answer to the following questions:

(1) Are you in general agreement with the reforms endorsed by the Trade Union Congress?

(2) Has your candidature been endorsed—

(a) By a bona fide Trade Union?

(b) By the General Federation of Trade Unions? or

(c) By the Labor Representation Committee?

Fifty-three parliamentary candidates were thus endorsed and thirty-one of them were returned as members of parliament, including eight members of the Parliamentary Committee.

The Labor Representation Committee to which reference is here made, has general charge of the political machinery used in the conduct of an election. It was formed as the result of a call issued

by vote of the Trades Union Congress by the Parliamentary Committee and originally contemplated membership of delegates from the congress, the Independent Labor party, the Co-operative Societies and the Social Democratic Federation.

The co-operators decided not to participate as yet; the Social Democratic Federation came in, but shortly withdrew, thus leaving the L. R. C. made up of delegates from the two first named bodies.

As to the numerical strength of the various political parties at the last general election, President Cummins in his annual address quoted from the parliamentary guide as follows:

Liberal votes, 2,417,979.

Unionist votes, 2,200,898.

Combined Labor votes, 473,987.

Social Democratic, 41,820.

We are credibly informed by those in a position to speak with accuracy that of the combined Labor vote that probably nine-tenths are from members of trades unions.

Your delegates have been repeatedly interrogated since their return to this country as to their opinion of the labor political movement in Great Britain, as to its ultimate effect upon the trades unions themselves, and as to the comparative conditions surrounding such a movement in Great Britain and America.

We are clearly sensible of the fact that our mission abroad was that of fraternal delegates, not that of critical analysts. It may, nevertheless, be quite within the scope of our mission to recite briefly some purely personal impressions received by us upon the points covered by these interrogations during the superficial observation which the limited time at our disposal could, of course, only permit us to make.

Your delegates are agreed in the opinion that, so far as the form which it has taken in Britain is concerned, the political labor movement is in an experimental, not to say tentative, stage. In other words, while there can be little doubt as to the existing widespread determination of trade unionists to obtain legislative reforms, there is no such unanimity as to the choice of the machinery by which this end shall be accomplished. The Labor vote made itself felt as a tremendous power in the last general election. But there were other contributory causes which brought about the result at the polls and should these causes be removed, as seems now likely, the future of a class party with unionists forming the bulk of the membership seems at least problematical. In fact, the rearrangement now going on in the labor group in parliament emphasizes this doubt.

Our British brothers have certain advantages over American trades unionists in electing members of their national legislative body. By reason of the prevailing system of choosing constituencies they can utilize the strength of the various industrial centers in a manner we cannot do. There is, moreover, a greater homogeneity in their membership, a

greater uniformity of race and creed and outlook than in our many sided and much diversified membership. All this has to be taken into account in seeking comparisons.

As near as we could ascertain, the trades union treasuries contribute at least seven-eighths of the fund from which the Labor Representation Committee draws the sinews of war with which to conduct the political campaign. On the other hand in the selection of candidates it appears that the proportion has been reversed. This may be interpreted in one of two ways: either that the British Socialists possess an unusually large number of candidates of eminent fitness for office, or that they are much more skilful in playing the political game than the pure and simple trades unionists.

Scarcely one-third of the British trades unionists are, as yet, contributing to this political fund, and in the unenrolled majority are to be found many of the older and more powerful unions.

It was suggested to your delegates from several sources—and we report the suggestion for what it is worth, as naturally the truth of the statement was beyond our opportunities for verification—that the fact that so many of the trades union officials and leaders were either holding public office or were prospective candidates therefor, by no means contributed to the economic efficiency of the trades union position held by them. While it may be and doubtless is true that political ambitions are not apt to exactly harmonize with the routine of clerical and executive duties, we nevertheless prefer to believe that the calibre of British union leaders is such as to cause them to rise superior to the personal considerations which might reasonably be expected to influence the ordinary office seeker.

One phase of the British political movement as it affects the trades union movement, from which we are happily free in the deliberation of this body, arises out of the fact that the political program adopted by the Trades Union Congress embraces a demand for secular education.

The trade union section of the Catholic Federation has issued a vigorous protest against this section of the program, in which it says "that there are quite enough reforms on which all can be united. The question now arises if it is possible for those of us who are Catholics and who place our faith and the faith of our children to conscientiously take any part in the policy outlined. We cannot do so in justice to our religious convictions." The manifesto also points out that it is not reasonable to expect Catholics to contribute to a fund for carrying on a campaign for secular education.

We repeat, in leaving this branch of our report, our previous opinion, that while the trades union political movement in Great Britain is in a very interesting experimental stage, yet its lines are by no means fixed, nor is the movement by any means committed to the creation of a separate and distinct party machine upon class lines; nor, moreover, in our judgment will it become so identified. Nearly three generations of trades union teaching has taught the British trades unionist the value of an independent ballot and the methods by which this independent ballot can be advantageously used, but in our judgment he is by no means arrived at that stage when he is convinced of the wisdom of identifying his trades union organization with that of any political party, no matter by what name it calls itself.

Note—Since the above paragraph was written the Miners' Federation whose conference closed on Oct. 5, voted, 101-714 to 92,222 to abstain from joining the Independent Labor party and to maintain their own representation in parliament.

We desire, in conclusion, to express our sincere appreciation of the uniform courtesy and hospitality extended to us both by the officials of the congress and by individual unionists. We are under deep obligations to the members of the Parliamentary Committee who did all in their power to make our stay in Liverpool a pleasant one. Also to the members of the Association of Fraternal Ex-Delegates to America, present at the congress who extended us especial courtesies.

In Glasgow Mr. David Fulton of the Pattern Makers' Association showed us true Scottish hospitality. Fraternal Ex-Delegate Mr. William Mosses, accompanied us to London, acted as guide to places of historic interest and incidentally safeguarded your unsophisticated delegation from the wiles of the metropolis. While in the latter city we were the recipients of personal courtesy from Mr. William M. Thorne, M. P. from the Right Honorable John Burns, and many others.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK K. FOSTER.  
JAMES WILSON.

Treasurer Lennon asked for a meeting of all delegates representing label trades, to be held in the hall immediately after the adjournment of the convention, to consider the question of a universal label.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon, the convention was adjourned at 3 o'clock to meet at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 14.

## THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, November 14, 1906, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Myrup, Schirra, Dunn, Tobin, Baine, Murphy, Kemper, Law, Richardson, Tracy, Fay, Ketter, Winn, Rickert, Larger, Hayes, Tarr, Wulff, Roth, Barter, Walsh, Warner, Grout, Freeman, Bradley, Carey, Wilson, Dix, Gund, Shepard, Mahon, Commons, McMorrow, Sands, Kirk, Hawley, Heberling, Flood, Grace, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Entenza, Byrne, Stoner, Sheridan, Hewitt (J. A.), Rothwell, Joyce, Campbell, Zihlman, Heddy, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Guye, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Biddle, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

The Committee on Credentials recommends the seating of the following delegates:

Kewanee, Ill., Central Labor Union, A. J. Whitney, 1 vote.

Oelwein, Iowa, Central Labor Union, J. C. Crellin, 1 vote.

Rockmer; Protective Union 10631, Tito Pacelli, 3 votes.

Nashville, Tenn., C. L. U., M. J. Noonan, 1 vote.

And the seating of Fred A. Paulitsch as the third delegate from the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; John T. Smith, as the additional delegate from the Cigarmakers' International Union, and C. E. James, as proxy for C. L. Baine, of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; to substitute the name of Stephen C. Hogan for that of Walter V. Price as delegate from the Marble Workers' International Association.

We have examined the credential of W. Wes. Tubbs, of the American Society of Equity (Farmers' Union), and recom-

mend that he be seated as fraternal delegate from that body without vote.

On the protest of the Boilermakers' against the Baltimore Federation of Labor and against the Boston C. L. U., as those matters deal largely with the protests the committee reported on this morning, we recommend that it be referred to the Grievance Committee, as well as the protest of Riggers' Union No. 11561.

We have examined the credentials of Thomas Emmerton, T. S. Morrell, N. C. Crawley, P. L. Scritsmier, C. N. Luce, as fraternal delegates from the American Society of Equity, and we recommend that they be seated without vote.

On motion of Delegate Dold the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Committee on President's Report, reported as follows:

The Committee on President's Report desires to make a partial report, and concur in the recommendation of the President to appoint a special committee to consider the question of an eight-hour day.

On motion of Delegate Dible the report of the committee was received and the recommendation concurred in.

Delegate Foster—The Committee on President's Report also recommends that that part of the report relating to a change in the constitution be referred to the Committee on Laws.

On motion the report of the committee was received and the recommendation concurred in.

Delegate Foster—The committee also recommends that that part of the President's report relating to jurisdiction disputes between the Carpenters and Woodworkers, the Seamen and Longshoremen, and others, be referred to the Committee on Grievances.

On motion the report of the committee was received and the recommendation concurred in.

Delegate Kellington, of the local arrangements committee, invited all the delegates and ladies present to take part in a trolley ride through the Twin Cities on Wednesday afternoon.

Delegate Lavin—I move that the invitation be accepted by the delegates.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Collins, of St. Paul, invited the delegates to be present at a meeting to be held in the People's Church, St. Paul, Friday evening, November 16th. He stated that the meeting would be addressed by many prominent labor leaders.

Delegate Sullivan—I move you that the invitation be accepted in the spirit in which it is extended.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Treasurer Lennon moved that the fraternal delegates from the American Society of Equity be given an opportunity to speak. (Seconded.)

Vice President Duncan—I desire to amend the motion by adding, and that inasmuch as there are nine delegates from the Farmers' Organization here for the purpose indicated by Brother Lennon's motion, that a special committee of nine be appointed to confer with them upon this important subject and report back to the convention.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the original motion as amended was carried.

Vice President O'Connell in the chair.

Treasurer Lennon was delegated to escort the nine delegates from the Farmers' Organization to the platform.

Mr. M. Wes. Tubbs was introduced by the President, and said:

Mr. President, Delegates and Ladies: It affords me the greatest pleasure to come before this convention of the American Federation of Labor. I have a most excellent text on the subject of equity from the remarks of Delegate Duncan, when he insisted that a committee be appointed to meet with us to get in tangible form a proposition for your consideration. I know that the farmers may be a little late in recognizing organized labor. The American Society of Equity is the pioneer farmers' organization in coming before the world with a proposition that will benefit every legitimate industry. Former organizations of

farmers sought to benefit themselves pulling other industries down sought to benefit themselves by buying their commodities at low price; they established stores and buying agencies, and communicated with firms all over this broad land in endeavor to find a place where they could get these commodities cheaper than they could at home. The American Society of Equity teaches that the farmer can benefit himself by benefiting others and try to combat the idea that they must fight everybody else to benefit themselves. That belief among the farmers has been the hardest proposition for organizers to overcome, as is proved by tens of thousands of letters that have passed through my hands. We try to get the farmer to understand that he can operate with other industries. Cooperation will benefit the laboring man much as it will the farmer and the business man. It will benefit everybody along the line, because it is a fact that as the farmers prosper their other industries prosper. We come to you and before the world with the proposition that the farmers' prosperity should not depend upon a small saving in the commodities he buys, of which the manufacturers benefit. If he buys a smaller price than he has been paying, he is likely to lower your wages and come before the world with the proposition that it is the commodities he sells from which he gets his profit.

We have a plan whereby the farmer can secure profitable prices for his products continuously during the year, from the time the first bushel is harvested until the last bushel goes to market in summer, maintaining an equitable price to the consumer at the same time. At the present time in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, as well as in other states, apples as you ever saw are selling at twenty-five cents a bushel, while we have been paying that much for apples. Seventy-five cents on every bushel of apples is thus taken from the pocket of the hard working farmer and the hard working consumer. This prevents the farmer from being able to buy the products of his own manufacture, and it prevents the poorer laborers of the country from enjoying one of the best fruits produced. There is a way to remedy this condition of affairs and at the same time benefit every legitimate industry.

have with us a man who has given this matter more study than I have, I shall give way to him that the proposition of co-operation with us may be put before you plainly. He will show you how to get these products of the farm at an equitable price, and at the same time give to the farmers the product of your toll at an equitable price.

The President introduced Mr. N. C. Crawley, Secretary of the Society of Equity in Wisconsin, who said:

Mr. President and Delegates: I hope you will bear with us while we, in our own way place this proposition before you. We do not intend to show that the proposition will be entirely for your interest, nor do we intend to show that it is entirely for our interest. Self-interest, my friends, is always the first interest in every human heart, but I think I can prove in a few words that our interests are nearly identical. The laboring people of this country are one, I care not whether they are producers on the farm or in the factories, mills and workshops, and they create the wealth. You, through your glorious organization, have accomplished for yourselves wonderful things. Perhaps many of your members do not as yet realize what it has accomplished. You have controlled the labor situation as the Society of Equity is trying to control the commodities which represent the farmers' labor. Many men say to us that we are looking for fat offices, that we are grafters—just as your worthy leaders have been accused in the past. Such people do not recognize the fact that if it were not for such leaders your members would today be on a level with Russian peasants and Chinese coolies.

I have been told by many farmers that the law of supply and demand governs the price of labor as well as the price of the farmers' products. That is all bosh. They have forced on the statute books in Washington laws to prohibit the importation of Chinese laborers, to prevent the importation of pauper labor from other countries and to prohibit child labor in the factories. Who did that? What was it done for? Your labor organization did it to control the supply of labor, and may God bless you for doing it!

I think I know as much about the labor movement as many laboring men themselves, and I am working hard to

bring our farmers up to the same standard of intelligence and business methods. Your organizations may raise the price of your labor to ten or even fifteen dollars a day, but as long as there is a robber and a parasite between you and us that will avail you nothing. We may organize the farmers and control the product of our toil until we get the price we ask, but it will avail us nothing in the end. The man who controls the wheat would get it back by making you pay that much more for it. Then, when you put your labor higher the manufacturer raises the price of his goods, and it will then come back again to the farmer and the farmer will pay the freight. There is only one way whereby the consumer and the producer can get justice, and that is for them to do their own business. The commission houses, the boards of trade, and the speculators are robbing both of us. We are getting twenty-five cents a bushel for apples, twenty-two cents a bushel for potatoes and twenty cents a pound for butter—What are you paying? We are getting two or three cents a pound for prime beef—What are you paying? We are selling hay for eight dollars a ton one hundred miles from Chicago—What are you paying? Gentlemen, it is so all along the line. There is no man under the blue dome of heaven who has a right to price a commodity except he who produces it and he who consumes it. Any other man who attempts to set a price on a commodity becomes a speculator. A speculator will use all the power at his command to serve his own interests. The only way he can do this is to force the man of whom he buys to sell at starvation prices, and to force the consumer to whom he sells to pay the highest price. Gentlemen, every time they force me down they cut off my purchasing power. Every dollar they slich from the farmer they slich as well from the men who manufacture the commodities I purchase. We have thirty-five million consumers on the farms of this country. What do we consume? Your clothing, your shoes, your hats, your machinery. Statistics show that the farmers of the United States buy three-fourths of the manufactured goods of the United States. If that be a fact the men between you and me, the men who are forcing my purchasing power down, are cutting off your employment or your chance of employment.

You may put your wages up to five dollars a day, but in the end it will avail you nothing. Our farmers' sons and daughters are becoming intelligent. We cannot keep them on the farm. You have cut out contract labor, but there is one thing you will never be able to regulate, and that is to cut off the pauper labor of the farms from taking your places when you are on strike.

This is a question of vital importance. Eight million farmers who were the employers of labor in the United States have been put on a basis where they cannot go into the markets of the world and ask you to work for them. It is impossible for them to pay you proper wages; but place us in a position where we can get a remunerative price for our labor and we can go into the markets of the world for help, then we can keep our sons and daughters on the farm.

Gentlemen, there is much to do. We do not ask to come into your organization and dictate to you. Your branch of organization should be led wholly and solely by your own leaders and supported by your own crafts. We stand here as two countries in harmony and at peace with each other, and with the feeling that we can have business concord. I can pledge one hundred thousand farmers in the state of Wisconsin before next July who will guarantee that if organized labor throughout the country will meet them half way and assist them in doing up the worst parasites that ever disgraced the United States—the gamblers on the boards of trade and the speculators—we will bear on our brawn and help you to bear on yours the stamp of honorable manhood. (Applause.)

We have another question that interests us all. We are not in politics. You may go into politics, we have nothing to say to that. We say that when we want legislation enacted we do not necessarily have to go to the polls, but we can discuss laws and measures for our mutual interest in conventions, then send our lobbyists to that august body, the Senate, and invite them to come into the country and do business for the country, or do as old "Pitchfork" Tillman says, "get the whipping post and go after them." The only way to get legislation is to go to the law-making bodies with a petition asking for what you want, and make them give it to you or make them suffer. God knows we need this legisla-

tion! In the United States the tourist is confronted with this question: "You have too much of the products of your farms; you have you can only get such and such. Think of that, and at the same time of the starving millions in the city being told that there is a scare among the men, or are we slaves? The strikers in Chicago go into the city and say to the farmers, "If you are the Northwestern Shippers' Agents and pay three hundred dollars membership you will have to pay a dollar tax on every car of potatoes sent to Chicago."

Now, gentlemen, this is what we want your co-operation on. If you will commit to meet us we will make a plan of co-operation between us that will be of benefit to every creature that produces products of the soil and to every man employed in the shops, the factories of the country. This is all created by us and advanced by you. No man on earth can create wealth except the tiller of the soil. You never can create by any other thing to build. We create wealth, you advance it and make it valuable by manufacture. Now, gentlemen, this wealth is yours by right. We will ask that even between us shall get a fair remuneration for his services, but we will get a fair share for ourselves. We do not want the wealth we have created to go into the hands of a few speculative gamblers and have it used to corrupt legislative bodies and the courts created to make laws for us to protect us.

This is one of the most pleasant occasions of my life, this occasion. I am allowed to come before you on a proposition that will be of benefit to both you and ourselves.

President Gompers—I think I am saying that, apart from any proposition which may result in understanding or agreement between the American Society of Equity, and the organized farmers of our country, the organized wage earners in the industries, apart from any hope of entertain for its fullest consumption. I think the very presence of the representatives of the organized farmers of our country in a convention of

representatives of the organized wage earners in other industries, bodes for the great good of all our people. That it may be the harbinger of greater alacrity and swiftness in the movement to protect and uplift our common people I am sure is the hope of every man and woman here. It will be our constant hope, prayer and work to bring to the fullest realization the hopes for a common concert of action that shall advance the interests of all.

I think it would be only proper for me to take a few minutes more of your time to make reference to one or two particular points referred to by the gentlemen who have addressed us. One is in regard to the law of supply and demand. That is one of those fetiches always held up to the working man when there is any effort made on his part to take advantage of his increased intelligence and of an opportunity that will bring him some better reward for his labor. This law of supply and demand is rolled under the tongues of our so-called economists like a sweet morsel. It is repeated parrot-like by their spokesmen and defenders and apologists as a cause for all the evils resulting from modern mismanagement of industry. They always tell us the law of supply and demand is an immutable law, so immutable it is impossible to ever change or regulate it. When they say that they have the workingman in mind; they have in mind that it cannot be changed or regulated or interfered with by labor. They have no objection at all, not only to interference, but unwarrantable interference on their own part with the ordinary operations of the law of supply and demand.

Reference was made to the workmen in our movement who secured the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Law and the law to protect the workmen against aliens coming over here under contract to tear down the standard of life of the American working man. Before that they did not permit the ordinary operations of the law of supply and demand to have its workings in our own country, but they scraped the face of the earth to bring in the scum as an element to tear down; to interfere with the operation of the law of supply and demand.

The formation of trusts, of corporations that undertake at any time to shut down operations in any one plant is an inter-

ference with and the control of, the law of supply and demand.

The cornering of the market—what is that but interference with the law of supply and demand? The shutting down of a given industry in order to obtain a more favorable market for the product held—is not that an interference with the law of supply and demand?

As a matter of fact, the law of supply and demand would, if permitted to continue in its operations naturally, have prevented the people from emerging from barbarism; it would have interfered with the development of the progress of the people. The progress we have made from all time has been through the increase of human intelligence to overcome the evils resulting from the law of supply and demand. And it is the organizations of labor that have done most to protect the working man and the people generally from the evils of the so-called natural operations of the law of supply and demand. I will state it to you in another way. We propose, the labor movement proposes, to match our intelligence, to match our manhood and our right as against the machinations of the greedy captains of industry.

There is so much I could say, but I do not wish to occupy more of your time now. We are profoundly grateful for and appreciative of the visit of our friends, the organized farmers. In the past the farmers failed to understand our movement, and, therefore, did not help in our great uplifting work. Now, they are going to do something to help along the common weal. As representative of the farmers I want to thank you for your cordial wish for co-operation, which we hope will be successful in the cause of humanity.

Delegate W. D. Ryan—We have with us this morning W. B. Wilson, Congressman-elect. I move that we have a few words from him.

President Gompers appointed Delegates Duncan and O'Connell to act as a committee to escort Delegate Wilson to the platform.

Delegate Wilson made a brief speech on the subject of labor legislation, and was greeted with hearty applause.

Treasurer Lennon—Pursuant to a motion made here yesterday, there was a meeting of the delegates of the label trades after the adjournment of the con-

vention. A report is ready if it is desired.

Delegate Cable, Secretary of the meeting, reported as follows:

#### REPORT OF MEETING OF LABEL TRADES.

Minneapolis, November 13, 1906.

Meeting was called to order by Delegate John Lennon.

On motion Delegate Lennon was made chairman of the meeting and Delegate J. A. Cable, Secretary.

The question of adopting a universal label, or a design to be used on all labels was thoroughly discussed, pro and con, by the delegates present. It was contended by some that such a label or design would be impractical, but it was strongly contended by others that some plan should be adopted which would make it easier for the purchaser to distinguish the genuine union label from the counterfeit on all union made products.

The meeting resulted in the adoption of a motion that we believe the subject to be worthy of further consideration and recommend that it receive careful consideration for one more year and that it be taken up again at the next convention of the A. F. of L.

Respectfully submitted,  
JOHN B. LENNON, Chairman.  
J. A. CABLE, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee was received and adopted.

President Gompers appointed the following committees:

Special Committee on Conference with the American Society of Equity—D. A. Hayes, John A. Vohl, John T. Smith, Chas. Lavin, A. W. McCallam, John B. Lennon, D. A. Bruten, A. J. Kugler, E. H. Basenberg.

Special Committee on Eight Hours—J. J. O'Neill, James Burns, Wm. B. McFarland, Jos. Valentine, A. Grant, Geo. Finger, I. Coombe, Thos. G. Badgley, H. C. Raasch, J. Mahlon Barnes, John H. Walker, Richard Braunschweig, Frank Freeman, C. A. Anderson, H. J. Whitlam.

Delegate E. A. Rickert, fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, reported as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates to the 26th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Herewith I present to you my report as fraternal delegate from this body to the twenty-second convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, held at Victoria, British Columbia, during the month of September of this year.

At the outset, I desire to say that the aggressiveness, vigor and success of the trade union movement in Canada is of the identical calibre as that of the United States, and were it not for the fact and consciousness of having crossed a boundary line which separates the two governments, I would hardly be aware that I was attending a labor convention other than in our own territory.

The general complexion of the trades and labor congress is made up of local, international trade unions and central labor unions and is purely a legislative body similar to our state federations of labor, but on a more extensive scale.

Being a Federal Body, it looks after labor, educational and other legislation in the interest of the wage earners in the entire Dominion. Instead of Provincial Federations of Labor, as we have our individual State Federations, the Congress elects Provincial executives for the various provinces, composed of a Vice President and three executive members, the four, as a rule, representing different parts of the Province. To these executives all matters pertaining to that province are referred. They are supposed to meet during the year, wait on the Provincial Parliament, and guard the interest of the workers in their jurisdiction and report back to the Congress, the parent body bearing all financial expenditure in connection with the work.

The Congress has been in existence over twenty-five years, but this is the first time in its history a convention was held in the extreme Western part of Canada, nearly three thousand miles from the city of Toronto. The distance and great cost naturally prevented many of the local unions in the East from sending delegates, and it was thought at first that the representation would be small, but the active work of the General Organizer of the Congress several months previous to the convention, the liberal aid and affiliation of the many international unions of its entire membership resulted in about the usual attendance of delegates, which materially aided in bringing about a most

successful convention from every viewpoint.

This new Western section with its thousands of miles of area, its natural resources of fisheries, mineral and forest wealth, is destined to become a great acquisition to the great Dominion of Canada, which will add materially to its population, its financial and commercial growth, not omitting the great possibilities of advancement and expansion of the Canadian labor movement.

I use the term "Canadian labor movement," but by this do not in the least degree refer to a Canadian movement minus international affiliation, as, personally, I do not think the sentiment of National or purely Canadian unionism exists outside of the notion of a few individuals who, perhaps, find it profitable to espouse such a cause.

Of this I am in a positive position to speak, having attended the biennial convention of our own International Union in Toronto; then traveled the entire Canadian continent, spent a week at the Victoria convention and never heard purely Canadian unionism mentioned.

The Canadian Congress, while it is a purely legislative body, deals with label and other minor matters in connection with its affiliated international local unions, but is entirely free from such vexatious questions as jurisdiction and other disputes, and hence, is free to devote its energy to matters pertaining to the passage or opposition of legislation in the interest of the Canadian wage-earners.

At the Victoria session, there were about one hundred delegates present, seventy representing international local unions and the balance central labor bodies. The constitution of the Congress is so arranged as not to permit the affiliation of any local union which does not belong to its national or international union, where there is such in existence.

During the session of the Congress, many important resolutions were presented, among which was an appeal to the Federal Parliament for the appointment of a member of the Cabinet as Minister of Labor, to devote his entire time to the Department of Labor which at present is being looked after by the Postmaster General, assisted by a Deputy Minister of Labor. A resolution asking the entire

abolition of the Dominion Senate, claiming it was a useless appendage as far as Canadian legislation was concerned, especially since it is being used as a refuge for worn-out politicians who are appointed for life, and who have, on every occasion, shown their venom and hostility to organized labor and the many measures in its interest. Such bills as the Union Label bill giving legal status and possibilities of registration and protection against counterfeiting, imitation, or the fraudulent use of trade union labels, which was passed in the House of Commons, was killed in the Senate; the bill referred to by previous delegates to make it a criminal offense for a resident of the United States, or one other than a British subject ordering a strike in Canada, punishable by fine or imprisonment, emanated from, and was passed in, the Senate.

Although one of the planks of the platform of the Congress stands out cardinaly, "The Abolition of the Senate," yet the Executive Council and Congress attorney reiterated the principle, and the convention decided to continue to agitate to secure its entire abolition.

A resolution asking the increase of from \$500 to \$1,000 poll tax on Chinese entering Canada, aiming at their ultimate exclusion was unanimously endorsed and will be presented to Parliament. Assisted immigration of all sorts was roundly condemned, whether from Europe or Great Britain. A resolution asking for an eight-hour day in all public works subsidized by public moneys was introduced, and will be presented in the form of a bill by the President of the Congress, Alphonse Verville, M. P., during the next session of Parliament. While referring to the Hon. Mr. Verville, I might say it reflects credit on the trade unionists of his home city, Montreal, to have elected him to represent them in the House of Commons, and greater for his fellow delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress to have elected and re-elected him as its president without opposition.

One entire day of the convention's time was spent in discussing the political policy the Congress should pursue in the future.

The result of the British labor victories, the annunciation of the A. F. of L. political policy, and the election of the Congress President to the House of Com-

mons undoubtedly gave the trade union element in Canada an impetus along these lines and the consensus of opinion was that a labor party should be formed. Many resolutions were introduced on the subject, and the Committee on Standing Orders and Resolutions was instructed to take these and consider them all and prepare a suitable recommendation to the Congress for adoption, which they did, and submitted the one which was adopted on division by only seven dissenting votes; these seven votes came from ultra socialists who claimed there was already a labor party in the field (the Canadian Socialistic Party), hence, there was no need of another.

The resolution adopted and referred to is as follows:

1. That this congress endorse the idea of sending representatives of labor to parliament and to the local legislatures for the direct purpose of conserving the interests of the working people of this country.

2. That such action as may be necessary to attain this object shall be independent of this congress.

3. That the platform of principles of this congress be recommended as the platform to be adopted by those engaged in this independent effort.

4. That immediately upon the adjournment of this convention the provincial executives of this congress take the preliminary steps to summon a convention of the trade unionists of their respective provinces, and those in sympathy with organized labor, for the purpose of forming the necessary association to carry on thereafter the work of electing labor men.

5. That upon such conventions being summoned and convened the functions of the provincial executives in this regard shall cease.

The platform of principles of the Trades Congress embodied in the resolution contains the following planks:

1. Free compulsory education.  
2. Legal working day of eight hours and six days to a week.  
3. Government inspection of all industries.

4. The abolition of the contract system on all public works.

5. A minimum living wage, based on local conditions.

6. Public ownership of all franchises, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, lighting, etc.

7. Tax reform, by lessening taxation on industry and increasing it on land values.

8. Abolition of the Dominion senate.

9. Exclusion of Chinese.

10. The union label to be placed on all manufactured goods, where practicable, and on all government and municipal supplies.

11. Abolition of child labor by children under fourteen years of age; and of female labor in all branches of industrial life, such as mines, workshops, factories, etc.

12. Abolition of property qualification for all public offices.

13. Voluntary arbitration of labor disputes.

14. Proportional representation with grouped constituencies and abolition of municipal wards.

15. Direct legislation through initiative and referendum.

16. Prohibition of prison labor in competition with free labor.

Since the convention, I am given to understand that conventions have been called and already purely labor candidates are in the field where constituencies were open by the resignation or death of members of parliament.

In conclusion, I desire to say the loyalty of the Canadian trade unionist is unwavering and evidenced by the fact that the mention of President Gompers' name, or the name American Federation, brings spontaneous applause.

The fraternity exhibited, the treatment accorded to your representative could not have been more courteous and kindly had he been in his own household or among his most loving friends. I have reason to believe that, with the increase of population, commercial and financial activity in the Dominion of Canada, the international trade union movement there, will expand and increase in membership and usefulness, that the American Federation of Labor will even be prouder of the trades congress than it is today.

All of which is respectfully submitted,  
T. A. RICKERT,  
Fraternal Delegate.

On motion the report was received and made a part of the proceedings of the convention.

The grievances referred by the Committee on Credentials to the Committee on Grievances were presented to the chairman of that committee by Secretary Morrison.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

**Resolution No. 32**—By Delegate T. M. Guerin, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

To amend Section 7, of Article 9, by striking out all matter on the third and fourth lines after the word "shall," and inserting the following: "be \$5 per day for traveling expenses and \$3 per day for hotel."

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 33**—By Gustav Dihle, of the Detroit Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Detroit Federation of Labor has instructed its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor shall execute the mandates of the two previous conventions of that body in regard to the question of jurisdiction between the International Union of Steam Engineers and the United Brewery Workers.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

**Resolution No. 34**—By Delegate A. E. Kellington, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at its 23rd annual convention at Boston, Mass., placed all products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis on the "We do not patronize" list; and

WHEREAS, This action was reaffirmed at the twenty-fourth annual convention at San Francisco, Cal.; and

WHEREAS, It was proven to President Gompers when he, in person, made an investigation of the controversy between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes and the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., May 23rd to 25th inclusive, 1905, that the union in interest was justified in their action; and

WHEREAS, President Gompers recommended that the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes be continued until such time as the company may be better disposed to arrive at a better understanding with the union in interest, the same being concurred in by the Executive Council at their Scranton meeting, June 14th, 1905; and

WHEREAS, The action of the above mentioned union was again reaffirmed at the twenty-fifth annual convention at Pittsburg, Pa.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled in Minneapolis, Minn., reaffirm our former action of placing the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. on the "We do not patronize" list and urge that every honorable means be used to have patronage withdrawn from the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. until they will show a

spirit of fairness in dealing with organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 35**—By Delegates F. M. Ryan, Garry Kelly and W. J. McCain, of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiary companies, such as the American Bridge Co., the Illinois Steel Co. and others, and with the combined assistance of the National Association of Manufacturers and the National Association of Erectors, have for the past fifteen months been waging a war of extermination against the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The above named combination have declared for the "open shop" in the bridge and structural iron industry, and have for the past fifteen months, and are now vigorously trying to enforce the "open shop" policy on the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union have vigorously, manfully, determinedly and in a straightforward trade-union way opposed the "open shop" policy of this giant combination; and

WHEREAS, This long protracted struggle has drained our International and Local treasures; and

WHEREAS, The strike of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was indorsed by the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor do levy an assessment on all affiliated organizations in the sum of one cent per member, per week, and for a period of four weeks, for the benefit of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 36**—By Delegate S. G. Fosdick, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label is the most potent weapon in the hands of trades unionists, and that a consistent demand for the union labels of all crafts will go far to remedy that lack of solidarity and fraternalism which exists among trades unionists, as manifested by the fact that many members of organized labor are indifferent or careless in the matter of purchasing union-made goods, thereby failing to avail themselves of their most powerful weapon—the combined purchasing power of trades unionists; and

WHEREAS, It is the further belief that the individual efforts of trades unionists

to advance the interests and use of their own labels have not met with the success that worthy cause merits; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the organization of Label Leagues composed of delegates from all labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and organized on the lines of central bodies, as illustrated by the Union Label League of Denver, for the purpose of advancing the interests of all labels recognized by the American Federation of Labor, be indorsed; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor recommend to all affiliated unions that they use their best efforts to secure the organization of such leagues in cities where subordinate unions exist, and that such local organizations form a national organization, and through the medium of a national publication use their combined influence for the furtherance of the label agitation; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Blue Cross Button adopted by the Colorado State Federation of Labor be recognized as the official emblem of Label Leagues.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate J. G. Brown, of the International Shingle Weavers' Union:

**WHEREAS**, The International Shingle Weavers' Union of America has, while prosecuting a very necessary and important strike, had its treasury depleted and its membership scattered and disorganized, making it imperative that unless assistance be rendered this young but progressive organization of the west, must become a prey to the unscrupulous association of employing mill men bent upon its disruption and annihilation; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor authorize and empower President Gompers to appoint a special organizer of the Shingle Weaving craft, for a period of nine months, unless said organization shall become sooner able to maintain itself alone.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate Joseph McFadden, of the Riggers' Protective Union:

**RESOLVED**, That the charter of the Riggers' Protective Union of New Jersey be revoked for the following reasons:

The Riggers' Protective Union of New York, New Jersey, Elizabeth and vicinity, No. 11561, A. F. of L., hereby protests against the charter recently granted to the so-called Riggers' Protective Union of New Jersey, and demands that it be canceled and withdrawn.

Our reasons for demanding such action are briefly as follows:

First: It encroaches upon territory over which our Local, by the terms of its charter, has exclusive jurisdiction.

Second: It was formed by men who had been expelled or suspended from our Local, or were not in good standing.

Third: The prevailing rate of wages maintained by our Local is \$3.50 per day and \$6 per day for foremen. These men are competing against us and injuring the cause of union labor, by working for a wage as low as \$2.50 per day and \$3 per day for foremen.

Fourth: The men belonging to this union are largely employed by the only unfair boss in this locality and worked for him at a time when we were on strike.

Fifth: This Local is not affiliated with a single Central Local Body, or with any Local Central Body.

Sixth: We stand ready to take in the members of this Local whenever they comply with our constitution and by-laws.

Seventh: It is our belief that they never could have procured their charter, except through false and fraudulent misrepresentations to the officials of the American Federation of Labor.

Eighth: To continue their charter under these circumstances would work an injustice to the cause of labor and injure every loyal member of our union.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate John Cardiff, of the Drain Layers and Helpers' Union:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

**Greeting:** The Drain Layers and Helpers' Union of the city of Chicago, desire to take this opportunity to enter its emphatic protest against continuing in force the charter granted to an organization known as "The Water Pipe Extension Laborers," organized some months ago and granted a charter through the influence of John J. Fitzpatrick, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago, Ill. The work which these men claim and as a matter of fact are doing at the present time has been done by the Drain Layers and Helpers' Union for the past twenty-five years at a wage scale of from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day.

**WHEREAS**, The members of the Water Pipe Extension Laborers are doing the same work at a wage scale of \$2.25 per day. As this is a matter of vital importance to us, we sincerely trust that the American Federation of Labor will revoke the charter of the Water Pipe Extension Laborers.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate R. Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

**WHEREAS,** All books printed in languages, other than the English language, together with pamphlets and manufactures of paper and card, printed or embossed, are admitted into the United States free of duty; and

**WHEREAS,** Like products printed or embossed in the English language are admitted on a 25 per cent rate of duty, both classes referred to aggregating approximately \$4,000,000 worth of goods per year admitted into the United States, thus denying to American bookbinders, printers, etc., employment to this extent, due to their unwillingness to work under conditions prevailing in Europe; and

**WHEREAS,** The large disparity existing between countries referred to and the United States tend to degrade the American wage standard and encourage vicious conditions attendant upon low wages; and

**WHEREAS,** The rapid increase of foreign immigration is thereby increasing the demand for the goods herein referred to; be it therefore

**RESOLVED,** That it be an instruction to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to seek the imposition of an increased duty on books, etc., printed in English, the same duty to apply also to such as are printed in the foreign languages, as will the more adequately balance the wage standards of European and American bookbinders, etc., to the end that the higher standard of American living may be conserved.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 41—**By Delegates Thomas H. Flynn and W. L. A. Johnson, of the Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders:

**WHEREAS,** The Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union of this country are now engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of its organization on the lines of several of the great railway systems and in the ship yards and on the Atlantic coast of this country; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby requested to direct the organizers of the A. F. of L. to give special attention to the work of organizing members of this craft and to render all possible assistance to the officers of this organization in their work.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 42—**By Delegate O. A. Anderson, of the Texas State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS,** The Texas State Federation of Labor repeatedly has endeavored to have an organizer appointed to work in the Texas field, and considering the thousands of unorganized toilers in the state it is recognized what great

possibilities there is for work for such an organizer, and what good would result to the movement in general from same; and

**WHEREAS,** The Texas State Federation of Labor has received petitions from all parts of the state, where local organizers have not been in a position to cover the field to work for the advancement of the cause; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That this convention in regular session assembled instruct the incoming Executive Council as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention to appoint an organizer to work in the Texas field, and keep him there as long as in their judgment it may advance the cause of the Federation sufficiently to justify his retainance there.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 43—**By the International Typographical Union Delegation:

**RESOLVED,** That government ownership and control of telegraph be made a preferred measure; that the legislative committee be directed to co-operate with the International Typographical Union Committee stationed at Washington in pushing the work among the membership, and the committees of both houses of congress, and that all organizations represented in the Federation be requested to take the necessary steps toward putting into practical effect the measure we have been striving for for years, and which will come up before the next session of congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 44—**By Delegate Anton J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

**WHEREAS,** The Upholsterers' International Union has always had jurisdiction over the Carpet Upholsterers or Layers, and said jurisdiction having been recognized and approved of, by the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS,** Some of the Carpet Layers' Unions have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union, owing to assessments that were levied to assist members on strike, and some of these seceding unions had formed an International Union of Carpet Mechanics, and tried to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS,** This matter was brought to the attention of the San Francisco convention by Resolution No. 27, and the San Francisco convention recommended that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. use its efforts to have the Upholsterers, Carpet Layers and Mattress Makers become members of one organization; and

**WHEREAS,** The Executive Council reported at the Pittsburg convention that the Carpet Layers' International Union had made application for a charter, and

was refused one, and advised to become part of the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The advice of the San Francisco convention and of the Executive Council having been ignored by the Carpet Layers, they made application for charters as local unions to the Executive Council, which has granted them charters as local unions, notwithstanding former decisions, and the fact that these unions are dual, and indebted for taxes and assessments levied by both the American Federation of Labor and the Upholsterers' International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the granting of these charters are not in accordance with the principles and policy of the American Federation of Labor, as it fosters and encourages secessions, and formations of dual organizations, which are detrimental to the best interests of the labor movement; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to at once revoke all charters issued to such Carpet Mechanics' Local Unions as have been granted such charters, and as seceding unions be expelled from such Central Bodies that they may be connected with, which are chartered by the American Federation of Labor, until such a time when they will abide by the former decision of the San Francisco convention and Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate George Bechtold, of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees:

WHEREAS, The Bucks Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., which is owned and controlled by J. W. Van Cleave, President of the Manufacturers' Association, has persistently discriminated against members of the Foundry Employees' Union to the extent of discharging every man as soon as it became known that he was a member of said union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the product of the above named factory be placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 46—By Delegate Charles Muendlein, of the Belleville Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The controversy between the Engineers and Firemen and the Brewery Workmen's Union in this city created by the Brewery Workmen's International Union by instructing their members to scab on the Engineers and Firemen when they were compelled to strike to maintain their conditions in local breweries on June 28, 1904; and

WHEREAS, The A. F. of L. has taken action on this matter and that the strik-

ing Engineers and Firemen should be reinstated within sixty days after adjournment of the Pittsburg convention and also ruled that the Brewery Workmen's International Union should not initiate in their organization any more engineers and firemen, and as the A. F. of L. officers instructed the Trades and Labor Assembly to use its influence to have the decision of the Pittsburg convention complied with; and

WHEREAS, The representative of the Trades and Labor Assembly succeeded in getting an agreement between the strikers involved in the trouble and the brewery proprietors which was to the effect that all striking Engineers and Firemen be reinstated and the local Brewery Workmen agreed that they would not strike to prevent this from being done unless they were compelled to do so by their International Union, and the Engineers and Firemen also agreed to release the national officers of the I. O. of F. W. U. from being expelled unless the Brewery Workmen compelled their members to strike to prevent the reinstatement of the A. F. of L. from being enforced; and they, the Engineers and Firemen, agreed to withdraw their members to prevent loss or damage to the Brewery proprietors by the stoppage of the brewery until such time as the A. F. of L. either compels the Brewery Workmen to comply with their laws or annuls their charter.

With this understanding between the local parties concerned the brewery proprietors complied with their part of the agreement and reinstated the striking Engineers and Firemen on Feb. 1st, 1905, 48 hours after this was done the official representative of the International Brewery Workmen's Union arrived in this city and compelled the local Brewery Workmen to go on strike on account of the reinstatement of the Engineers and Firemen.

In the presence of the Brewery proprietors and the representatives of the Central Body and Engineers and Firemen Mr. Kemper of the Brewery Workmen's Union declared that he as a national officer had sanctioned said strike to prevent the rulings of the A. F. of L. being enforced.

When this was done the Engineers and Firemen complied with their part of the agreement with the Brewery proprietors by withdrawing their members to prevent damage and loss on account of the strike. Since this strike the Brewery Workmen's Union have further violated the laws of the A. F. of L. by compelling the Engineers and Firemen of New Orleans, Ill., brewery, who for years have been members of the local Engineers and Firemen's Union, to join their organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we as a Central Body, in order to restore peace and harmony in the labor movement, request the A. F. of L. to force the International Brewery Workmen's Union to comply with its laws or annul their charter.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

**Resolution No. 47—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:**

WHEREAS, As Local Branch, No. 11, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods has recommended the following for presentation to the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor through the regularly elected delegate of its International Union:

WHEREAS, The officers of the American Federation of Labor have advised union men to enter into politics and vote for men who have union cards and who promise, if elected, to work and vote for legislation beneficial to the workers; and

WHEREAS, And candidate or any political ticket and platform, or any political program that does not stand in its entirety for the workers is of little benefit to the workers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By Local Branch No. 11, International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, that we recommend to the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that a committee of five members of the convention be elected to investigate the platforms of all political parties and recommend the political party for support by unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose platform embraces and declares for most of the legislation organized labor is contending for." Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a committee of five delegates be elected to inquire into and "investigate the platforms of all political parties and recommend the political party for support by unionists affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose platform embraces and declares for most of the legislation organized labor is contending for."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 48—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:**

WHEREAS, A great number of working men throughout the United States are still toiling over six days in the week at long hours per day, without getting one full day's rest every week, very much to their physical and moral detriment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we ask all the legislatures of the respective states to stop this cannibalism within their borders, and to compel every employer to grant his employes a rest of at least thirty-six consecutive hours every week; also, be it

RESOLVED, That we request the state legislatures to enact laws compelling every manufacturer to give to the Bureau of Commerce and Labor and to the Labor Department of his respective state, all the data pertaining to the hours of labor, wages and other conditions which the Bureau of Commerce and Labor and the respective state Labor Departments may

deem necessary in the execution of their duties, particularly data as to the number of persons working over six days per week, and the number of hours of such work, experience having shown that the present laws in this direction are not sufficiently stringent.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 49—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:**

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who, because they are women, are asked to work for a wage insufficient for a decent living; and

WHEREAS, The very conditions of women's employment are often such as to destroy health of body, character and mind; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization, not only for their own benefit, but also for the protection of their fathers, brothers and children.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 50—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:**

WHEREAS, The judiciary of today is one of the modern agencies of the capitalistic class for the subjugation of the masses; and

WHEREAS, Especially the federal judges, who are appointed by the president from the circles of corporation lawyers upon the recommendation of prominent business men and plutocrats, are as a rule, the worst and the most unjust of the multitude of unjust judges; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we call upon the legislatures of the respective states and upon congress for a speedy reform of our antiquated and corrupt system of dealing out justice, which is tyrannical and antiquated from the police court up to the supreme court of the United States; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, We hereby express it as the sentiment of the convention of the A. F. of L. that all judges, including the federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective districts or states, and that no judge shall be elected for a longer term than four years, with the privilege of being re-elected from time to time if the people so desire.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 51—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:**

WHEREAS, Indirect taxation puts the burden upon the workmen of America, who, like proletariats of other countries, have large families and therefore are taxed entirely out of proportion

whenever they buy any necessities of life; first, because they are poor, and whenever they buy, they pay as much tax as the rich; second, by reason of usually having large families they multiply the indirect taxes they pay; and

WHEREAS, It ought to be the duty of wise and just legislators to put the burden where it properly belongs—upon the shoulders of those able to pay; and

WHEREAS, The present mode of taxation, which is absolutely plutocratic and inhuman, has materially aided our big capitalists in accumulating huge fortunes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby protests against a system of taxation which is entirely in favor of the small class of exploiters and against the wage class of producers. We demand the abolition of all indirect taxes, with the exception of land taxes, where only the small properties of the producers ought to be exempt. We declare in favor of an income tax gradually increasing with the income and are also in favor of an inheritance tax which is to increase in percentage with the size of the inheritance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor communicate with certain national unions for the purpose of placing organizers on special duty in those localities where the employers' associations and Citizens' alliances are opposing the organizations of the wage earners.

RESOLVED, That the National Unions be requested to assist financially in the work of organization in those localities.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate E. Gerry Brown, of the Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, The bankers of Wall Street and its contributing territory are now seeking under the seductive title of "currency reform" a further extension of the special privilege to take from the wealth production of the country without rendering a just equivalent; and

WHEREAS, The assumption has been in the past and undoubtedly will be at present that the only factor to be consulted in congressional hearings in framing currency or money laws is the financial interests who obtain through legislation the power to unjustly tax the people and thereby concentrate wealth in the hands of a few who possess the special privilege and who from its piratical proceeds continue to influence congressional action for their own piracy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in national convention assembled reaffirms its oft-repeated declarations of fundamental principles on which money and currency legislation should be based. It declares that it seeks only the common welfare and aims only to protect the many wealth producers against indirect taxation by the few bankers for their private benefit and against monopoly which in its onward rush owns the banking interests of the country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we demand for the representatives of labor and the man, in all congressional hearings that they be accorded as full, free and impartial reception as is accorded to the representatives of bankers and the dollar; remembering Abraham Lincoln's declaration that "both man and the dollar are worthy of consideration; but in case of a conflict, then the man first." Labor representatives have the true knowledge of the needs of the wealth producers, the banking interests act for the wealth distributors. The immoral charges of the latter against the former must have "no further extension"; it is again the "irrepressible conflict" and the "higher law."

RESOLVED, That a copy be forwarded to the proper congressional committee.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate J. W. Smiley, of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union has been engaged in a struggle for better conditions for the past five years with the collar and shirt manufacturers' association of Troy, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, The said collar and shirt manufacturers have refused to deal with or recognize an officer or agent from the ranks of organized labor, and refused to confer with President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation with a view to settling the differences between this association and organized labor; and

WHEREAS, Believing that organized labor and its friends recognize the attitude of said manufacturers' association as a direct challenge to all unions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the following firms be placed on the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor:

Cluett, Peabody & Co., (Arrow Brand Collars and Monarch and Cluett Shirts.)

United Shirt & Collar Co., (Lion Brand, Shirts and Collars.)

Van Zandt, Jacobs Co., (Tri-Angle Brand Collars.)

Geo. P. Ide Co., (Gold and Silver Brand, Shirts and Collars.)

Searle Mfg. Co., Tim & Co., and Hall, Hartwell Co., all of Troy, N. Y.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegate J. W. Smiley, of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, There are employed in the laundries of the United States a large number of wage earners of both sexes, estimated at 300,000; and

WHEREAS, In a great number of cities these employees are engaged in direct competition with Chinese and Japanese labor, who work long hours for small wages; and

WHEREAS, We recognize, that the conditions of employment in various laundries are detrimental to the general health and morals of said employees and realizing the absolute necessity of the organization of this craft, in order to avoid Asiatic competition and assist in the elevation of our fellow wage earners; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to appoint a Laundry Worker on its paid staff of organizers.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The workers in the sugar-making industry of this country are practically unorganized except in the extreme western section; and

WHEREAS, The fact that workers in this industry are unorganized except in one section of the country operates to a great extent to the detriment of the organized sugar workers, especially so because this great industry is practically controlled by two corporations closely related, thereby making the efforts of the organized workers to maintain fair conditions exceedingly difficult; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council is hereby directed to instruct A. F. of L. organizers to make special efforts to organize the workers in the sugar-making industry, to the end that those who are now organized may be enabled to maintain the conditions they have secured through organization.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the influx of Asiatic and enslaved masses of people to come in competition with white nations in fields and work shops has a tendency to permanently lower the standard of living, the grade of culture and the ambitions and ideals of the white proletariat in competition with them; and

WHEREAS, The importation especially of the Mongolian coolie is caused only

by the innate desire of our greedy capitalists for cheap labor, without considering that our nation's vitality and future is destroyed thereby or not; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby declares against the importation of coolie and Mongolian labor of any kind, and we demand that congress enact laws to include Korean and Japanese coolie labor in the exclusion act now in force against the Chinese.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The present insurance system in the United States is notorious as a method of graft and exploitation; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth which is accumulated by the insurance corporations, the life and property of the wage workers receive but scant protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the states or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate Sam De Nedrey, C. L. U. District of Columbia:

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as there is an earnest effort being made to establish an effective organization among the employees of the railway express companies of America, it is the sense of this convention that our Executive Council, through the President of the American Federation of Labor, give all possible aid to this movement to organize the railway expressmen into an International Brotherhood, and that an organizer should be deputed to give especial attention to this work.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Because of the increasing number of industries using machinery, and of the employment of many men, women and children who have to toil long hours in the production of some article for the world's use, causing them oftentimes to exhaust nearly all of their strength to keep up the pace demanded by their employer; and

WHEREAS, The machinery used in such production is not properly guarded with appliances for the safety of those employed, owing to the fact that the employer holds that profits take precedence

over the security of his employes from injury or accidental death; and

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made by the legislative bodies of several states by enactment of laws, which, if properly enforced, would reduce the number of accidents to the wage earner, but because of the penury of the states the inspection of the industries is inadequate; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council take such steps as are needed to bring before the next state legislatures, bills providing for additional factory inspectors.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegates W. J. McSorley, L. I. U.; Jos. N. Weber, A. F. of M.; M. Donnelly and Homer D. Call, A. M. C., and B. W. of N. A.; T. H. Flynn, W. L. A. Johnson and George F. Dunn, I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. and H. of A.; Phillip Kelly and Lee M. Hart, International Theatrical Stage Employes; J. C. Skemp, J. P. Archibald, Geo. Finger and John Lucas, of the Brotherhood of Painters:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York, a regular chartered Central Labor organization of the A. F. of L., has in total disregard of the laws of the A. F. of L., violated Article 4, Section 5, and Article 12, Section 1, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., by admitting delegates from local unions of New York City not affiliated with their National or International Unions, and by refusing affiliation and representation to bona fide local unions of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America were denied admission and delegates from a dual organization seated; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union has seated delegates from several seceding organizations of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Butchers' Workmen of America who have formed a dual national organization; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America were illegally suspended, and are denied admission, while delegates from a dual organization are seated; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Inter-

national Union were denied admission and delegates from a dual organization seated; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union arbitrarily suspended Local Union No. 310 of the American Federation of Musicians for refusing to violate their legitimate trade union contracts, and refusing to go on strike against the specific orders of their International Union; and

WHEREAS, The New York Local No. 1, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, who have been affiliated with the Central Federated Union for twenty years, were arbitrarily suspended, and their delegates unseated for refusing to violate their agreement and go on strike without the consent of their International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. order the Central Federated Union of New York to at once suspend any and all dual and seceding unions now affiliating, and unseat their delegates; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Central Federated Union be ordered to recognize and seat the delegates from the various National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. now denied recognition and admission; and, be it further

RESOLVED, Inasmuch as the local unions, presenting this resolution have ever upheld the laws of the A. F. of L. as well as the Central Federated Union, that the suspension be removed and their delegates seated; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That unless the Central Federated Union of New York shall comply with these orders within a period of thirty days after the adjournment of this convention, that the charter of the Central Federated Union of New York be and is hereby revoked by its failure to comply with the requirements of this resolution, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is hereby ordered to organize a new Central Labor Union for New York City, to be composed of such local unions of National and International Unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L., Local Trades and Federal Labor Unions of the A. F. of L., and such other Local Trades Unions as are not antagonistic to the A. F. of L. or the National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 15th.

## FOURTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 15th, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

**Absentees**—Dunn, Law, Richardson, Smith, Cable, Feeney, Healy, Shamp, Bechtold, Koch, Rickert, Larger, Tarr, Driscoll, Fitzpatrick, Wulff, McSorley, Walsh, Freeman, Skemp, Archibald, Lucas, Wilson, Mumford, Dix, Shepard, Lambert, Sands, Kirk, Clark, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Engel, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Iglesias, Berger, Rothwell, Joyce, Campbell, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Guye, McCullen, Glenn, Cooney, McSwiggen, Summerville, De Nedrey, Hill, Woodmansee, Cragen, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, D'Alessandro.

**President Gompers**—The chair desires to make reference to committees of several of the subjects in the report of the Executive Council, as follows:

That part of the report of the Council on the subject of organization is referred to the Committee on Organization.

That part referring to appeals for financial assistance is referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The question of the American Federation of Labor and Union Label exhibits is referred to the Committee on Labels.

The matter headed "Carpenters and Woodworkers" is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The question of the Lake Pilots is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The matter of the Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill workers is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The matter of the Printers' strike and alien contract labor is referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The matter referring to legislative committees and legislation, including the subject of the political campaign, is referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The question of economic and sanitary investigation is referred to the Committee on Education.

The matter referring to the investigation of the work of women and children is referred to the Committee on Education.

The matter referring to an increase in postal rates is referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The matter referring to labor and farmers' organizations is referred to the special committee of nine to confer with the delegates from the American Society of Equity.

The matter referring to the reprint of convention proceedings is referred to the Committee on Education.

The matter referring to the "We don't patronize" list is referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

In connection with the matter referred to the Grievance Committee in regard to the dispute between the Carpenters and the Woodworkers, the chair is in receipt of a letter from the Woodworking Manufacturers' Association, of Chicago, through Mr. Benzinger, its secretary. This will be referred to the committee having the matter in charge.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

May the convention be harmonious and may success attend its efforts.

HENRY ABRAHAMS,  
Secretary Boston C. L. U.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

The Lincoln Commercial Club, representing the business interests, extends to your organization a cordial invitation to hold its next annual meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska.

W. S. WHITTEN.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

over the security of his employes from injury or accidental death; and

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made by the legislative bodies of several states by enactment of laws, which, if properly enforced, would reduce the number of accidents to the wage earner, but because of the penury of the states the inspection of the industries is inadequate; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council take such steps as are needed to bring before the next state legislatures, bills providing for additional factory inspectors.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegates W. J. McSorley, L. I. U.; Jos. N. Weber, A. F. of M.; M. Donnelly and Homer D. Call, A. M. C., and B. W. of N. A.; T. H. Flynn, W. L. A. Johnson and George F. Dunn, I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. and H. of A.; Philip Kelly and Lee M. Hart, International Theatrical Stage Employes; J. C. Skemp, J. P. Archibald, Geo. Finnger and John Lucas, of the Brotherhood of Painters:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of New York, a regular chartered Central Labor organization of the A. F. of L., has in total disregard of the laws of the A. F. of L., violated Article 4, Section 5, and Article 12, Section 1, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., by admitting delegates from local unions of New York City not affiliated with their National or International Unions, and by refusing affiliation and representation to bona fide local unions of the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America were denied admission and delegates from a dual organization seated; and

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union has seated delegates from several seceding organizations of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Butchers' Workmen of America who have formed a dual national organization; and

WHEREAS, The delegates of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America were illegally suspended, and are denied admission, while delegates from a dual organization are seated; and

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RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. order the Central Federated Union of New York to at once suspend any and all dual and seceding unions now affiliating, and unseat their delegates; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Central Federated Union be ordered to recognize and seat the delegates from the various National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. now denied recognition and admission; and, be it further

RESOLVED, Inasmuch as the local unions, presenting this resolution have ever upheld the laws of the A. F. of L. as well as the Central Federated Union, that the suspension be removed and their delegates seated; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That unless the Central Federated Union of New York shall comply with these orders within a period of thirty days after the adjournment of this convention, that the charter of the Central Federated Union of New York be and is hereby revoked by its failure to comply with the requirements of this resolution, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is hereby ordered to organize a new Central Labor Union for New York City, to be composed of such local unions of National and International Unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L., Local Trades and Federal Labor Unions of the A. F. of L., and such other Local Trades Unions as are not antagonistic to the A. F. of L. or the National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

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The question of the American Federation of Labor and Union Label exhibits is referred to the Committee on Labels.

The matter headed "Carpenters and Woodworkers" is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The question of the Lake Pilots is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The matter of the Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill workers is referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The matter of the Printers' strike and alien contract labor is referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The matter referring to legislative committees and legislation, including the subject of the political campaign, is referred to the Committee on President's Report.

The question of economic and sanitary investigation is referred to the Committee on Education.

The matter referring to the investigation of the work of women and children is referred to the Committee on Education.

The matter referring to an increase in postal rates is referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The matter referring to labor and farmers' organizations is referred to the special committee of nine to confer with the delegates from the American Society of Equity.

The matter referring to the reprint of convention proceedings is referred to the Committee on Education.

The matter referring to the "We don't patronize" list is referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

In connection with the matter referred to the Grievance Committee in regard to the dispute between the Carpenters and the Woodworkers, the chair is in receipt of a letter from the Woodworking Manufacturers' Association, of Chicago, through Mr. Benzinger, its secretary. This will be referred to the committee having the matter in charge.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

May the convention be harmonious and may success attend its efforts.

HENRY ABRAHAMS,  
Secretary Boston C. L. U.

Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor:

The Lincoln Commercial Club, representing the business interests, extends to your organization a cordial invitation to hold its next annual meeting in Lincoln, Nebraska.

W. S. WHITTEN.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

We, the Committee on Credentials, recommend the seating of George B. Horgan, of the Fireman's Association, No. 12270, with one vote.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers—In accordance with an announcement made yesterday, and in accordance with our custom for many years, the hour has arrived when we will hear, formally, from the delegates from the British Trades Union Congress and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. I do not know that any words in which I might express myself now could add to the sincerity and cordiality of the welcome we have extended the fraternal delegates and that we propose to extend to them so that their stay among us may be both pleasant and interesting as well as profitable. I have the pleasure of introducing to you as the first speaker one of the delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, Brother J. N. Bell.

Mr. Bell—Mr. Chairman and Friends: I wish in the first place to thank you for the kindly way in which I have been received, not only this morning, but ever since I set foot on American soil.

The country I come from is, as you know, a very small one. Notwithstanding the smallness of the island there is in it room for something like two million trade unionists, and of these something over a million and a half are affiliated with the British Trades Congress, and my colleague, Mr. Gee, and I are commissioned to convey to you their fraternal greetings and to wish you success in the great work you are carrying on. I think it no small privilege to be permitted to associate myself in this way with the international aspect of trade unionism. I am not one of those who think that the mere conveyance of fraternal greetings is a small matter and one of comparatively little importance. I think, on the contrary, that the more people you send over to us and the oftener we send fraternal delegates to you the better we will get to know and to understand each other, and the more fraternity there is on the part of the trade unionists of the world the less chance will there be of politicians making party capital out of the imaginary differences of the people of the world.

Indeed, I venture to say that the cause of international peace will be in a better way for solution, by being entrusted to the trade unions, than it will by being committed to any other hands, for our interests as trade unionists in the different countries are the same, and sooner or later we cannot fail to recognize that fact.

Although I am not commissioned to say it, I cherish the hope that the day will come when we will get beyond the stage of conveying fraternal greetings. I hope the day is not far distant when the trade unions of Great Britain and of America will discover ways and means of drawing yet closer together and of helping each other actually and actively. One of the things that most interested me since coming to the convention was the report, read by Mr. Duncan, of the correspondence with trade unions in other countries upon the subject of a mutual recognition of cards. I was very much interested to find there was a communication from my own society. I was not aware of such correspondence until I heard it read here. I hope that is only the beginning of greater efforts in that direction. I hope the day may come when in times of great stress, when capitalism in either of the countries imagines it has its heel on the neck of trade unionism, the trade unions in the other countries will come actively to the assistance of those engaged in the struggle, and that, as a result of such assistance, victory may come to them.

Before I left home I had the impression that the problems confronting you here are, in the main, the same as those confronting us in England. I have had that impression deepened by listening to the address of President Gompers at the opening session of this convention. I think it will not be without interest if I refer to a few of these questions. I suppose you have heard that we are interesting ourselves in England in the subject of Chinese labor. We have not got Chinese labor in England, but we have it in South Africa, and we have had the privilege of paying for fetching it there. We have turned one government out of office very largely because of its action in connection with that question, and I sincerely hope that it may not be necessary to turn yet another government out

of office because of a refusal to deal with the subject in the way we think they ought to deal with it. At first I was under the impression your Chinese labor problem was no nearer than Panama; but I find it is much closer—that you have it here in your midst. Without pretending to know much of the ins and outs of your Chinese question, I think I know sufficient of the ways of capitalism to be aware that the Chinaman is not brought here for his own benefit, nor for yours; nor because of any sentimental regard for his right as a human being. He is brought here simply because he is cheap. That is why he is brought into South Africa, and that is why we object to his presence there. They will tell us that Englishmen cannot do the work in South Africa that is being done by the Chinese laborers, but we will tell them we will do it as soon as we get a chance. I don't know what excuse they give for having the Chinese here.

Secretary Morrison—The same.

Mr. Bell—Then, I think your answer will be the same.

For very many years we have been advocating the eight-hour day, and when I come here I find you are concerned over the same problem. I am pleased to know that in one of your most powerful trades it is now practically established. We attempted to secure what we call "Fair Wage Clauses" in our government contracts, and in the work the government may do itself. We have been more or less successful in getting resolutions to that effect passed in the House of Commons, but they are always seeking some means to get rid of their own resolutions. You know there is all the difference in the world between coming around at election time and promising things and carrying them into effect when you are in office. If I am not mistaken you seem to have something similar here. I have learned from reports I have read that an eight-hour law that applies in the United States of America to its citizens does not apply to them when they go to Panama. Again we have the proof that our problems are the same.

When I was in Canada I found our people very wroth over the subject of our sending people over there to take their places when they were on strike.

That was not done with the good will of the British trade unionists. The British workmen were deceived as to the purpose for which they were brought to Canada.

You have your problem of alien pauper labor and so have we. The last government we had undertook to exclude the pauper aliens from the British Isles. They said they would not have the paupers of continental Europe dumped on our soil for the British to support out of our taxes, and, above all, they would not have them come in to lower the standard of life for the British workman. That sounded very nice, and I am afraid some of us were deceived by it. There was one man among us, however, who, like a good many of his countrymen, had his "doots," and that was Kier Hardie. He moved, in the House of Commons, that the employers should be prevented from bringing in workmen from the continent of Europe to take the places of British workmen on strike. One might have imagined that, considering the anxiety of the capitalists to keep up the standard of living of the British workman, they would have hailed that with pleasure, but they would not have any of it; the pauper alien is welcome when there is trouble on hand. We got a bill through the House of Commons, but when it went to that venerable iniquity they call the House of Lords they threw it out. Here again the same problem seems to confront us on both sides of the Atlantic.

I notice that you have trouble here as to the status of trade unionism when it comes before your law courts. Here it is a question of injunctions. I don't know whether this injunction business was invented in Great Britain or in America, but the legal mind in both countries seems to be pretty much the same. I suppose the lawyers in this country are of pretty much the same opinion as the lawyers in Great Britain, and that is, that the trade unions have too much money and that some of it ought to go into the pockets of the legal profession. At any rate they succeeded with us in getting the judges to interpret the law in a fashion contrary to that which was supposed to be the correct rendering of it for thirty years before, and we got the infamous Taff Vale decision. If we do not walk carefully today the funds of the labor organizations are at the mercy

of any unscrupulous employer who can get an equally unscrupulous lawyer to assist him. The judges have given so many extraordinary and contradictory decisions that there is no lawyer in the British Isles today who can tell us what the law in regard to trade unions is. We are seeking to get it amended or made clearer, and that is one of the reasons why Mr. Shackleton, who was to have been here, was not able to come. He is in the House of Commons looking after the bill.

There is one more subject we have in common. I am one of those who for sixteen years past have been trying to persuade the trade unionists of England to go into politics. At first it was said that if we introduced politics into the trade unions men of different creeds and parties would fall out and trade unionism would be injured. But the time came when those of us who thought we should go into politics received very powerful assistance. That was when the judges interpreted the law against us. The judges, of course, did not intend to assist us, but they did. There was nothing left for the trade unions but to enter politics, whether they liked it or not. We determined if we entered politics it should not be under the auspices of either of the great political parties, but would have a party of our own. We did so, and found the money to run that party, and as a consequence we are in a position to control it. About a million of trade unionists are now affiliated with the National Labor Party, and we have joined with us in that party two Socialist societies, the British Fabian Society, a small one, but one that exerts great influence through its literature—and the Independent Labor Party. Despite its name the latter is an out-and-out Socialist organization. We have found there that the differences that divide Socialism and trade unionism are, after all, not so very great. The trade unionist wants as large a share of what he produces as he can get, and the Socialist wants all he produces. The trade unionist says the Socialist is demanding a great deal and that his prospect of getting it all is small, but after he does not think the Socialist is unreasonable in asking for all. In the meantime the trade unionist is willing to be content with what he can get. The Socialists, on the other hand, admit there is reason in what the

trade unionists say. Although the Socialist cannot get the trade unionist as far as he wants him to go he is willing to travel the same road as long as it is possible for them to travel together.

When the election came the Socialist candidates were supported by the trade unionists, and the trade union candidates were supported by the Socialists. To that policy is to be ascribed the great measure of success that awaited us, a success that went far beyond our anticipations, and which has laid the foundations for a real and lasting labor party in Great Britain. The Social Democratic Federation, to which Mr. Foster referred in his report, refused to join with the National Party. That society has a number of able men in its ranks, but it failed to secure the return of any one of them to the House of Commons at the general election.

In addition to the thirty men we have returned through the National Party there are about twenty labor men in the House of Commons who ran more or less under the auspices of the Liberal Party. It is only fair to say they did not oppose the election of our candidates and we did not oppose theirs and for the most part we have been able to work amicably together.

You may ask if all this has injured trade unionism along other lines. So far as I can judge there has been no bad effect; on the contrary, the success that has awaited us at the election has quickened interest generally in the labor unions in our country. The inspiration we had in the general election came, it is only fair to say, from the Socialist ranks. On the other hand, the organized and disciplined battalions of trade unionists were what enabled us really to rout the enemy. We are cheered to know that, not only in our own country, but in this country also, trade unions are able to do something in the political field. We also know that in all the countries in Europe this great struggle is going on. It matters not where you turn, in Germany, in France, in Austria, in Spain, aye, even in Russia itself, we find the same struggle going on and we have to adopt the same tactics to beat the enemy. In whatever country the struggle is going on we can feel assured the workers of the other countries are looking on with sympathy and with a hope that the day will come when the workers

in all the countries will stand together to secure a common victory. Whether that be so or not, at least this can be said that there must be no turning back, there must be no faint-heartedness. If we cannot secure today what we are seeking for we must look forward to securing it tomorrow.

President Gompers introduced Fraternal Delegate Allan Gee, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I understand, Mr. Chairman, that we were made delegates to this convention. We are very grateful for that, and we are delighted, so far, with our visit to America. I have yet to see some of the centers I came to see, where manufacturing is carried on, where textile industries, especially, are carried on, but when I visit them I know I shall be as heartily welcomed as I have been at any place I have yet touched.

Like my friend, Bell, I want to convey to you the fraternal greetings of the British trade unions. We feel, as you do, that the cause of labor is the cause of humanity; we feel that the workers' cause is the cause of progress and reform, and we believe that except the trade union movement travels on evolutionary lines rather than revolutionary lines we will never get to where we are aiming. May I say at this time that I am very sorry Mr. Shackleton is not able to be present with you at this convention. He certainly would have liked to have been here to convey the greetings of the British trade unionists himself, and I am afraid that you are having here this morning a rather poor substitute for Mr. Shackleton. However, you must take the will for the deed.

I am looking forward to the time, not when we will be sending fraternal delegates from England to America or from America to England, but to the time when we will be having a real international congress of all trades, when we will all meet together, because all the same problems really lie at the root of our separate congresses. I am getting on in life, yet I am looking forward to the day when we will have congresses, not with fraternal delegates in attendance, but congresses where we will discuss the same problems for every country. It may be said that that will be a very huge undertaking. Friends, capital gets over difficulties of that descrip-

tion. Only a year or two ago the chambers of commerce of the Empire met in Canada. The only thing I presume which prevents us from having a similar congress is the question of cost; but I am looking forward to the time when we will get over that little difficulty and meet in one common congress to discuss the general economic and political questions belonging to the workers of the world.

My friend, Bell, touched upon some of the questions which necessarily come before workers wherever they meet. There is one question I would like to touch upon, and that is the question of militarism. I remember quite a number of wars of my own time, and I have read of others, and I know that war to the workers simply means fighting the battle and paying the bill; that whether our country wins or loses labor has to pay both in blood and money for everything. When the war was on in England, I said we had no right to touch South Africa, that South Africa belongs to the people there and not to England. I can say for the trade unionists that we are not prepared to go in for conscription or for anything that tends in that direction. We are not prepared to see introduced into our schools military drill. All we desire is that our children while they are in school shall be taught to do justly, to act rightly, to walk straightly and to see that they love their neighbors as themselves. We are therefore, not prepared to accept this principle of militarism which to some people is the one end of their lives. If Lord Roberts wants to make fighting a trade he must not do it with my children; if he wants to go to war he must take his own children and not mine, because it is well understood in our country that if there are any plums in the army the children of the workers do not get them. If there is any special pay the rich man's child gets it, and as a rule the poor man's child does the fighting while the other one gets off scot free.

I heard what was said by the Chairman and one or two other speakers on the subject of the eight-hour day. In England today, although we are crying out for an eight-hour day, the trade I represent, being not well organized, does not work an eight-hour day, but very frequently a sixteen-hour day. It may be said here that the English law prohibits a sixteen-hour day. The law of Eng-

land only prohibits women and children from working more than ten hours a day; and if nature will permit it an adult male can start to work at six o'clock on Monday morning and work until twelve o'clock on Saturday night and no law be broken. We want to see a fifty-five hour week for the male operatives, and when we have that we will have gone a long way towards securing an eight-hour day. I found, when I arrived in this country that you have a somewhat similar state of affairs prevailing here. But I found something else, something I hope will soon be abolished. During a very short visit in Lawrence, Massachusetts, I found that the men could go to work in the morning and work until ten o'clock at night. The women are prohibited from doing that, but the women and children can go into the mills after six o'clock at night and work until ten o'clock, and in some cases all night. That is wrong, horribly wrong. I was assured by the management of that particular mill that it was a very nice thing for the women and children in that locality. He assured me he had very little difficulty in getting women who looked after their homes all day, who did a full day's work in their homes, to come in there and work until ten o'clock at night to earn fifty cents. Just fancy women and children desiring such a state of things! He must have taken me to be a lobster or something of that kind. I am glad to know there is an immediate prospect that that state of things will be done away with.

We have this system of overtime in England, and the law permits it; but where trade unionism is strong such a state of things does not prevail. In Lancashire, where there are 106,000 men, women and young persons engaged in weaving, such a thing as working overtime is not permitted. The workmen's organization is so strong it prevents it; but even there, even where they are strongly organized, there is a tendency on the part of the employers to still do a little overtime. I will explain. The mill will start at six in the morning and is expected to run until half past eight, but the engines instead of being stopped at that hour will run until twenty-five minutes at nine, and probably start three or four minutes before nine. This goes on regularly through the week, and I am told that four thousand persons

more could be employed on one part of the industry, the card room, to turn out the same production if this state of affairs were not permitted.

There was one note in your address, Mr. Chairman, with which I was pleased and delighted. You spoke about no reduction in wages. I hope that will be the cry of every workman all over the globe. We must not go back, we must not accept reductions in wages, we must fight for all we are worth, and I personally, like my friend Bell, say that we can keep back reductions of wages by our votes, and we are going to do it. So far as entering into general politics is concerned, I hardly think it is necessary to do more than practically acquiesce in what Mr. Bell has said. The British Trade Union Congress at one of our sessions decided that we should start a National Labor Party. That organization has proved up to the hilt that it was the right and proper policy for us to pursue. I don't know whether it is the best policy for you or not; I don't know your particular circumstances and I don't understand your politics at all. I did hear something about primaries, but have found out that they are merely the caucus meetings of the political parties. We are fighting shy of the caucuses of the political parties. I hope the British trade unions will never try to carry out the caucus system. Everybody has a right to be nominated for any particular position and go to the vote. Therefore I am not in favor of the caucus as it is understood, yet I understand these primaries are pretty much the same. I do not know what line you should take in politics, but I will tell you this: I hope if you start in politics you will keep out bribery and jobbery. Have nothing to do with the man or the party that wants to spend money to get into power, because they are rotten. These are my own personal sentiments, and I have no wish whatever to dictate what line you shall take on the question.

There was one point Mr. Bell did not touch upon. He did not refer to one of the things that is of the utmost importance to the workers. Today the workingman of England is face to face with this situation: He may or he may not be able to save a little money. That depends largely upon the man and the circumstances surrounding him, and in

a great many instances the workman does not find it possible to save anything for his old age. Now we expect to have an old age pension carried in England. Even the political parties are now conceding that it is just as necessary that the industrial soldier should have a pension as it is that the military or naval workman should have one; that it is just as necessary that the industrial workman should be saved from going to the workhouse; that it is just as necessary that he should be saved from looking forward to starvation or to dependence upon what his family, out of their small earnings, can spare for him when he gets in the sere and yellow age. Probably before this parliament is dissolved we will have this old age pension.

Another thing Mr. Bell did not speak of is the great co-operative movement we have in England. So far as I can see the American workman does not take kindly to co-operation. Why this is I cannot understand. In England \$400,000,000 is thus invested, we are doing a trade of \$100,000,000 a year, and we have two and one-fourth million members of the co-operative societies. Co-operative societies are the handmaids of the trade unions. What could we not do if the workers would once take hold of this and not only be distributors of goods, but producers of goods? We want to ourselves become producers. There is one little concern on productive lines in the little town I hail from which makes woollen and worsted goods for men's wear. The articles of association prevent it from paying more than five per cent, but for twenty years, with the exception of one year when it paid four, it has paid five per cent. It has established the eight-hour day for its employees, they never work overtime, and, what is more, whether they work short time or regular time they get their full wages every week for fifty-two weeks in the year. If this can be done in one industry it can in others with careful management and judicious persons at the head of affairs.

Now, friends, I think I must draw my remarks to a close, and I want to say once more how pleased I am to have met you gentlemen on this side of the Atlantic. I regret that time will prevent me from seeing more of your beautiful country than can be crammed into five or six weeks from the time I left home;

but I am perfectly certain that whatever your sentiments may be, so far as I am concerned, I shall have nothing but the kindest remembrances of my stay amongst you.

President Gompers—I take great pleasure in presenting to you Mr. Samuel L. Landers, Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Mr. Landers—Mr. President Gompers and Delegates to the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor: As a matter of form and, perhaps, precedent, it is customary for a fraternal delegate to express his great pleasure at the privilege of being with you, but I desire to say that while I may follow the precedent in this respect, yet no form of language can express my inner feelings of deep appreciation of being permitted, through the method of the exchange of fraternal delegates, to mingle with you and meet, face to face, the leaders of the highest thought and most advanced agency for the uplifting of humanity on this continent, the American labor movement.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which honored me with being its representative at this convention, has given me specific instructions to convey to you not alone their fraternal greetings and best wishes for future success, but a renewed pledge of fealty and loyalty to the American Federation of Labor.

The recent and twenty-second session of the congress, held at Victoria, B. C., was one of the most successful in its history in spite of the fact that it had gone into an entirely new territory, where the major portion of the local unions are only recent acquisitions to the labor movement.

Canada has its immigration problem and one perhaps as perplexing as that of the United States inasmuch as all newcomers into this country are classed as foreigners and subject to immigration laws, while the thousands who come into Canada from other parts of the British empire are considered British subjects and admitted while yet they are from a labor standpoint undesirable immigrants.

We have our Chinese and Japanese problems. We do not enjoy entire exclusion of the Chinese, but somewhat over a year ago have succeeded in having the head tax on Chinamen entering Canada raised from \$50 to \$500, and thus far only

one Chinaman is known to have paid the tax since this law went into force.

An imperial treaty between England and Japan did not permit of restrictive laws in regard to the little brown men, but the Japanese government undertook to limit the emigration to Canada to so many per year; and while, in a measure, the cheap Chinese and Japanese coolie labor has been restricted in our Western country, another coolie and cheap labor problem has appeared on the scene during the last year; that of the Indian coolie from British India, Hindoos and Sikhs, who are arriving in shoals, every steamer bringing large numbers. They are finding employment in the lumber camps at half the wages usually paid. The country has become familiar with the Chinaman and Japanese as an obnoxious immigrant, but the Hindoo is novel and startling, considering that there are millions of these in India and all are British subjects.

The Indian coolie is of exactly the same type of laborer as the Malay, Japanese and Chinese coolie. He has the same capacity for living on next to nothing, and working like an animal. In his own country he gets about 6 cents a day and his endurance is quite as great as other coolie labor.

They have been reaching Canada in numbers averaging 3,000 a month and it is reported that there are over 50,000 camped in and around Hong Kong awaiting transportation to Canada by outgoing steamers.

The cause of this sudden Indian coolie immigration into Canada is said to be the result of the efforts of the mill, mine and cannery owners of British Columbia, who, having had their other means of cheap labor cut off, resorted to securing such from another source and by securing coolies from British India expect to defeat the immigration laws.

The Trades Congress attorney believes under our present immigration law there can be a measure of restriction as undesirable immigrants if the immigration department would put the health test clause into force, as it is said the majority are physically unsound by reason of venereal and other diseases—by reason of practices among the Indian coolies they are absolutely unfitted, hence should be excluded from Canada, not be permitted to lower the moral or industrial standard of its people. This matter will be

placed before parliament during the coming session.

In conclusion I desire to dwell for a few moments on the now almost threadbare question of purely Canadian versus international affiliated trade unions. A recent happening which has given the question considerable publicity in the press of England and Canada, and, I regret to say, has been copied largely by the labor press of the United States, makes it imperative that I as the fraternal delegate from Canada should say something on this question. I refer to the recent visit to Canada of one of the Labor members of the British House of commons, Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P.

Mr. Macdonald paid a flying visit through Canada, and since his return to England has been writing articles to the London Chronicle and Labor leaders which have been decidedly detrimental to our cause, and the vexatious feature of the matter is that his journalistic criticisms are not founded on fact.

One of his criticisms being "the Canadian labor movement to be successful must first go through a nationalizing fire." Again he states: "It is grim comment on what passes as imperialist sentiment that in the province where imperialism is said to be at its lowest ebb, Quebec, the trade union movement is organized nationally, and suspicion of the United States finds expression in independent Canadian labor organizations, whilst in those provinces supposed to be most British organized labor pays fees to United States headquarters.

We certainly do not impute to Mr. Macdonald an intentional endeavor to injure our movement in Canada, but rather statements and arguments made in ignorance of the actual facts and the result of a superficial knowledge.

Had he have given this question more time and consideration, he would have said, as Brother Bell, to whom I explained the situation the other day, when he said to me:

"I understand clearly the necessity of your international affiliation, the real fact is you Canadian trade unionists have annexed the sympathy and support of the American Federation of Labor, without which you could not exist."

It is certainly regrettable that British labor members of parliament would come to Canada, spend about a week or

ten days in our country and go, figuratively speaking, express speed from coast to coast and take a snap shot judgment of the Canadian workers and the Canadian labor movement, and his arguments be used by our enemies to its detriment, and I desire, as a Canadian trade unionist, to ask my British colleague fraternal delegates to make it clear to our brothers across the waters that we emphatically protest against such unfair criticisms, whether they come through friend or foe.

Never in the history of the labor movement in Canada was there a greater absence of anything savoring of a severance of our international ties nor a more loyal feeling toward the A. F. of L. and the labor movement in the United States.

We have implicit confidence in its leaders and its policy and will continue to fight, side by side, for freedom, brotherhood and justice, recognizing neither boundary lines nor flags.

Permit me to thank you for the kindly and patient hearing you have accorded me. I desire again to extend fraternal greetings from the trade unionists and wage earners of the Dominion of Canada.

President Gompers announced that as it was near the hour for adjournment he would defer making responses to the addresses of the fraternal delegates until later in the day.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate James Duncan, of the G. C. I. A.:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its convention at Minneapolis, urges upon the members of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives the duty of making a favorable report upon Joint Resolution 86, which provides for submitting to the legislatures an amendment to the constitution of the United States allowing women to vote; and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urges upon all members of congress and senators the duty of adopting said joint resolution; and

RESOLVED, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to forward to President Roosevelt and to the speaker copies of these resolutions as well as to the Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives.

RESOLVED, That this convention requests its delegates to use every opportunity during the coming short session

of congress to bring to the attention of congressmen of their respective states the merits of joint resolution 86 and to urge favorable action upon it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate James Duncan, of the G. C. I. A.:

WHEREAS, The delegates to the Minneapolis, Minnesota, convention of the A. F. of L., Nov. 1906, in convention assembled, believe that action which makes for the peace of nations is intimately bound up with the welfare of the workers of all nations, and that labor should make an organized effort to aid the movement for arbitration of international disputes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each local union affiliated thereto and to each local union of affiliated national and international bodies, also to every affiliated central body and state branch and notify them that it is the sense of this convention that each local union, central and state body should communicate with their representatives in congress asking whether they belong to or are in sympathy with the arbitration group and requesting them and the President of the United States to give the support of our government to the resolutions of the Interparliamentary Union, regarding the subjects to be discussed at the second Hague conference, to the end that there shall be established:

- 1 Immunity of private property at sea in time of war.
- 2 A general arbitration treaty.
- 3 A periodic world assembly.
- 4 Impartial investigation of all difficulties before hostilities are engaged in between nations.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 64—By Delegate James Duncan, of the G. C. I. A.:

WHEREAS, There has not been any immigration legislation since our last convention; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this convention, that last year's immigration resolutions, and the previous demand for more adequate restrictive immigration laws, be reaffirmed.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate E. L. Jordan, of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Macey & Co., of New York, have persistently refused to recognize or adjust legitimate grievances presented to them by and through the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America; and

**WHEREAS**, They have ignored the Union Plate Printers and have supplanted the latter with scab men and even women, in the positions formerly held by Union Plate Printers, and have espoused and conducted an open shop the past three years against the protest of the International Union of Plate Printers and the appeals of the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That said firm of Macey & Co be declared unfair, unreasonable and callous to the just demands of organized labor, and that their conduct has been fraught with great injury and loss to the journeymen plate printers of New York city and the trade in general; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session in Minneapolis, Minn., do hereby place said firm of Macey & Co. on the unfair list of this organization.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 66 By Delegate J. W. Kline, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

**WHEREAS**, The matter of jurisdiction over Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths over which said craft, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers does, and always has claimed jurisdiction; and

**WHEREAS**, We hold that a mistake was made in issuing them a charter in violation of Section 11, Article IX, of the A. F. of L. constitution which provides that no charter shall be granted to any organization, if the jurisdiction claimed therein is trespassing on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without their written consent; and

**WHEREAS**, This consent was never given, neither were we consulted in the matter; and

**WHEREAS**, At the Pittsburg convention, the Grievance Committee recommended, and it was passed, that the incoming Executive Council take the matter up at their next meeting and carry out the article in the constitution as above quoted, they having failed to arrive at a decision; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this twenty-sixth annual convention now assembled, grant to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, full jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths, their helpers and finishers.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegate A. Johannsen, of the Chicago Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, It is well known that the postal clerks, quite a number of whom are regularly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are the most over-

worked and underpaid employees of the government; and

**WHEREAS**, The postal clerks have to labor daily an uncertain number of hours for an uncertain annual wage due to the absence of a fixed hour and wage law; and

**WHEREAS**, The past few years has seen an advance in the price of necessities, especially in large cities where postal clerks are mostly employed, and they have received no increase in wages to meet this advanced cost of living as have mostly all other classes of workers; and

**WHEREAS**, These conditions have obtained for years and the postal clerks as a body have been unable to correct the abuses and grievances in the matter of hours and wages by reason of the endless rules and regulations hedged about them by the department and by the executive order the effects of which are that the clerks cannot seek remedial legislation directly or indirectly, or petitioning congress to redress their grievances; and

**WHEREAS**, In view of the aforesaid conditions of the postal clerks and their inability to speak for themselves without incurring official displeasure, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. be instructed to address an appeal to the chairman of the post roads committee in the United States senate and the house of representatives looking toward the correction of the abuses of the men in this branch of the government service.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 68—By Delegates Jos. F. Valentine, E. J. Denney, Geo. M. Digel, Valentine Barie and John Bradley, of the Iron Molders' Union of North America:

**WHEREAS**, A law recently enacted by the legislature of the state of Alabama, known as the "anti-boycott law," is very stringent and sweeping in character; and

**WHEREAS**, The provisions of the law prevents even the right of the individual citizen, or citizens collectively, to declare the goods of any concern unfair upon penalty of fine and imprisonment; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to go into a thorough investigation of the provisions of the so-called anti-boycott law of the state of Alabama; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the said Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be authorized and instructed to test the constitutionality of this law, if, after a careful consideration of the same, it be found practicable to do so.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegate W. D. Mahan, of the Railroad Telegraphers:

**WHEREAS**, No progress can be made by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and

Butcher Workmen in packing houses where the strike took place in 1904 because the packers seem to be and the Butchers believe they are very antagonistic towards their union;

**RESOLVED**, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, one of which shall be a member of the Executive Board, to meet with the packers and ask them to define their policy toward organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 70—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

**WHEREAS**, The disaster to the passenger steamer "Rio Janeiro" at the entrance of San Francisco bay, the "General Slocum" in New York harbor and the "Valencia" on Vancouver Island, B. C., where each upon investigation traced to an inefficient and insufficient crew; and

**WHEREAS**, So far no efforts have been made to prevent the recurrence of such disasters except by providing that passenger vessels shall carry better and more life-saving appliances, sufficient number of skilled men to handle them being left out; and

**WHEREAS**, Representative Golden of New York has introduced a bill, H. R. 12472, to remedy this defect; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that this bill be endorsed and that congress be respectfully requested to enact the same into law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 71—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

**WHEREAS**, Ocean steamers under the American flag still continue to carry Chinese as firemen, sailors and cooks and stewards, signed in Hongkong, China; and

**WHEREAS**, This is in violation of the Chinese exclusion act, American ship being American soil, and in violation of Section 4463 Revised Statutes of the United States as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, it being held that a crew that does not understand the English language or the language of the officers in command of such vessel is an inefficient crew; and

**WHEREAS**, These facts have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the President of the United States and the appropriate executive departments; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be instructed to bring this matter before the President of the United States with the respectful request that the law be enforced.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 72—By Delegates Ryan, Kelly, McCain, of the International As-

sociation of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

**WHEREAS**, The United States Steel Corporation, and its subsidiary companies, together with the National Erectors' Association and the National Manufacturers' Association, have and are for the past fifteen months been pursuing a policy that is inimical to our usefulness as an organization; and

**WHEREAS**, The Steel Trust and its allies are and have been preaching and as far as in their power practicing free and unlimited competition in the purchasing of labor for the erection of their work; and

**WHEREAS**, The policy of open shop or unrestricted competition in labor that we have to sell is a hardship on us and a benefit to them; and

**WHEREAS**, The United States Government, by the Dingley tariff law restricts all competition and makes competition prohibitory in some cases in the manufacture and sale of the product the United States Steel Co. make, fabricate, and erect; and

**WHEREAS**, The steel they make here in the United States is sold at higher prices here than in foreign lands, the prices differ up to one-fourth and one-half less per ton than in the home market; this is clearly against the best interests of the workers, and the people in general and for the good of the few millionaires in the steel trusts; and

**WHEREAS**, The said trust is using all its financial and physical strength and its monopoly of steel to crush the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and the firms that are fair to them, out of existence on the one hand by the open or non-union shop and on the other by declaring an embargo on companies that are fair; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be instructed to draw up, or cause to be drawn up, immediately a bill that will repeal the tariff law on all steel products such as are manufactured by the steel trust, said bill to get the full pressure of organized labor behind it, to-wit: Central Bodies, State Federations and the undivided support of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 73—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

**WHEREAS**, There is no legal load line established by the United States; and

**WHEREAS**, Advantage is taken of this neglect to overload vessels to such an extent as to destroy their buoyancy and to make them unseaworthy; and

**WHEREAS**, This has become especially prevalent on the Great Lakes since the deepening of the channels and harbors, vessels built to draw 16 feet loaded, now often loaded down to 18 feet or more; and

WHEREAS, Several of these overloaded vessels are during each recurring season lost with all hands; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor use its best efforts in furthering legislation which will check such overloading.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegate F. M. Ryan:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that contractors on government work do not always pay the prevailing rate of wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the Executive Council to formulate and cause to be introduced in congress a law making it obligatory to have inserted in all government contracts, a clause requiring that all contractors on government work pay the prevailing rate of wages in the district in which the contracts are to be carried to completion and in the districts where material entering into said contract is being formulated.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The freedom won by other working people has under the plea of necessity been denied to seamen, leaving them subject to involuntary servitude, i. e., penal punishment for violation of a civil contract to labor; and

WHEREAS, Laws forbidding combination amongst seamen while in port have been, and now are used to prevent wages of seamen from rising to correspond with men of equal skill working on shore and corresponding to the increase in prices and a growing standard of living; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have made it impossible for seamen to marry; and

WHEREAS, These conditions are preventing boys from seeking the sea, and men from remaining at sea, to the detriment of our merchant marine and the serious danger to our national safety and prestige; and

WHEREAS, Representative Splight of Mississippi has introduced a bill to remedy these evils; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urge upon congress an early and favorable consideration of this bill.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions

Resolution No. 76—By the Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The Sherman anti-trust law was so drawn as to furnish an excuse to bring organizations of labor within the scope of its provisions, penalizing combination of labor in place of monopoly of labor products; and

WHEREAS, This has served as a justification for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes; and

WHEREAS, Representative Hearst of New York has introduced a bill to remedy this defect in the law; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that this amendment be endorsed and that congress be urged to give to it an early and favorable consideration.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate William H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The pilotage laws of Virginia compel owners of coastwise sailing vessels to pay a tonnage of 10c per ton per annum as pilot fees; and

WHEREAS, No services by pilots are performed or deemed necessary; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council request the Virginia State Legislature to so amend the pilotage laws as to remove from shipping this burden which seems to have no justification; and, further

RESOLVED, That the Pilots' Association be requested to assist in amending said laws which now serve as a reason for an attack upon and may possibly lead to the abolition of compulsory pilotage in other states where it is necessary for the safety of property and human life.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions

Resolution No. 78—By Delegate William H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The federal inspection laws exempt steamboats from compulsory employment of skilled pilots, to the great and unnecessary increase in the risk to property and life; and

WHEREAS, Sailing vessels are compelled to pay such pilotage thereby putting them under burdens, which should be borne by all vessels, whether sail or steam; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that congress be requested to repeal the law exempting steamships from taking on board skilled bar-pilots and to so distribute the burden on commerce that it shall be borne in just proportion by all vessels and that property and life be properly protected.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate Robt. S. Maloney, of Lawrence, (Mass.), Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Organization be empowered to consider and report recommendations or suggestions on organization for political action.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 80—By Delegate Thomas J. Mulhern, of the Boston Newsboys' Union No. 9077:**

WHEREAS, Boston Newsboys' Protective Union No. 9077, after five years' experience in the labor movement, have proven that unions of newsboys, under the guidance of the American Federation of Labor, are practical and can become permanent; and

WHEREAS, In the city of Boston, Newsboys' Union No. 9077 has been, and is of a great benefit to the newsboys, both in bettering the conditions in their vocation and in the education of their members, thereby gaining the respect of the labor movement and the general public in their vicinity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the Executive Council request its organizers, also the State Federations and Central Labor Bodies throughout the country, to make a special endeavor during the coming year to organize the newsboys throughout the country.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 81—By Delegate Mary Kenney O'Sullivan:**

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its convention at Minneapolis, urges upon the members of the Judiciary Committee of the house of representatives the duty of making a favorable report from joint resolution 86 which provides for submitting to the legislatures an amendment to the constitution of the United States allowing women to vote; and

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor urges upon all members of congress and senators the duty of adopting said joint resolution; and

RESOLVED, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to forward to President Roosevelt and to the speaker, copies of these resolutions, as well as to the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary in the house of representatives.

RESOLVED, That this convention requests its delegates to use every opportunity during the coming short session of congress to bring to the attention of the congressmen of their respective states the merits of joint resolution 86 and to urge favorable action upon it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 82—By Jos. N. Weber, Owen Miller, Frank Spiegel, Representing the A. F. of M.:**

WHEREAS, The amendment to the Allen Contract Labor Act exempting "professionals" from its provisions, has resulted in the treasury department deciding that musicians are professionals under the Act as amended, therefore exempt from its provisions; and

WHEREAS, This interpretation of the "Allen Contract Labor Act" has resulted in opening the ports of the United States to the indiscriminate importation of mu-

sicians from not only Europe, but from the entire world, flooding this country with cheap musicians, who, in competition with resident musicians, can and do take engagements under conditions and for remuneration that an American musician cannot possibly accept; and

WHEREAS, This evil has grown to that extent that during the summer seasons nearly all the summer gardens, resorts, etc., are supplied with so-called "Royal Italian," "Royal Hungarian," "Royal Hawaiian," and in some instances little children from six to twelve years of age are dressed in fantastic uniform, given some outlandish title, and utilized in place of resident musicians; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon all affiliated bodies to extend to the American Federation of Musicians every possible assistance in eradicating this unfair practice which is threatening to drive the American musician out of business; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. is hereby instructed to lend every possible aid to the A. F. of M. in an endeavor to so amend the Allen Contract Labor law so that its provisions shall be applied to musicians.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 83—By Delegate R. J. Riddell, of the Metropolitan Association Double Drum Holster Runners' Union No. 11275.**

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the American Federation of Labor to the Metropolitan Association Double Drum Holster Runners No. 11275, did permit our organization to do all hoisting on excavating and all work in that line operated by skeleton engines; and

WHEREAS, The International Steam Engineers' Union, through L. U. M. 184 of New York city has attempted to dispute our rights under the charter granted to this work, which if carried into effect would mean the destruction of our union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the right of the Metropolitan Association Double Drum Holster Runners No. 11275 to continue to perform the work as granted by the charter, be herewith re-endorsed.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

**Resolution No. 84—By Delegate Tony Entenza, of the Florida State Federation of Labor:**

WHEREAS, That owing to the fact that a great many factories are moving their interest into the south and throwing the tide of immigration in that direction; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council

to place a paid organizer in the state of Florida for a period of six months.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 85—By Delegate William Corless, of the Scranton, (Pa.), Central Labor Union:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor send a representative into the colonies of the Australian Federation to make a study of labor con-

ditions existing there; and particularly as to the labor political movement, and labor legislation secured during recent years in the colonies; said representative to report the results of his labors at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

## FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Thursday, Nov. 15. President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Noschang, Fischer, Dunn, Walls, Law, Macfarlane, Richardson, Kennedy, Cumming, Mangan, Flannery, Koch, Rickert, West, Driscoll, Fitzpatrick, Wulff, McSorley, Roth, Smiley, Barter, Wild, Walsh, Price, Donnelly, Call, Freeman, Mitchell, Wilson, Fahy, Dempsey, Denny, Miller, Carey (J. T.), Wilson, Dix, Shepard, Quick, Lambert, Mahon, Sands, Kirk, Hart, Kelly, Hawley, Heberling, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Byrne, Iglesias, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Campbell, Zihlman, Farley, Hedley, Burgess, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whiteman, Maloney, Maupin, Lang, Porter, Bohm, Guye, Leps, Glenn, Cooney, McSwiggen, Summerville, Hill, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro, Mulken.

President Gompers—I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to say that we were exceedingly interested in the splendid addresses, in the large amount of information given us, in the expressions of fraternal good will and the hope of still further cementing the bonds of fraternity and brotherhood, conveyed to us by our fraternal delegates this morning. It goes without saying that it reached the very depths of our hearts.

The question was asked some years ago why we call our trade unions international, and whether they take in European countries. We have answered no, not at any rate, for the present. The title "international" when applied to our trade unions, includes the North American continent, which, though politically not one and identical, yet commercially and practically is practically one.

There is little hesitancy on the part of employers to move their establishments from one American country to another. While we hope that there will be at some day not too far distant that parliament of labor of the world and the establishment of the fraternity of man, still for the present we propose to have the parliament of labor of the North American continent. We are allied with each other the

same as though we were in different cities or different states or provinces in either of the countries. It is not a United States labor movement, it is not a Porto Rican labor movement, it is not a Hawaiian labor movement, it is not a Canadian labor movement, it is the labor movement of the North American continent, and apart from any sentimentality, the practical necessity for the protection and the promotion of our material interests compels us to so conduct our movement.

We have heard from the fraternal delegate from Canada that the members of our common movement there received as large, if not larger, returns from their investments in the payment of dues to the general unions than do the members residing in the United States. That may be due to certain industrial conditions which may pass away within a brief period. These things fluctuate, but as they fluctuate we are all of us willing to bear our own burdens and make our own contributions in the interest of the common good. I venture to say there is as large a number of trade unionists living in Canada who are officers and members of executive boards who hold high and responsible positions in the American trade union movement, as there are in proportion to the active trade unionists in the United States.

I wish to call attention, perhaps in the way of correction rather than any particular statement of facts, to the question of the eight-hour day. The International Typographical Union has been in the movement for sixteen months to establish the eight-hour day.

It is an erroneous impression that the International Typographical Union is the first trade in America to fight for the eight-hour day. As a matter of fact, as early as the sixties a few of our unions established the eight-hour day, and the stonecutters of New York maintained the eight-hour day through the industrial crises of 1873 and 1877.

Through the impetus given by the American Federation of Labor to our affiliated organizations quite a large number of them enjoy the eight-hour day. The building trades very nearly all of them enjoy the eight-hour day in nearly every city on the North American continent.

The trade of which I have the honor to be a member established the eight-hour day in 1886.

As a result of the strike of 1897 of the bituminous miners they established the eight-hour day on April 1, 1898, which is now practically universally in force in the entire bituminous mining industry. They tried to secure it for the anthracite miners. There is a sporadic effort going on all the time to establish this, but the impetus being given the movement will cause it to go on uninterrupted and unabated until the eight-hour day is written upon the banners of labor everywhere.

I know I but feebly express the sentiments of the delegates to this convention when I speak of the esteem in which the fraternal delegates are held, and the cordial welcome we wish to extend them. Our hearts are open, and if you don't enter it is your own fault, not ours. We want you to feel that you are one of us, not strangers. A man with a clear-cut union card, one who honestly believes in it—I don't mean the man who takes his card as a necessity, he belongs to the movement and we must carry him along—but the man who views everyone of his actions from the moral and equitable standpoint of his union card, the man whose life is prompted by all the hopes and aspirations that are certainly expressed in his clear-cut union card—that is the union man we want to tie to us and that we want to tie to. The great rank and file of our American labor movement want you to know that when you are with us you are one of us, that there are none better than you in our hearts, in our hopes, in our desire to make you welcome and to make you feel that you are in your own home and in your own house.

Delegate Farrell, for the Committee on Credentials, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Credentials, beg leave to report favorably on the credentials of A. L. Urlick, of the Des

Moines Trades and Labor Assembly, and recommend that he be seated.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Vice President Duncan in the chair

Treasurer Lennon—The special committee appointed yesterday to meet the delegates of the American Society of Equity is ready to submit a report.

The following report was presented by the special committee:

Minneapolis, Minn., November 15, 1906.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Conference with the representatives of the National Union of the American Society of Equity, representing the farmers, submits the following report:

The farmers' representatives submitted the following as the action of their late convention, held in East St. Louis, Ill.

"Whereas, the object of the American Society of Equity is to secure equitable prices based on the cost of production for all farm products, and that in thus protecting the producer in the fruits of his toil, its purpose is to do equity by all;

Therefore, it is not the purpose of the society to exclude any honest classes in the benefits of this movement; on the contrary the movement has been planned wide and deep to embrace ALL, and extend the benefits of equity to the consumers of farm products as well as to producers.

Should the time come when steps are taken by organizations, industrial or otherwise, to organize the consumers of farm products of our cities and towns on the lines of equity in the prices of commodities and necessities of living, the American Society of Equity will be willing under its constitution and in every practicable way and in accordance with strict business principles to co-operate with, sympathize with and promote the same.

While the American Society of Equity disapproves, and even condemns all violation of contract and all arbitrary breaking of pledged agreements on the part of associations of organized industry, nevertheless the American Society of Equity recognizes the right of labor to organize for its right and welfare, and that such organization has lifted up and dignified labor, guaranteed the excellence of its product, saved the workman from serfdom, secured him a fair proportion of wages for work done, lessened the hours of his toil, saved his children from unduly early toil and saved posterity thereby from becoming a race of degenerates.

Believing these assertions to be true, then should organized consumers in any

of the labor organizations decide to cultivate friendly and trade relations with the producing classes—farmers—and for this purpose decide to establish agencies, exchanges, etc., or other means of directly meeting the producing classes and receiving their products at first hands, the American Society of Equity will be more than willing to co-operate to the end that consumers may secure the necessities of life at equitable prices.

We believe this reciprocal benefit movement, once started, will result in an almost immediate outlet for perishable products, and moreover will prove a sheet anchor to the labor unions now organized and the greatest possible power for future organization work.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. POTTHAST.

The Joint Committee discussed at length as to ways and means to bring about a better feeling and a more active co-operation between the toilers of the cities and the mine, and the tillers of the soil on the farm, the garden and the orchard. Your Committee finds that while all citizens, both organized and unorganized, are fundamentally equally interested in eliminating injustice to all classes of producers, that the only element of society in a position to do or even attempt to do anything practical in furthering the interests of either the wage-earner or the farmer, are the trade unions on the one hand, and the farmers' organization on the other. As usual the organized must bear the burdens of all and bear the brunt of the fight to improve the conditions of those who toil in our cities, and relieve the farmers from the unjust burdens they now bear, from the unjust extortions of transportation and the middle men who now handle the produce of the farmer. Therefore, your committee recommends the passage of the following resolutions:

**RESOLVED**, That we call upon the wage workers still outside the folds of our union to affiliate therewith, and we urge the unaffiliated farmers to cast their lot with the farmers' organization, in order to promote the mutual interests of both; and

**RESOLVED**, That we recommend to our members everywhere to demand the products of the farm, garden and orchard, that bear the label of the farmers' organization, as the farmers have assured us they will do by products bearing the labels of our trade unions; and

**RESOLVED**, In order to carry into effect this mutual understanding that our local unions and city central bodies when called upon by the representatives of the farmers' organization, appoint committees to co-operate with them in the effort to promote the demand for union

labeled products, and that a fraternal interchange of delegates be continued between the trade unions and the farmers' organization, both at national and state conventions.

Respectfully submitted,

Federation Committee:

D. A. Hayes, John A. Vohl, John T. Smith, Chas. Lavin, A. W. McCallum, John B. Lennon, A. J. Kugler, D. A. Bruten, E. H. Basenberg.

Farmers' Committee:

M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. John F. Twohy, St. Louis, Mo.; N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.; P. L. Scritsmier, Bloomer, Wis.; Thos. Emmerton, Bloomer, Wis.; C. O. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.; T. S. Morrell, Cedar, Minn.; W. J. Mathews, Colfax, Wis.

Vice President Hayes—I move the adoption of the report of the special committee. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Hayes spoke at some length in favor of the report, and said in part: The principal object of our committee is to get before the members of the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor the object the farmers have in view. Therefore, we have outlined a plan that will result, if followed, in much good, especially if this body will send delegates to the next state conventions of the farmers and to their next national convention which will be held next October. Another thing I want to emphasize is the necessity of state federations taking an interest in this matter and sending fraternal delegates to the state conventions of the farmers' organization. This American Society of Equity promises to encourage the purchase of goods bearing the union label. This means the advertisement of the label.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate De Nedrey, and both Delegates De Nedrey and McMorrow asked if the movement would tend to prevent the shipment of young men from the farms into the cities to take the places of men belonging to labor unions who were on strike. The question was answered affirmatively by several members of the committee representing the American Society of Equity.

Treasurer Lennon discussed the report at some length, and said in part: There has come into the farmers' movement

for organization within the last year or two, new ideas and principles. Whoever heard of the Grange or the Farmers' Alliance proposing to patronize the product of the trade unionists that bore the union label? Whoever heard of either of these organizations trying to bring about co-operation as to industrial affairs between themselves and the trade unionists? But this organization and one or two others, particularly in Texas, are building organizations on the lines of trade unionism as near as the conditions of their toll and their labor will permit, and they are starting with the idea of co-operation as to industrial affairs with the trade unions as they exist in our Federation, making an entirely different proposition from the farmers' organizations that have existed during the past forty or fifty years.

Delegate McMorroo discussed the question at some length and asked that the delegates from the American Society of Equity state more clearly the position they intended to take with reference to sending young men to take the places of strikers in the city. He asked that they state their position more clearly in regard to other matters.

Delegate Mahon asked if the gentleman represented the farm laborers or the farm owners. The reply was that they represented the farm owners.

Delegate Lavin spoke at length in favor of the adoption of the report, and urged the necessity of co-operation with the farmers' societies. He asked that no complaint be made of the course pursued by farmers' societies in the past, but, that the offer of the American Society of Equity to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor be accepted in the spirit in which it was made.

During the course of his remarks in replying to the questions asked, Fraternal Delegate Crawley said:

We can get together on a business basis and we can establish a trade between us whereby I can go into the open markets of the world and say to you, "I will pay you the wages that any corporation or trust in the world will pay you." Without our product you cannot live. We are willing to distribute this wealth equally between us, we are willing to cut out the men who stand between us, the men who are educating you and others that

the farmers are your only enemies. That is an old chestnut that should not be tolerated among intelligent men. If you are satisfied to pay \$1.25 a bushel for potatoes in the city when we can guarantee to give them to you for eighty or ninety cents, pay it, we will not force our price on you. If you are willing to concentrate our wealth in the hands of a few speculators and gamblers who never toll or labor, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these, we are willing to allow you to do so, but we will organize the farmers to a man and not one pound of produce will leave our hands until we are paid remunerative wages for it. We realize that will cause disruption between you and ourselves, and we do not wish to do it. This is a case of reciprocity. Ask yourselves if it is better to pay the speculator's price for farm products or to meet with us once a year and determine what is a just and equitable price.

The question was further discussed by Delegates W. B. Wilson, Anderson, Mahon, Kemper, Tarr, Lynch, O'Sullivan and Warner.

Delegate Wilson spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the report, and said it was a question of whether or not the trade unionists would enter into an agreement with the farmers' societies whereby the sale of union goods would be promoted, at the same time the sale of the farm products at a remunerative price was promoted.

Delegate Anderson spoke of the co-operation between the trade unionists and the farmers' societies of Texas, and commended it very enthusiastically. Delegate Lynch spoke in the same way, and praised the farmers' societies of Texas for help given the Typographical Union in their effort to establish the eight-hour day for their organization in that state.

Delegate Kemper made a strong plea for the adoption of the report of the committee.

The discussion was closed by Fraternal Delegate Twohy, who spoke at length of the benefit that would accrue to both organizations through meeting in conventions.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

Delegate Mahon—I rise to make an explanation of my vote. I want to be recorded as voting against the proposition. A matter of this kind should not be entered into hastily. It is too serious a matter to the trade unions of this country to be taken up hastily.

Delegate McKee, for the Committee on Secretary's report, reported as follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 15, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, your committee, to which was referred the report of the Secretary, beg leave to report as follows:

After carefully reviewing the report of the Secretary and taking into consideration the increased expenses incidental to the progress we have made, it gives us great pleasure and satisfaction to find that on the last day of the fiscal year just ended, there was on hand the substantial balance of \$113,540.60.

The immense value of the tabulated statistics, showing the progress made by the affiliated organizations, the gains made by the organized workers in wages and better conditions, is something hard to over-estimate, as it not only gives information as to the progress made, but serves as an inspiration to still greater effort in the future. We, therefore, reaffirm the recommendations of former committees, that this feature of the Secretary's report be continued, and we most earnestly urge upon the Secretaries of all affiliated unions, the absolute necessity of being prompt, diligent and accurate in furnishing the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor with all data, as to the condition of their membership and all change in wages, hours of labor, working conditions, etc., so that this feature may be made as complete and authentic as possible.

The report shows that there was issued from headquarters 380,529 packages, consisting of letters, circular letters, packages of supplies, etc., an average of 1,248 per day. This in itself indicates the vast volume of work that must necessarily be performed under the direction and supervision of the Secretary, and when taken into consideration, with the multiplicity of duties devolving upon him, in the way of keeping a record of the various funds, answering correspondence,

tabulating statistics, etc., it can readily be seen that this amount of work can be handled only by one of marked and masterful ability.

We desire to compliment the Secretary upon his magnificent report, which is both concise and thorough.

Fraternally submitted,

T. J. DUFFY, Chairman.

R. A. McKEE,

JOHN J. PFEIFFER.

GEO. H. WARNER.

C. J. HARRINGTON.

HENRY KETTER.

JOHN BRADLEY.

VALENTINE BARIE.

H. A. STEMBURGH.

GEO. BECHTOLD.

JOHN T. DEMPSEY.

A motion was made and seconded that the report be adopted as read.

Delegate Kemper—I have no objection to the report, but I believe the committee might have mentioned the fact that it would be more valuable to the American Federation of Labor if the International and local bodies paid their per capita tax in full and promptly, rather than furnish data. I believe it is an absolute necessity that the American Federation of Labor be furnished with the sinews of war to carry on the work it is organized to do.

Delegate McKee—We did not mention that because the laws of the organization are specific on that point, and the recommendation of this committee would not make them any more emphatic.

Delegate Bradley—There were so many good things that could be said of the Secretary that it would take up too much of your time to go over it. When you think of the number of letters and packages sent out and consider all the extra work entailed through the political campaign, you will agree he is entitled to all the praise we can give him.

The motion to adopt the report was then voted on and carried.

Delegate O'Sullivan called the attention of the convention to the fact that the 15th of November was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Johansen—I move that a committee of three be appointed to draw up suitable resolutions on the death of

P. J. McGuire, one of the founders of this organization. His death occurred within the year. (Secunded.)

Vice President Duncan—If it is the disposition of the convention to have a committee of that sort instructions should be given to bring in a word on the death of another of the founders of this movement, Charles E. McNeil, who has died since our last convention.

The motion was voted on and carried.

Vice-President Duncan—The President will appoint the committee later.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees:

Resolution No. 86—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of N. A.

WHEREAS, The yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union of N. A. on mattresses represent mattresses made under fair conditions by union men; and

WHEREAS, The yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union being the only union label now in use on mattresses makes it the only proof of fair conditions, and distinguishes union from non-union mattresses; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, endorses the yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union, and be it further

RESOLVED, That members of affiliated unions be and are hereby requested to demand the yellow label on all mattresses they may purchase, thereby showing their loyalty to the cause of union labor.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegates W. L. A. Johnson and Thos. F. Flynn, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

WHEREAS, The evils and inequalities that have crept into our industrial system by reason of the employment of child labor is evident throughout this country today as shown by the efforts that are being made in the several states to secure the enactment of laws prohibiting such employment; and

WHEREAS, The pernicious and far-reaching effects the merciless crushing out of the American child life in the mills and factories of our country crystallizing its life-blood into dollars upon the altar of commercialism is a national disgrace to our boasted civilization that cries out to heaven for a remedy—and

WHEREAS, In many states the efforts put forth to correct this evil have resulted in the enactment of a few laws

that are conflicting, impractical and ineffectual in regulation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled endorse a national child labor law that will be uniform in its operation throughout the country; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to co-operate and assist the national child labor association committee in securing the enactment of such a law, by the next Congress.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 88—By Delegate Charles H. Leps, of the Philadelphia Central Labor Union.

WHEREAS, For years Philadelphia has been known as one of the most poorly organized of the large cities of the country; and

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of the said city, has since its organization, always been to the front in enforcing the decisions and laws of the American Federation of Labor, despite the fact that it has often been to its detriment to do so; and

WHEREAS, A much smaller proportion of Philadelphia's 1,300,000 inhabitants are organized than that of several other cities who have organizers assigned them; and,

WHEREAS, It is the belief of the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia if the following is passed that the work accomplished will pay the American Federation of Labor for the expense incurred; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention recommend to the Executive Council that a paid organizer be assigned or one appointed to be stationed in the city of Philadelphia for at least one year.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegate A. W. McCallum, of Federal Labor Union No. 11624.

RESOLVED, That in a city of less population than 100,000 but one charter be issued for a "Federal Labor Union" and that where more than one do now exist in different cities under a charter of the A. F. of L. that steps be taken by this convention to have them merged with the senior organization.

Referred to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies.

Resolution No. 90—By Delegates Grace, Toone and Flood, of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

WHEREAS, Local No. 85 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, located at San Francisco, Cal., have more than a year ago seceded and left our international Union, and

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Council of that city have been notified of the facts, both by our International Union and the American Federation of Labor; and up to the present time have refused to unseat the delegates representing the seceding organization, or even considering our grievance of the International Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates assembled at the 26th annual convention shall instruct the San Francisco Labor Council to unseat the delegates of the above named union in compliance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 91—By Delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, in session in Chicago, November 7th, 1905, received numerous protests from local unions against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for failing to carry out the specific instructions of the San Francisco convention, relative to the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners' of America; and

WHEREAS, Said General Council gave the delegates from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to the Pittsburg convention explicit instructions to ask for a strict compliance with the decision of said convention, which ordered the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood in the event of the United Brotherhood failing to adhere to the Downey Decision, and

WHEREAS, It was agreed between the Wood Workers and Carpenters' delegates to the Pittsburg convention that the said request should be withdrawn and that a conference should be held in the city of Indianapolis during the following January for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring about a solution of the lamentable controversy that has not only been injurious to the organizations involved, but that has been detrimental to the general labor movement. It being understood that the integrity and entity of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' should not be impaired; and

WHEREAS, The conference, consisting of four Woodworkers' representatives, four Carpenters' representatives and the President of the American Federation of Labor failed to come to any satisfactory understanding, a sub-committee consisting of

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
WILLIAM D HUBER,  
D. D. MULCAHY.

Presidents of the American Federation of Labor, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood Workers, respectively, were appointed to devise some method by which an understanding could be reached; and

WHEREAS, The proposition submitted by the committee, was rejected by a vote of six to two; two carpenters voting against it; the understanding being that a majority of both delegations should favor a proposition before its being adopted; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, through their officers and agents, acting under instructions of their general officials, have maintained a persistent warfare against the Amalgamated Union, going so far as to encourage secession; the open shop and boycotting union concerns for no other reason than because they had written agreements with the Amalgamated Wood Worker Unions. Their tactics has had a tendency to disorganize labor forces and assist those hostile to the joint trade agreement and thus contribute towards a possible tendency among employers in favor of the open shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention order the immediate suspension of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. That said charter remain suspended until they agree in writing to abide by the Downey Award—an award which was approved by the Boston convention and was re-approved by the convention held in San Francisco.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union rendered a decision against Local No. 172, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which in effect, deprives them of the right to organize within the jurisdiction granted by charter and by decision of A. F. of L. conventions, and the Executive Council, and by an arbitration tribunal provided by A. F. of L. convention, or stand expelled from the New York Central Federated Union, and

WHEREAS, An appeal was taken by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to the Executive Council, A. F. of L., against the decision of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The entire subject was placed in the hands of Mr. W. J. O'Brien for investigation and report. Which report is alleged to have been against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and in favor of sustaining the action of the New York Central Federated Union, and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of A. F. of L. dismissed the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and sustained the action of the New York Central Federated Union, and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., was based solely on the report of Mr. W. J. O'Brien, thus subjecting members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to being deprived of their legal right on report of an investigation of a question of restriction and not on a question of jurisdiction, and

**WHEREAS**, Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union have a chartered legal right to organize the workers in the case at issue without interference, and

**WHEREAS**, The officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union filed formal notice of appeal with the Executive Council and a stay of proceedings has been conceded by the New York Central Federated Union; therefore,

**RESOLVED**, That the decision of the Executive Council be reversed and that the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union from the decision of the New York Central Federated Union be sustained and the New York Central Federated Union be ordered not to attempt to restrict the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union in working within the proper jurisdiction.

Referred to the Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 93—By Delegate J. B. McCabe, of the Gold Beaters' National Protective Union.

**WHEREAS**, The Gold Beaters National Protective Union have been for the past months, engaged in a bitter struggle against the bosses' combination, who are vigorously attempting to introduce the open shop and the sweating system, and

**WHEREAS**, The following three firms have been most industrious in an attempt to destroy our organization, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the following firms be placed upon the "We don't patronize list," and all interested unions, especially the Hookblinders' International Union, be urged to render all possible assistance in the premises. The firms are: J. J. Keeley, 117 Third Avenue, New York City, N. Y.; F. W. Ronskelb, 103 Arch street, Boston, Mass.; R. E. Hastings, 819 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 94—By Delegates A. A. Myrup and Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

**WHEREAS**, The National Master Bakers' Association, at their convention held Sept. 7th, 1906, in New York City, made a renewed vigorous attack on the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers by proclaiming themselves for the inauguration of the open shop in the various parts of the country, and

**WHEREAS**, Said National Master Bakers' Association in the aforesaid mentioned convention had a representative of the Anti-Boycott League make a furious attack on the American Federation of Labor, especially its President, calling him anarchist and other vile names which is an insult, not only to him, but to all organized labor; and

**WHEREAS**, The efforts of the Master Bakers for the inauguration of the open shop has put the organization of Bakery and Confectionery Workers into many a hard struggle, and

**WHEREAS**, In Racine, Wis., a baking employer named Schuitz, who was placed on the unfair list by our local and Federated Trades Council of that city for running an open shop, sued organized labor of that city for \$20,000 damages, and was awarded \$6,000 damages by Judge Fowler, and

**WHEREAS**, In San Jose, Cal., the Master Bakers, upon a reasonable demand for an increase of wages following the raising of prices in commodities of life have locked out all their men and announced to them that only under the open shop conditions could they continue to work; and

**WHEREAS**, Our local union of San Jose was compelled to establish a bakery of their own in order to be able to supply the people of said city with union labeled bakery goods, and

**WHEREAS**, The Master Bakers, of San Jose, with the assistance of the Pacific Coast Master Bakers' Association, a combination of master bakers, flour mills, bakery supply merchants, etc., are using all kinds of conspiracies to undermine the union bakeries, such as boycotting stores who sell label bread; boycotting firms who supply material to the union bakeries, and threatening others so they will not supply them. All such acts for which, if attempted by organized labor, union men would be put in prison, and

**WHEREAS**, By the foregoing statement it is plain to be seen that the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' is picked out as the victim for the open shop all over the country, and

**WHEREAS**, The open shop in the baking industry not only means long hours and small pay to the bakery workers but above all unsanitary conditions of the bake shops, through which the entire public is to suffer, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in its 26th annual convention in the city of Minneapolis, to denounce the actions of the National Master Bakers, the Pacific Coast Master Bakers and the Santa Clara County Master Bakers' Associations, and assist the organization of Bakery Workers, morally by only purchasing bakery goods bearing the label of the B. & C. W. I. Union; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, To instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue a circular letter in connection with a copy of this resolution to all affiliated bodies, calling upon all organized labor to assist the bakers in their fight against the open shop.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 95—By Delegates A. A. Myrup and Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union.

**WHEREAS**, The Master Bakers' Association, in convention assembled Sept. 9 to 11th, 1906, in New York City, did vigorously attack officers of the American Federation of Labor and especially the Bakery Workers' International Union, and

**WHEREAS**, The above named convention did pass a resolution declaring for the open shop; and

**WHEREAS**, The Master Bakers' Association, through its subordinate branch, the California Bakers' Association, has commenced active operation in knocking out all members in the unions of California; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation in convention assembled take active and direct means to uphold the dignity of the officers of the A. F. of L. and defend organized labor from the merciless black-list and conspiracy of the employers; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a special organizer be placed at disposal of the Bakery Workers' International Union by the A. F. of L.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate Thomas H. Lockwood, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union.

**WHEREAS**, The Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union have adopted an International Label, and

**WHEREAS**, The Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union believe that by the use of this label fair manufacturing firms engaged in the production of pocket knives will receive great benefit by its use, that the firms now considered unfair will be brought into harmony with our craft and a most effective blow will be given all such firms such as may exist, which produce unfair-made pocket knives.

**WHEREAS**, We believe the manufacturers have combined to keep this label off the market with the exception of a small number; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-sixth annual convention, do hereby endorse and approve of the said label of the Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union and that it pledges its hearty support and the support of all its affiliated bodies in their endeavor to bring about the full recognition of the said label in the manufacture of pocket knives.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 97—By Fraternal Delegate Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, of the National Women's Trade Union League.

**WHEREAS**, The standard of wages, hours and general conditions of the workers of America is threatened by no greater danger than that of the competition of non-union working women and girls; and

**WHEREAS**, It has been fully demonstrated beyond a doubt that women, when

educated in the movement, make strong, intelligent, active and loyal trade unionists; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the incoming Executive Council appoint a national woman organizer.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 98—By Fraternal Delegate Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, of the National Women's Trade Union League.

**WHEREAS**, A bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report on the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States is now a privileged question in the House and ready to be called up in the Senate, and

**WHEREAS**, The fact that over three million women at an average age of eighteen years, unorganized and without the power to legislate for themselves—have come into the industrial field, many of them working under conditions that will unfit them for the duties of home and motherhood, and

**WHEREAS**, Organized labor has always stood for equal justice and equal pay for equal work, we, the members of the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of the future of workers do most earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of passing this bill.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill, of the San Francisco Labor Council.

**WHEREAS**, Bids have been called for by the Panama Canal Commission for the supply of 2,500 Chinese laborers to work on the Panama Canal under conditions which virtually constitute involuntary servitude; and

**WHEREAS**, The employment of imported Chinese on the Panama Canal under the conditions designated by the Panama Canal Commission would clearly be a violation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, the Contract Labor Law and the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and

**WHEREAS**, The precedent which will be established should the plans of the Panama Canal Commission, with respect to the employment of Chinese be consummated will inevitably tend to encourage attempts to establish a system of contract labor in the states of the Union, and will result in nullification of our Chinese Exclusion policy; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-sixth annual convention assembled, that we earnestly protest against the contemplated violation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, the Contract Labor Law, and the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States by the Panama Canal Commission, acting apparently with the con-

ment and approval of the Executive Department of the Federal Government.

**RESOLVED**, That we commend and endorse the address to the American people on this subject issued by the San Francisco Labor Council and hereby direct the Executive Council to take up this matter with the Executive of the government at the earliest day practicable and urge compliance with the laws and policy of our country in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Referred to the Committee of Resolutions.

Resolution No. 100—by Delegate J. J. O'Neil, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

**WHEREAS**, The grave menace to our institutions—governmental and industrial—which Chinese labor constituted prior to the enactment and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Law is insignificant when compared with the evils that are certain to follow unrestricted immigration to the United States and its territories of Japanese; and

**WHEREAS**, Official records show that immigration of Japanese to our country is rapidly increasing; therefore be it,

**RESOLVED**, That we reaffirm the position on the subject of Oriental immigration taken by this Federation at its twenty-fifth annual session as expressed in the following resolutions:

**WHEREAS**, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit:

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

**WHEREAS**, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds: (1), that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition, in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2), that a racial incompatibility, as between the people of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

**WHEREAS**, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast, and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

**RESOLVED**, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 101—By Delegate J. J. O'Neil, San Francisco Labor Council:

**WHEREAS**, The conditions under which clerks in first and second class postoffices labor, with respect to wages and hours especially, command the sympathy of the organized workers of other callings; and

**WHEREAS**, The conditions governing the employment of postoffice clerks have been difficult of improvement because of lack of organization among them, due in great measure to obstacles to organization created by the heads of the administrative department of the government; and

**WHEREAS**, The postoffice clerks who have organized are endeavoring to have Congress enact legislation which will secure for the postoffice clerks an eight-hour workday and improvement with respect to their wages; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-sixth annual convention assembled, hereby indorses the bill now before Congress providing for the classification of the salaries of clerks employed in postoffices of the first and second classes (H. R. 9754), as well as the measure designed to establish an eight-hour day for clerks employed in postoffices of the first and second classes.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegates F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Malloy, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

**WHEREAS**, The charter which was granted to the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers by the American Federation of Labor and their trades' jurisdiction claim approved; we find that other organizations affiliated with this body encroaching and objecting to said jurisdiction, we are desirous to maintain what we claim and was conceded to this organization, we hope that this assembly will amicably settle the dispute of the various crafts and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 103—By Delegates F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Malloy, of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor has agreed to aid and assist the

1 Brotherhood of Cement Workers, the work they are now engaged in, that of organizing the underground cement workers throughout Italy; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place an organizer to conjunction with the above named union.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegate John J. of the Boot and Shoe Workers:

WHEREAS, A. E. Nettleton, shoe tanner, of Syracuse, New York, has repeated attempts to destroy Local No. 159, of the Boot and Shoe Union, by discriminating against members, using trifling infractions of rules, as an excuse for discharging members, and substituting non-members pledged not to join the union;

RESOLVED, These methods of persecution reached a climax three months ago, duly authorized strike, involving employees, about one-half of whom are men who have made a most determined and successful struggle so far, maintaining the active support of the International Association of Manufacturers, half of the firm, to the end that the labor and its friends as well as shoe dealers may be informed in this case, we request that the Nettleton firm be placed on the unfair list by the usual attempt at address, by the Executive Council of the City of L. meets with failure.

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be requested to act immediately in this

Referred to the Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate John J.:

WHEREAS, The second Hague Conference is to give the world an opportunity to promote world peace and prevent war; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention, requests all state and central and local unions to write to their Congresses to inquire whether they have not or will not join the Arbitration Commission and whether they will use in their power to promote the peace by our government, of the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Conference regarding the second Hague Conference, to the end that there be established: (1), a general arbitration commission; (2), immunity of private property in time of war; (3), proportionality of armaments; (4), a World Assembly; (5), impartial arbitration and report to the world of peace of war between two nations hostilities can be declared; and be it

RESOLVED, That this convention requests the President of the United States to use his utmost efforts

toward the acceptance of the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union at the Hague Conference; and be it further

RESOLVED, That each International, State, Central and Local union be requested to ask President Roosevelt to accept in their entirety the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 106—By Delegate Winn, of the International Association of Steam Engineers:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares in favor of making Election Day a holiday in law and fact, in order that the laboring man shall have the proper amount of time to vote, and support for public office "our candidates."

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 107—By Delegate C. C. Douglas, of Pittsburgh (Pa.) Iron City Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades of the City of Pittsburgh has been engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of their organization and against the open shop policy, and

WHEREAS, The Manufacturers Association and the Employers of Building Trades Association are using all methods for the destruction of the Building Trade Movement of the City of Pittsburgh, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, immediately after the adjournment of this convention, be authorized to call a meeting of all representatives of Building Trades organizations to meet at a given date in the City of Pittsburgh to devise ways and means of overcoming this desperate battle.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10631, A. F. of L.:

WHEREAS, The employers of the excavating industry of New York City and vicinity, are continually resorting to underhanded methods to divide the respective unions directly interested in the said industry by promising to recognize only the so-called "Unions of Skilled Mechanics," thereby throwing out the unskilled workers who are the most numerous in membership, thereby creating unfriendly relations between all the union men and placing the employers in a position to fight them all; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor at its twenty-sixth annual convention request the Safety and Portable Engineers of New York through the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners; Union; the Double Drum Holster Runners' Union, to confer and co-operate with the Rockmen's Union, and the Exca-

vators' Union, of New York, before signing agreements with the employers; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the unions herein named be notified to get together for the purpose outlined in these resolutions.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 109—By Cigar Makers' Delegation:

**WHEREAS**, That the product of the American Tobacco Company, or the American Cigar Company is on sale in nearly all the cities and towns of America; and

**WHEREAS**, That child labor is extensively employed in their factories; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor re-indorse the Blue Label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. The label when placed on a box of cigars is a guarantee that the contents of same are union made, and represent fair wages and sanitary condition; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That all trade unionists, their friends and sympathizers of labor's rights, urge and request the sale of union made cigars and all other goods bearing the union label in the respective localities.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 110—By Delegate Tony Entenza, of the Florida State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The question of the labor conditions in Panama has attracted the attention of the nation, and all reports of said conditions are at variance, none giving a proper report of the "eight hour law," either on government construction, or private contract, let it be

**RESOLVED**, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor vote to send a committee of two, for a two or three weeks' "labor" investigation of affairs, along the canal zone of Panama, and let it be further

**RESOLVED**, That the report of this committee be given to the press of the country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 111—By Fraternal Delegate Mrs. Chas. Hank, of the Woman's International Union Label League:

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor, through their officers, and organizers, have rendered valuable assistance to the Woman's International Union Label League in the past by organizing Leagues, and educating the women to the value of the Union Label, which symbolizes the best there is at present, we therefore, desire to express our appreciation and most hearty thanks for the valuable assistance rendered, believing that the Union Label can only partly per-

form its mission without the assistance of the women; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled instruct their organizers to continue to work for the education and organization of women into Label Leagues, believing this the best method in bringing about desired results.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 112—By Delegate Stephen C. Hogan, of the International Association Marble Workers:

**WHEREAS**, In certain localities especially Chicago, Ill., local trades unions affiliated through their National and International Associations with the American Federation of Labor have gone on strike and otherwise discriminated against other trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and in favor of independent unions; and

**WHEREAS**, If such discriminations are allowed to continue it will prove harmful to the best interests of the labor movement and will tend to disrupt the solidarity of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, All organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should at all times render their full assistance and support to, and not discriminate against each other to the detriment of any affiliated organization; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, request all National and International Association to instruct their locals in all sections to assist in every way possible, all trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through their national or international associations to render full support to each other, and cease their discriminations; be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council on receiving a complaint from the general office of any national or international association of any violation of this resolution, use every means in their power to assist in the abolishment of disruptive methods and use their influence to advance the interests and aims of all affiliated national or international associations by requesting that such discriminations cease.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 113—By Delegate D. A. Bruten, of the Vermont State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The state of Vermont is being rapidly changed from an agricultural to an industrial commonwealth, and there are thousands of workmen and women employed in various trades who are not conversant with the benefits derived through trades unionism, and as the Vermont Branch of the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly employed its

treasury in sending its organizer through the state; and

WHEREAS, Great good was done in Vermont as the result of Organizer Reed's ten days' work; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to send a general organizer into Vermont during the months of May and June, 1907.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 114—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Western Union Telegraph Company, a concern composed of numerous telegraph companies, originally independent, none of which prospered while operating separately, but which, however, got together half a century ago and, deciding that competition was the death of trade, formed the gigantic corporation which has since become so notorious; and

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that, because of organization, the Western Union Company has never once failed to fully and promptly pay all its dividends during the fifty years of the company's existence that which lifted the separate companies from debt and despondency and made the united companies wonderfully prosperous—organization—has ever and always been denied to the corporation's employees; and

WHEREAS, During the past fifteen years, through the introduction of typewriters and the establishment of a telegraphic shorthand system, which system compels telegraphers to memorize many thousands of difficult and arbitrary contractions of English words and phrases, telegraphy now demands severer physical effort, shatters the nerves of many workers unable to bear the exhausting nervous strain incident to the business and requires higher mental attainments than in bygone days; notwithstanding this, it is remarkable, yet true, with some exceptions, that while the telegrapher's earning capacity and utility has increased his remuneration has decreased; and

WHEREAS, The Western Union Company not only continues to curtail the freedom of its employees by discharging them without hearing or notice for daring to openly seek membership in the organization of their craft, the last and only hope of telegraphers, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, but the company has also recently, through the forms of intimidation nearly always practiced on defenseless workers by conscienceless employers, tried to force its employees to take the places of men who are leaving the service of the Associated Press because of unbearable working conditions; therefore, let it be

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled confirm its action of last year in placing the Western Union Telegraph Company on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 115—By International Typographical Union Delegation:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor place the National Cash Register Co., of Dayton, Ohio, on the unfair list, on account of the hostility of the above company to Dayton Typographical Union No. 57, in enforcing the eight-hour work day.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 116—By Delegate John J. Whitehead, of the Bill Posters' and Billers' National Alliance:

WHEREAS, The A. Van Buren and New York Bill Posting Companies, upon consolidating, demanded that the union bill posters repudiate their union, as a condition of further employment with these firms, thereby causing the men to go on strike for recognition, which they have failed to secure; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the action of the National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers in declaring the A. Van Buren and New York Bill Posting Companies unfair, be endorsed and these firms published in the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 117—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are thousands of unorganized workers of various occupations in Massachusetts; and

WHEREAS, We believe that by having a permanent organizer in that state working in conjunction with the Massachusetts State Branch and the Central Labor Unions, great work in the line of organizing will be accomplished; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention direct the Executive Council to assign a permanent organizer to Massachusetts for a term of one year.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 118—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor is taking measures to have erected a monument to the memory of the late George E. McNeil; and

WHEREAS, The great work and endeavor in behalf of humanity by the late George E. McNeil having been national in its scope, the monument to be erected to his memory by organized labor should be representative of the esteem and high appreciation of the services of the late George E. McNeil held by organized labor of our country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor donate the sum of \$100 to the George E. McNeill monument fund.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 119—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor urge its legislative committee to assist in every way possible, the International Typographical Union in its efforts to cause the United States government to own and control a telegraph and telephone system, believing that it is time active steps were being taken by the United States congress to give attention to the repeated demands of labor, that the people of our country should be given opportunity to enjoy at a lower cost these essentials to our daily business and social life, and which are now controlled by two of the greatest monopolies in history, the Bell Telephone Co. and the Western Union Telegraph Co.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 120—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The plank of land monopoly in the platform of the American Federation of Labor declares that occupancy and use should be the only title to land; and

WHEREAS, Such an arrangement would give to the occupiers of valuable city lots a great advantage over those who would have to use less valuable locations and it would not prevent land owners from partially using valuable land in order to get hold of it for speculation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the following change in plank 10 of the platform of the American Federation of Labor be approved by this convention: The abolition of the monopoly system of land holding, by taxation of all land according to its value and the exemption from taxations of all the products of labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 121—By Delegates Thomas O'Donnell and John Golden, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, Three million women at an average age of eighteen years, have come into the industrial field unorganized, and without power to legislate for themselves, and

WHEREAS, A bill has been introduced into Congress authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report upon the industrial condition of women and child workers in the United States, be it, therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention of the A. F. of L. go on record as heartily approving of the bill, and earnestly urge its passage by Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 122.—By Delegates John Golden and Thomas O'Donnell, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, The Wool Sorters, of Lawrence, Mass., Barre, Mass., Manchester, N. H. and Providence, R. I., being a well organized body, and affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, Many foreign wools are imported into this country under the class skirted and graded so as to evade the extra duty, and otherwise deprive the Wool Sorters of this country of their means of livelihood; and

WHEREAS, All wools advanced in value by any other process except skirted are only admitted on double duty; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. be and hereby is instructed to see to it that steps be taken at the next session of Congress when a revision of the tariff may be made to have skirted wools so fixed by duty that we may have a proper protection for our labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 123—By Delegates John Golden and Thos. O'Donnell, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, According to the latest statistics two million children under the age of sixteen years are employed in various occupations in this country; and

WHEREAS, A large proportion of these children are of tender years, with no protection whatever as to hours of labor or working conditions, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention go on record as favoring the passage of such laws (both national and state) as will properly safeguard the children of the future against the grasping greed of the unscrupulous capitalist, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committees of the A. F. of L. and the various state branches be instructed to use their best efforts with their respective Representatives in Congress and State Legislatures to secure the passage of such laws as will bring about the abolishment of child labor in its entirety.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 124—By Delegates John Golden and Thos. O'Donnell, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, There are over 550,000 persons employed in the various textile mills of this country, the majority of whom are working long hours and under adverse conditions; and

WHEREAS, A large number of those employed are women and children, thereby making the work of organizing them necessarily slow and difficult; and

WHEREAS, On account of the many concessions obtained during the past year, and the promising condition of the textile

industry in many of its branches, the United Textile Workers are putting forth their best energies to bring about a better organization among those employed in this industry; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this convention of the A. F. of L. go on record as instructing the incoming Executive Council to render all possible assistance to the United Textile Workers in their earnest endeavor along this line, and providing such assistance is given that the work be placed in the hands of some one well versed in the many intricacies and technicalities that surround this great industry.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 125**—By Delegates T. A. Rickert, General President, B. A. Langer, General Secretary, Sarah Hagan, M. A. McMahon, of the United Garment Workers:

**WHEREAS**, The firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Company, of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of ready-to-wear clothing, who are members of the National Wholesale Clothiers' Association and Labor Bureau in connection therewith, whose aim and object is the disruption of United Garment Workers of America, and

**WHEREAS**, One of the conditions of employment with this firm is that its applicants must apply to the said Labor Bureau, and no employe is permitted to be a member of the Union, and

**WHEREAS**, The Biennial Convention of United Garment Workers of America, held in the City of Toronto, Canada, placed this firm on the unfair list and the delegates of the American Federation of Labor were instructed to present this resolution to the A. F. of L. convention, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the firm of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of ready-to-wear clothing, be placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 126**—By Delegate Lawrence Johnson, of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association:

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor has declared for the eight-hour workday, and it is one of its established principles to work for its further advancement, and

**WHEREAS**, In line with this policy and believing it to be for the best interest of labor that the eight-hour day should be accomplished by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, and having made a step in the direction of bringing about the inauguration of an eight-hour workday in their trade, which has been refused by the employers, thereby bringing about a strike in that industry, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we, the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the

American Federation of Labor held in Minneapolis, Minn., heartily endorse the strike inaugurated by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association for an eight-hour day, and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we call upon the members of our affiliated organizations to give them their full financial and moral support in their effort to establish in their trade an eight-hour workday.

Referred to Special Eight-Hour Committee.

**Resolution No. 127**—By Delegates from the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen's International Union:

**WHEREAS**, The International Union of Brewery Workers have continuously refused to comply with the decisions rendered by the New Orleans, Boston, San Francisco and Pittsburg conventions of the A. F. of L. concerning the jurisdiction of the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen, and

**WHEREAS**, All efforts made by the representatives of the Teamsters, Engineers, Firemen and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to have the International Union of Brewery Workers comply with decisions of preceding conventions at various meetings of the Executive Council have failed to accomplish any result, and

**WHEREAS**, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. have reported to this convention that the controversy has gone on unabated despite the recommendations and decisions of the conventions of the A. F. of L., therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. that the charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers is hereby revoked until such time as they comply with the decision of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

**Resolution No. 128**—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to send a general organizer into that favored burgh of the Manufacturers' Alliance, Beloit, Wis., for the term of six months, and that the national and international unions concerned be requested to co-operate.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 129**—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The capitalist class, not satisfied with the control of the machinery of the state and the judiciary, and although having the militia and the police at its command, is in many cases also hiring armed thugs from the detective agencies in large cities for the purpose of creating trouble in cases of strikes and lockouts, and

WHEREAS, Particularly in the case of the strike of the molders in Milwaukee where this method has been resorted to of late, a striker was killed by the hired soldiery of the manufacturers only recently, and

WHEREAS, Such cases of murder are becoming rather common all over the country, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, The American Federation of Labor in convention assembled calls upon all the affiliated bodies and Trade Union men in general to use their best efforts to secure such legislation in the various states of the Union as will forbid the hiring and the employment of armed bodies of men by private persons or private corporations for any purpose or under any name whatsoever.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people—workmen in uniform have been thus arrayed against workmen out on a strike, and ordered to shoot down their brothers, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instruct all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from any connection with the militia until the military system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system is adopted in the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 131—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, Mr. Samuel Gompers, and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, a few months ago had issued a circular enumerating laborers' grievances, and telling how shamefully the modest supplications of the representatives of labor have been treated by the Republican and Democratic politicians in Congress; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Samuel Gompers and the Executive Council, have called upon the trade unions of the country to take up politics, on "non-partisan lines" that is to fight at the ballot box the Republican and Democratic Congressmen who have not kept the promises to labor, by voting for other Republican and Democratic Congressmen who make new promises to labor; and

WHEREAS, The union men of this country are not doing their duty to themselves and their families, and to the producing class whenever they vote for their representatives of the Republican, the Democratic, or any other capitalistic party, because if these representatives are honest and consistent they must be on the side of the capitalists and cannot be on the side of labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That only by uniting politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines, can the American proletariat compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 132—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values, or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery, and indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere, and in every possible way; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12.00 per month at the age of 60, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage earner is a citizen of the United States, and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continuously at the time the application is made.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 133—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

WHEREAS, The trade autonomy in unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individualism, and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery, and industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related; and

WHEREAS, Under our present form of trades organizations every national trades union organization looks out with jealous care for its own organization, bitterly fighting every new-comer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trade jurisdiction between National and International Unions is becoming more and more acute and cannot be settled under the present form of organization of the American Federation of Labor, but it will

if continued, very soon disrupt the organizations of the great workers of America; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle of industrial organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or, by working for a common employer, or, for the same group of organized employers; and be it further,

**RESOLVED**, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, by interchange of cards, by allied councils, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the United working class against the growing capacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 134—By Coopers' Delegation.

**WHEREAS**, Through the co-operation of the trade unionists in general, and especially the members of the brewery workers' union, the label of the Coopers' International Union is fairly well established in the brewing industry, and

**WHEREAS**, Owing to the lack of proper support by the union men in some other industries the label is not recognized, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, re-affirms its endorsement of the Coopers' Union label and calls upon the union men of the country to make a special effort to establish the coopers' label, especially on barrels used for flour, meal, oat meal, whiskey, alcohol, printers' ink, fish, pickles, sauerkraut, fruit of all descriptions, and any other articles packed in, or sold from cooperage packages.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 135—By Delegates Frank J. Kennedy, Thomas G. Badgley and Theo. B. Clark, Representatives of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Steam Fitters Helpers' of the United States and Canada.

**WHEREAS**, A conditional charter has recently been issued or re-issued to the International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers', and

**WHEREAS**, The aforesaid conditional charter is a direct trespass on the jurisdiction claims of the United Association of Plumbers', Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of the United States and Canada and was unconstitutionally issued and in direct violation of Section Eleven (11), of Article Nine (9), of the American Federation of Labor constitution, which reads:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any

National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by that applicant and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions without the written consent of such unions. And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That for the best interests of all, the aforesaid charter be forthwith revoked and the above mentioned International Association of Steam Fitters, Etc., be directed to affiliate with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Etc.

Referred to Committee on Grievances.

Resolution No. 136—By Delegate H. E. Gudbrandsen, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

**WHEREAS**, The craft of Photo-Engravers are not organized in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and

**WHEREAS**, We believe it would be of great interest and benefit to organized labor on both sides of the Atlantic and to the International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. in particular, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this convention suggest to our fraternal delegates from Great Britain that they cause the matter to be taken up on their return to their homes, or as soon as it can be conveniently done, and that the International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. be asked to co-operate in the matter of organizing the Photo-Engravers of Great Britain and Ireland.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 137—By Delegate M. P. Higgins, of the I. P. P. and A. U.

The efforts of the American Federation of Labor in organizing the workers of our land has brought tremendous influence for good.

In the carrying on of this work are engaged a body of men known as organizers of the American Federation of Labor, who, with the organizers of the International and National Unions, and other affiliated organizations, composing the Federation, have done magnificent work in creating this great organization of labor.

Wages and hours, together with conditions and circumstances, are the prime efforts of all who lend their endeavors towards bringing those things about.

In the matter of wages and of hours, the organizers alone work longest and are but poorly paid. To that end, it is but just that they too, be among those who are entitled to consideration for service given; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the sum of \$3.00 per day be allowed the organizers of the A. F. of L. for hotel accommodations, and incidental expenses, while in the employ of the Federation, as a means of aiding them to live while on the road in a manner in keeping with the dignity of their position.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 138**—By Delegate A. Johannsen, of the Chicago Federation of Labor.

**WHEREAS**, Under date of Oct. 15th, 1906, a circular letter declaring Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company unfair was issued by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

**WHEREAS**, The Grievance Committee and the Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor, after investigation, found that this firm employed in its several departments only union men; and

**WHEREAS**, Ten or twelve organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor were represented in the Chicago plant in the said Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the 26th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor declare the boycott of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. to be without any justification whatsoever; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company is hereby declared to be fair and entitled to be so regarded by organized labor generally.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 139**—By Delegate M. E. McSwiggen, of the Jefferson County Trades and Labor Assembly.

**WHEREAS**, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, an International Body of skilled mechanics connected with the flint glass industry of North America, was one of the first international organizations to affiliate with the A. F. of L. and for twenty-two years maintained its loyal membership in the same; and

**WHEREAS**, Said American Flint Glass Workers' Union, through some dissatisfaction, withdrew from the A. F. of L. in 1903, and

**WHEREAS**, The worthy President, Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., deploring the fact of said withdrawal, earnestly solicited an early return to the A. F. of L. ranks, which appeal has been complied with, and three delegates, elected at their last annual convention, are now upon the ground, awaiting the pleasure of this convention; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this convention recommend to the Executive Council the granting of the charter applied for by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 140**—By Delegate M. E. McSwiggen, of the Jefferson Co. Trades and Labor Assembly.

**WHEREAS**, There are present in this city three gentlemen representing the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America, an international organization, who were among the very first to affiliate with the A. F. of L. and for twenty-two years maintained its loyal membership in the same, and who, through dissatisfaction on matters pertaining to their craft, in 1903, withdrew from the A. F. of L. and are now applying for charter upon the solicitation of President Gompers; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the above mentioned representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union be granted the right of the floor of this convention, for the purpose of presenting their claims and desires to the delegates.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 141**—By Delegate Walter West, of the Amalgamated Glassworkers' International Association of America:

**WHEREAS**, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company of New York City, who had signed an agreement through the Decorative Glass Manufacturers' Association of New York, of which they were members thereof, and which agreement does not expire until September, 1908; and

**WHEREAS**, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has of recent date withdrawn from the aforesaid Manufacturers' Association; and

**WHEREAS**, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has refused to sign an individual agreement embodying the same conditions as that signed by the Manufacturers' Association with Local No. 36 of the Decorative Glassworkers' Protective Association, members of the A. G. W. U. A., and

**WHEREAS**, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has put on new union cards which is a violation of the agreement heretofore signed by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; and

**WHEREAS**, The refusal of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company to sign an individual agreement with Local 36, who stipulates that no one but those holding union cards of Local 36 shall be employed in the Art Stained Glass Department of their establishment; and

**WHEREAS**, The act of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company in refusing to sign an agreement is a declaration of an open-shop; and

**WHEREAS**, Local 36 of the Decorative Glassworkers' Protective Association, P. A., through no fault of their own, are not responsible for the breaking of the agreement by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; and

**WHEREAS**, By the breaking of the agreement, and the refusal to sign an individual agreement, Local 36 have therefore been obliged to withdraw their members from said establishment; and

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor, through its official journal, "The Federationist," does advertise the

products, merchandise, etc., of the afore-said company; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the A. G. W. I. A. does respectfully request and petition the A. F. of L. Executive Council to refuse advertisements of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for their official journal. It is further

**RESOLVED**, That the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. will be placed on the "unfair list" and we request that its products be not purchased, and it is hereby

**RESOLVED**, That the same shall continue until such time as the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. does sign an agreement with Local 36 of the A. G. W. I. A., either individually or as heretofore.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 142—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Jamestown (N. Y.) Central Labor Council:

**WHEREAS**, The two millions and a half of trade unionists in America, representing millions of consumers, whose aggregate purchasing power will reach \$2,000,000,000 annually; and

**WHEREAS**, It is recognized that the union label—the emblem of honest toil—is indeed a powerful but peaceful and humane weapon in the hands of trade unionists, and that a consistent demand for union labeled products does not only prevent strikes, but will also abolish sweatshop, convict and child labor and thus prevent industrial panics from time to time; and

**WHEREAS**, To greatly increase the sales of union labeled products, and to enable the trade unionists to learn where they can purchase same; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in the twenty-sixth annual convention assembled instruct its officials, to suggest to all Central Bodies to obtain a list of all union labeled articles handled by merchants in their respective localities, and that said bodies to have same published from time to time in a (pocket size) union label bulletin, giving the list of union labeled articles, and names of each merchant handling same, for distribution among members and friends of organized labor in their respective localities for information, and that the expense for such bulletins be met by organizations publishing same.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 143—By Delegates Louis Kemper, John Sullivan, A. J. Kugler and Geo. Kolb:

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor declares itself for the most democratic and broadminded form of organization; and

**WHEREAS**, This includes the right of the membership individually and collectively, of voicing their sentiments and opinions and casting their votes or ballots accordingly; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this the twenty-sixth convention herewith inaugurates the

initiative and referendum and that in future, no law, change of constitution, or decision of a convention, Executive Board session, election of officers or representatives, or organizers of the A. F. of L. shall be put in force until the membership at large has been made acquainted with the question in controversy, and has, in addition thereto, had an opportunity to vote on said disputed question or election; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the decision of such referendum be final and binding on all parties concerned.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 144—By Delegate John Bradley, of the Iron Molders' International Union of N. A.

**RESOLVED**, This, the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held, commencing on the third Monday in September, 1907.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 145—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia.

**WHEREAS**, The bona fide residents of the District of Columbia have been for three decades past, and are now denied the right of suffrage by Congressional enactment, though heavily taxed, and forced to live under an appointive form of government; and

**WHEREAS**, An earnest effort is now being made by the organized workers of the District of Columbia, and their friends to secure the right of government by elective franchise, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, hereby endorse the proposition to give to the bona fide residents of the District of Columbia the right of self-government, and direct that the officers of the American Federation of Labor give all assistance possible to secure such self-government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 146—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Washington C. L. U. of the District of Columbia.

**WHEREAS**, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada, as official organs of Central Labor Unions, and as private enterprises, have in most instances a struggle for existence, for lack of subscribers and advertisers, and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, The International and

National Organizations, the State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and Federal Labor Unions are herewith requested to not only assist such bona fide labor journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, but also by patronizing the job printing offices where such papers are printed in preference to all others, as such printing offices are thorough union establishments in every department, and by so doing tend to increase the influence that a bona fide labor journal generally has on a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 147—C. L. Tarr, A. W. G. Workers of America.

On account of the vast and unlimited harm being done to the wage-earner throughout this country by the trusts and corporations controlling the prices of living commodities, and

WHEREAS, the wages have not increased proportionately as the cost of living has raised; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its President and executive officers be authorized and committed to any course either political or otherwise that may be the means of counteracting or of utterly destroying all trusts and corporations, inimical to the welfare of the wage-earner, and to this end the funds of the A. F. of L. may be used at the discretion of the President and Executive Board.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, S. J. Fay and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

WHEREAS, It is the intention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers to endeavor to have the Telephone and Telegraph Companies declared common carriers and brought under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Law; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to render all assistance possible to the I. B. E. W. to have such a law enacted.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 149—By Delegates F. J. McNulty, S. J. Fay and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

WHEREAS, The American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Bell system), with its ramifications extending throughout the United States, does persistently discriminate against the I. B. E. W.; and

WHEREAS, The I. B. E. W. is at present involved in difficulty with said corporation in twenty-five states in defense of the right to form and maintain an organization; and

WHEREAS, The present strife is apt to extend to all states and territories in the near future; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled does hereby endorse the position assumed by the I. B. E. W. against the aforesaid company in defense of the principle of organized labor and all affiliated organizations be notified to render the Electrical Workers all possible aid in this struggle; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be empowered to levy an assessment on all affiliated unions, if necessary, to prevent this gigantic corporation from defeating the Electrical Workers through lack of funds.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Friday, November 16th.

## FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Friday, November 16th, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Dunn, Murphy, Law, Richardson, Healy, Koch, Rickert, Larger, Harr, Wulff, Walsh, Creamer, Warner, Freeman, Fahy, Dempsey, Denny, Wilson, Dix, Shepard, Mahon, Commons, McMorrow, Kirk, Heberling, Flood, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Entenza, Byrne, Stoner, Iglesias, Berger, Rothwell, Muendlein, Campbell, Zihlman, Hedly, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Kleiman, Porter, Guye, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Riddell, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, D'Alessandro.

Secretary Morrison read telegrams from P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and from E. Coatsworth, Mayor of Toronto, inviting the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in the city of Toronto, Canada.

Secretary Morrison also read a communication from the Anti-Vaccination Society, of St. Paul, asking permission for a member of that society to address the convention at some time during its sessions.

It was moved by Delegate Guerin, and seconded, that the request be complied with.

Delegate Foster spoke against granting the request, and on motion of Delegate W. D. Ryan the entire matter was laid upon the table.

Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, announced that resolutions containing the same subject matter were being considered by two or three committees, and favored an early adjournment that the committees might meet and have some of the resolutions re-referred.

Delegate E. Gerry Brown opposed an early adjournment, and moved that the convention go into an informal session, if there was no regular order of busi-

ness, and under the ten-minute rule give delegates an opportunity to express their opinions upon the subject of political action by the organization. (Seconded.)

The motion was discussed by Delegates Dold, T. L. Lewis, Duncan, Lippert, Walker and Brown.

Secretary Morrison—I do not remember a convention in which some committee has not received resolutions that should not have come before it. When the resolutions are introduced the chairman takes the word of the delegates introducing them as to the subject-matter. Resolutions that have been referred to the wrong committees have been reported back and re-referred to the proper committees.

The motion offered by Mr. Brown was voted on and lost.

Delegate Jere L. Sullivan—If a resolution is referred, through an error, to the wrong committee, has not the chairman the right to withdraw it and re-refer it to the proper committee?

President Gompers—Certainly.

Delegate Hawley asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution from the Switchmen's Union of North America.

No objection being offered, the resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Organization, as Resolution No. 150.

Resolution No. 150—By Delegate Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Switchmen's Union of North America is a trade union, representing the men employed in the hazardous occupation of switching cars; and

WHEREAS, The said union is affiliated with this great body, the American Federation of Labor, and, therefore entitled to its protection; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which is an industrial organization, is trying to annihilate the Switchmen's Union by means, which can scarcely be termed honorable; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we pledge our loyal and earnest support to the Switchmen's Union in its efforts to improve the conditions of the switchmen; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we insist on the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen ceasing its attacks on the Switchmen's Union; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, here assembled recognize the Switchmen's Union as the only organization legally representing the switchmen, and having jurisdiction over the railroad yards of this country.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Vice-President Hayes asked the consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution by Delegate A. L. Faulkner, of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of North America.

No objection being offered the resolution was introduced and referred to the Committee on Organization as Resolution No. 151.

Resolution No. 151—By Delegate A. L. Faulkner, of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America:

**WHEREAS**, Past the guns of old Fort Sumpter into the harbor that first heard the roar of rebel batteries in '61, a shipload of alien workmen was landed on American soil at the expense of the great state of South Carolina, aided and abetted by Hon. E. J. Watson, Commissioner of Labor of South Carolina, sanctioned officially by Sargent, Commissioner General of Labor; Neill, Commissioner of

Labor, and Assistant Commissioner Labor Stump; and

**WHEREAS**, Five hundred and seven immigrants were landed on November 4, 1906; another boat is scheduled to arrive on December 23; still another some time in January, which Charleston is to become a port of entry for imported labor state supervision; and

**WHEREAS**, There is every reason to assume that the contract labor law, flagrantly violated in Charleston, Carolina, November 4, 1906, and other violations will speedily follow unless checked by prompt interference organized labor through the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, through its President and Executive Council, shall make fullest possible investigation relative to the importation of alien labor by the state of South Carolina, and will make every effort to prevent any violation of the contract labor law and to punish other offenders; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we condemn the attitude toward organized labor of Commissioner General Sargent, Commissioner of Labor Neill, and Assistant Commissioner of Labor Stump, who were permitted the landing of immigrants at Charleston, South Carolina, on November 4, 1906, as being antagonistic to the interests of American labor and an exhibition of their laxity as government officials to honorably perform the duties of their respective offices in protecting the interests of American labor on American soil.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Delegate Hart the convention was adjourned to 9 o'clock Saturday, November 17th.

## SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 17th, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Dunn, James, Law, Richardson, Comerford, Betchtold, Koch, Rickert, Langer, Wulff, Walsh, Ireland, Freeman, Denny, Miller, Archibald, Carey (D. A.), Wilson, Dix, Shepard, Frazier, Kirk, Heberling, Hibbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Berger, Rothwell, Whitlam, Campbell, Zihlman, Heddy, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Sumnerville, Hill, Cardiff, Woodmansee, Cragon, McCallum, Jones, D'Alessandro.

Fraternal Delegate Stelzle, from the Department of Labor of the Presbyterian Church, read the following communication:

The Presbyterian Brotherhood, in its first convention at Indianapolis, joins with the Brotherhood of Labor as represented in the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled in Minneapolis in devotion to the ideal of life given by the Great Master: "If any would be great among you, let him be your servant. For even the son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

The Secretary was instructed to incorporate the communications in the proceedings of the convention.

Secretary Morrison read an announcement that services would be held at the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 10:30 Sunday, November 18th, at which Dr. Ryan would preach a sermon touching on the subject of the church and the labor question. He also read an announcement that Mr. Frank K. Foster would address a men's mass meeting to be held at Fowler M. E. church, Sunday evening, November 18th, his subject to be "The Trades Union as an Ethical Force." Also an announcement that Delegate Charles Stelzle and John Mitchell would speak at the Auditorium at 3 o'clock p. m., Sunday, November 18th.

The Committee on Credentials recommended that William M. Maupin, of the Central Labor Union, of Lincoln, Nebraska, be seated and given one vote.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate W. D. Ryan, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, made the following partial report:

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 2 be amended to read as follows, and that it be concurred in as amended:

**Resolution No. 2**—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

**WHEREAS**, The conditions imposed upon men working on contracts let by the government of the United States for its Postal, Army, or Navy Departments, are seldom, if ever, in full conformity with the laws provided to make the government a decent employer; and

**WHEREAS**, Work, so made, has been repeatedly proven to be inferior to the articles manufactured in the shops of the government at no higher cost; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to hasten legislation providing that such articles of general use in the government service as can be manufactured in shops and arsenals of its own be so manufactured.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 3 be referred to the Committee on President's Report, and recommended that said committee handle the subject matter contained therein. The resolution was so referred.

The committee concurred in Resolution No. 5 for the appointment of a committee, the committee to report to this convention.

**Resolution No. 5**—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

**WHEREAS**, It is required by the authorities at the United States Rock Island Arsenal at Rock Island, Ill., that all men engaged as journeymen in the sad-

dery shops be required to accept and make work under a minimum wage of two (\$2) dollars per day, for the supposed purpose of determining their skill and general efficiency, before being graded into the classes arranged by these authorities; and,

WHEREAS, This condition works great injury to the men already graded; and,

WHEREAS, All journeymen employed at the arsenals of the United States are required to pass the civil service requirements, thus already establishing their mean standard of skill, and therefore entitling them to better recompense for their labor than the minimum as established by the authorities hereinbefore mentioned; and,

WHEREAS, As a local branch of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods, all, or nearly all of the members of which are employed at the Rock Island arsenal, have complained of this condition; and,

WHEREAS, There are other trades suffering under the same or similar conditions in the several shops of the United States Army Ordnance Department; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, appoint at this convention a committee of three delegates, before which all delegates of international unions having members affected by the conditions in question, shall and are hereby instructed to appear and confer with such committee to the end that the committee as herein provided shall be competent to make such tangible report to this convention, suggesting ways and means that will enable this convention to act intelligently and begin necessary efforts to completely overcome all the detrimental conditions complained of.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee concurred in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 12—By John F. Ream, representing Iowa Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that our postal laws should be so amended as to provide for carrying small parcels through the mails; and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to do its utmost to secure such legislation at the next session of congress.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Ream spoke at some length in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee. The motion was then adopted.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 26, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 26—By Geo. B. Hargan, of the Firemen's Association of Chicago, No. 12270:

WHEREAS, The two-platoon system, for fire departments, reduces the hours of labor, increases the rate of pay and emancipates the firemen from a system of employment that is unjust to firemen and unsafe to the municipalities permitting its existence; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, by its delegates in regular convention assembled, does hereby most heartily endorse the two-platoon system, as the most humane for the fire departments throughout the country and urges upon all municipal officers, fire department chiefs and fire department officers and members of fire departments, the necessity of uniting in a universal demand for the adoption of the two-platoon system in the fire departments of their respective cities.

On motion of Delegate Ramsay the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in Resolution No. 28, because the members knew of no platform or declaration of principles that has ever been adopted by the American Federation of Labor, excepting those which have always appeared in the printed reports of the official proceedings.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at length by Delegates Mahon, Brown, Johannsen, Ryan and Duncan.

Treasurer Lennor—I move that the report of the committee, together with the resolution and the platform promulgated by the Denver convention of the American Federation be referred to the committee on President's Report, with instructions to report back to this convention. (Seconded.)

The motion to refer was discussed by Delegates Mahon, Walker and Johannsen. It was then voted on and lost.

A motion by Delegate Brown to recommit the resolution to the Committee on Resolutions with instructions to report back to the convention what are the principles of the American Federation of Labor, was carried.

Vice President Duncan—The Committee on Resolutions has not yet reached what are called the "Peace Resolutions." Miss Mary McDowell is here today, and as she will not be able to remain until we reach the peace resolutions and report on

them, the committee asks that she be allowed to speak at this time.

Miss McDowell was introduced, and spoke in part as follows:

Mr. President and Delegates—I am here principally for the purpose of begging again your interest in the women workers. There are over three million women workers ever with you, but there is such a small representation of women here that one wonders whether really you are caring for their interests the way you ought to. I want to beg you to stand for that investigation we are asking the government to make into the conditions under which the women and children work in the United States. Most of these workers are girls, and some of them are working at piece-work that you know is a menace to their health. I think the employers and the men and women themselves are ignorant of what the effect of night work, piece-work, heavy work and work under bad moral conditions is upon the girls' lives. We want to know some of these things. I get tired of hearing people lay at the door of working women all sorts of accusations. I want to know whether they are true or not. I don't want working women to be gossiped about as we are hearing them gossiped about all the time. We want the whole country to care about this thing.

England made such an investigation as we are asking. The investigation was made by the government, and they are all the time gathering facts. We have not considered until now what an important thing is the coming into the industries of so many women. We don't want a census, we want a sociological investigation that will show the relation of their work to their health.

What is the relation of all this to universal peace? I did not intend to talk on this subject, but Miss Jane Addams could not come. She is anxious that the working men of the world should stand for peace. If you in your powerful strength insist that our government take a stand for universal peace—that we stand for that convention at The Hague—it will have great influence. I think the propositions you wish to stand for will come up in the form of a resolution next week. No one but you people suffer from wars. It is the women and children and the working men who suf-

fer. As our English brother said, you pay the taxes for the war, and you pay with your blood for that war.

I am sure you will pass this resolution which means so much for the working people. Why should we seek to outdo England with our navy? Why should we try to build a ship greater than her Dreadnaught? Let England have it if she wants it, but let us compete with England on a level that is higher than building battleships; let us spend our money for that which is instructive and upbuilding, not destructive to the people we need in our country. We don't want you turned into naval cadets and soldiers with bayonets; we want your hands for that work which will build a nation of men and women that will keep our ideals where they belong.

The Committee on Resolutions continued its report, and recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 29—By Delegate Sam De Nedrey, C. L. U., Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has, at each annual convention, for the past ten years, adopted resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws and injunctions designed to prevent the sale of railroad transportation by others than appointed agents of railway corporations, and the use of such transportation by others than the original purchasers; and

WHEREAS, The railway companies of the country, controlled by passenger associations and mileage bureaus, continue to force upon travelers obnoxious contracts containing non-transferrable provisions, requiring signatures and descriptions of the purchasers, and assume a right to confiscate such transportation if found in the hands of other than the original purchasers; be it

RESOLVED, That the voice of this Federation continue to be raised against the monstrous injustice of this system of robbery and graft, and that its power and influence be exerted to the securing of the adoption of laws by the legislatures of the various states, and by the congress of the United States, requiring that all railroad tickets and mileage be transferable and good to bearer.

RESOLVED, That resolutions heretofore adopted denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances, and injunctions, prohibiting ticket brokerage, be, and they are hereby re-affirmed.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 40—By Delegate R. Glockling, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders:

WHEREAS, All books printed in languages other than the English language, together with pamphlets and manufactures of paper and card, printed or embossed, are admitted into the United States free of duty; and

WHEREAS, Like products printed or embossed in the English language are admitted on a 25 per cent rate of duty, both classes referred to aggregating approximately \$4,000,000 worth of goods per year admitted into the United States, thus denying to American Bookbinders, Printers, etc., employment to this extent, due to their unwillingness to work under conditions prevailing in Europe; and

WHEREAS, The large disparity existing between countries referred to and the United States tend to degrade the American wage standard and encourage vicious conditions attendant upon low wages; and

WHEREAS, The rapid increase of foreign immigration is thereby increasing the demand for the goods herein referred to; be it, therefore

RESOLVED, That it be an instruction to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to seek the imposition of an increased duty on books, etc., printed in English, the same duty to apply also to such as are printed in the foreign languages, as will the more adequately balance the wage standards of European and American Bookbinders, etc., to the end that the higher standard of American living may be conserved.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 43 be concurred in. A motion was made, and seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in. Secretary Morrison requested Delegate Furuseth to amend his motion, to make it read "One of the preferred," instead of "The preferred." Delegate Furuseth said the amendment was satisfactory, and the committee accepted the amendment. The question was discussed by Delegate Furuseth, who moved that the resolution be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 43—By the International Typographical Union Delegation:

RESOLVED, That government ownership and control of telegraph be made one of the preferred measures; that the legislative committee be directed to co-operate with the International Typographical Union Committee stationed at Washington in pushing the work among the membership, and the committees of both houses of congress, and that all organizations represented in the Federation be requested to take the necessary steps toward putting into practical effect the measure we have been striving for for years, and which will come up before the next session of congress.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the report of the committee amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 47 was referred committee on Resolutions to the Committee on President's Report.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 48 be concurred in, amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 48—By Delegate L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor :

WHEREAS, A great number of men throughout the United States are still toiling over six days in the working long hours per day, without one full day's rest every week much to their physical and moral detriment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we request the legislatures to enact laws requiring employers to give to the departments of Commerce and Labor and to the Departments of their respective states the data pertaining to the hours of wages and other conditions while the respective state Labor Department may deem necessary in the execution of their duties, particularly data as to number of persons working over six per week, and the number of hours of such work, experience having shown the present laws in this direction sufficiently stringent.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Barnes, Duncan, Wilson, Paulitsch, Lavin, Johannsen, DuStemburgh.

On motion of Delegate Shanessy was closed.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 50 be concurred in, amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 50—By Delegate L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, We hereby express the sentiment of the convention A. F. of L. that all judges, in the federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective states, and that no judge shall be for a longer term than four years, the privilege of being re-elected.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 51 be concurred in, amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 51—By Delegate Victor Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is the duty of legislators to put the burden of taxation where it properly belongs, and

WHEREAS, The present mode of taxation has materially aided in accumulating huge fortunes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor declares in favor of an income tax gradually increasing with the income and is also in favor of an inheritance tax which is to increase in percentage with the size of the inheritance.

It was moved by Delegate Shanessy and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Barnes, W. B. Wilson, Ryan, Furuseth and Anderson.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was then carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 53 be non-concurred in.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates E. G. Brown, Farr, Ryan, Guerin, Walker, Barnes and De Nedrey.

A motion was then made and carried that the resolution be again referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The committee announced that Resolutions Nos. 99 and 100 were referred to the Committee on President's Report.

Delegate Maupin asked the privilege of the floor for the purpose of extending an invitation to the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in Lincoln, Nebraska. He stated that he would place in the hands of the Secretary invitations from the governor of Nebraska, the mayor of Lincoln and from W. J. Bryan, of Lincoln.

Delegate Gund asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 152—By Delegate William F. Gund, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company have locked out certain members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20, because of their being Union men and standing for union principles, and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company has demonstrated that it is antagonistic to organized labor and will not employ members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20, and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis and Hennepin County, the State Blue Label League of Minnesota, and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor have endorsed the action of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company; therefore, be it.

RESOLVED, That we give the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 our united moral support in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Delegate Kennedy, of the Electrical Workers asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. Objection was offered, and the resolution was not introduced.

Delegate H. E. Gudbrandsen asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered the following resolution was introduced.

Resolution No. 153—By H. E. Gudbrandsen, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union.

WHEREAS, The photo-engraving craft, comparatively speaking, is still in its infancy and subject to great improvement in both methods and means of producing plates for printing purposes; and

WHEREAS, It is just and most desirable that the members of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America be permitted to enjoy and protected in enjoying the benefits and advantages acquired by a larger experience and greater knowledge of the technique of their craft; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the jurisdiction of the International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America extend to and include, not only any and all present methods and means, or parts thereof, of producing engravings for printing purposes, but extend to and include any and all other methods and means, or parts thereof, as future experience will develop.

Referred to the Executive Council.

Delegate Lavin moved that the rules be suspended and that the convention convene for business at 2 p. m.

Secretary Morrison—The committees have all announced meetings for this afternoon, and if this motion is carried it will prevent them from doing a great deal of work.

President Gompers declared the motion out of order.

The convention was then adjourned to meet at 9 a. m., Monday, November 19th.

## SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m., Monday, November 19th, Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

**Absentees**—Kline, Dunn, Law, Conway, Koch, Lockwood, Wulff, Walsh, Freeman, Casey, Dix, Kirk, Heberling, Dahlman, Flood, Grace, Hulbert, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Rothwell, Zihlman, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

"Mr. W. A. Davis, Representative from Virginia to the American Federation of Labor convention:

"Please say to President and members of American Federation of Labor that Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Business Men's Association extend greetings and a cordial invitation to hold the next annual meeting in Norfolk. Free hall will be furnished on Exposition grounds. American Federation of Labor Day at Exposition should be a great event.

"(Signed) C. Brooks Johnston, Board of Governors; W. W. Moss, President Chamber of Commerce; J. W. McCarrick, President Board of Trade and Business Men's Association; M. Umstadter, President Retail Merchants' Association."

The Secretary read a long letter from C. Brooks Johnston urging the convention to select Norfolk as the city in which to hold the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. In his letter Mr. Johnston stated that the management of the Exposition had recognized organized labor by inserting a clause in their contract whereby nothing but organized labor should be employed in the construction and maintenance of the Exposition buildings.

Delegate Ryan, for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

The committee recommend non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The present insurance system in the United States is notorious as a method of graft and exploitation; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth which is accumulated by the insurance corporations, the life and property of the wage workers receive but scant protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the states or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 60 be concurred in after being amended to read as follows, and that the matter be referred to the various state branches for action.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Provisions have been made by the legislative bodies of several states by enactment of laws, which, if properly enforced, would reduce the number of accidents to the wage earner, but because of the penury of the states the inspection of the industries is inadequate; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through the Executive Council, take such steps as are needed to bring before the next state legislatures, bills providing for additional factory inspectors.

A motion was made, and seconded, that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Berger spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution as introduced.

President Gompers moved as an amendment to the report of the committee that it go to the various state branches with

the endorsement of the convention. (Sec-  
onded.)

The committee accepted the amend-  
ment. The report of the committee as  
amended was then adopted.

The committee recommended that the  
following resolution be concurred in:

**Resolution No. 62—By Delegate James  
Duncan, of the G. C. I. A.:**

**RESOLVED,** That the American Fed-  
eration of Labor at its convention at Min-  
neapolis, urges upon the members of the  
Judiciary Committee of the House of  
Representatives the duty of making a  
favorable report upon Joint Resolution  
86, which provides for submitting to the  
legislatures an amendment to the con-  
stitution of the United States allowing  
women to vote; and

**RESOLVED,** That the American Fed-  
eration of Labor urges upon all members  
of congress and senators the duty of  
adopting said joint resolution; and

**RESOLVED,** That the Secretary is  
hereby instructed to forward to President  
Roosevelt, and to the Speaker, copies of  
these resolutions as well as to the Chair-  
man of the Committee on Judiciary in the  
House of Representatives; further

**RESOLVED,** That this convention re-  
quest its delegates to use every oppor-  
tunity during the coming short session  
of congress to bring to the attention of  
congressmen of their respective states  
the merits of joint resolution 86 and to  
urge favorable action upon it.

On motion of Delegate Bahlitz the re-  
port of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Res-  
olution No. 67 be concurred in.

Delegate Sullivan (J. L.) asked if the  
resolution referred to the clerks in post-  
offices or the railway mail clerks, and  
asked if they were affiliated with the  
American Federation of Labor by nation-  
al or local charters.

Secretary Morrison—This refers to the  
postoffice clerks. I move that we strike  
out the word "Postal" and insert the  
word "Postoffice."

After some discussion the committee  
added to the resolution the words "and  
Postoffice Clerks."

President Gompers stated that a con-  
siderable number of postoffice clerks were  
affiliated directly with the American Fed-  
eration of Labor. He also stated that  
some time ago the local unions of post-  
office clerks directly affiliated, together  
with some others not affiliated, joined  
in making application to the office of the  
American Federation of Labor for the  
issuance of a national charter, and that

at a meeting of the Executive Council,  
recently held, the issuance of such a  
charter was authorized as soon as the  
officers returned to the office.

The question was discussed by Dele-  
gates Sullivan (J. L.), and O'Neill.

The resolution as amended reads as  
follows:

**Resolution No. 67—By Delegate A. Jo-  
hannsen, of the Chicago Federation of La-  
bor:**

**WHEREAS,** It is well known that the  
postal and postoffice clerks, quite a num-  
ber of whom are regularly affiliated with  
the American Federation of Labor, are  
the most overworked and underpaid em-  
ployees of the government; and

**WHEREAS,** The postal and postoffice  
clerks have to labor daily an uncertain  
number of hours for an uncertain annual  
wage due to the absence of a fixed hour  
and wage law; and

**WHEREAS,** The past few years has  
seen an advance in the price of necessi-  
ties, especially in large cities where pos-  
tal clerks are mostly employed, and they  
have received no increase in wages to  
meet this advanced cost of living as have  
mostly all other classes of workers; and

**WHEREAS,** These conditions have ob-  
tained for years and the postal and post-  
office clerks as a body have been unable  
to correct the abuses and grievances in  
the matter of hours and wages by reason  
of the endless rules and regulations  
hedged about them by the department  
and by the executive order, the effects of  
which are that the clerks cannot seek  
remedial legislation directly or indirectly,  
or petition Congress to redress their  
grievances; and

**WHEREAS,** In view of the aforesaid  
conditions of the clerks and their inability  
to speak for themselves without incurring  
official displeasure, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the legislative com-  
mittee of the A. F. of L. be instructed to  
address and appeal to the chairman of the  
post roads committee in the United States  
senate and the house of representatives  
looking toward the correction of the  
abuses of the men in this branch of the  
government service.

The report of the committee as amended  
was then concurred in.

The committee recommended that Res-  
olution No. 68 be referred to the Execu-  
tive Council, with the recommendation  
that the Executive Council co-operate  
with the Alabama State Federation of  
Labor with a view to putting into effect  
the purpose of the resolution.

**Resolution No. 68—By Delegates Jos.  
F. Valentine, E. J. Denny, Geo. M.  
Digel, Valentine Barle and John Bradley,  
of the Iron Molders' Union of North  
America:**

WHEREAS, A law recently enacted by the legislature of the state of Alabama, known as the "anti-boycott law," is very stringent and sweeping in character; and

WHEREAS, The provisions of the law prevent even the rights of the individual citizen, or citizens collectively, to declare the goods of any concern unfair upon penalty of fine and imprisonment; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to go into a thorough investigation of the provisions of the so-called anti-boycott law of the state of Alabama; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the said Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be authorized and instructed to test the constitutionality of this law, if, after a careful consideration of the same, it be found practicable to do so.

On motion, the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 70—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, The disaster to the passenger steamer "Rio Janeiro" at the entrance of San Francisco bay, the "General Slocum" in New York harbor and the "Valencia" off Vancouver Island, B. C., where each upon investigation traced to an inefficient and insufficient crew; and

WHEREAS, So far no efforts have been made to prevent the recurrence of such disasters except by providing that passenger vessels shall carry better and more life-saving appliances, sufficient number of skilled men to handle them being left out; and

WHEREAS, Representative Golden of New York has introduced a bill H. R. 12472, to remedy this defect; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that this bill be endorsed and that congress be respectfully requested to enact the same into law.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 71—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Ocean steamers under the American flag still continue to carry Chinese as firemen, sailors and cooks and stewards, signed in Hongkong, China; and

WHEREAS, This is in violation of the Chinese exclusion act, an American ship being American soil, and in violation of Section 4463, Revised Statutes of the United States as construed by the Supreme Court of the United States, it being held

that a crew that does not understand the English language or the language of the officers in command of such vessel is an inefficient crew; and

WHEREAS, These facts have been repeatedly brought to the attention of the President of the United States and the appropriate executive departments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council be instructed to bring this matter before the President of the United States with the respectful request that the law be enforced.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 73—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, There is no legal load line established by the United States; and

WHEREAS, Advantage is taken of this neglect to overload vessels to such an extent as to destroy their buoyancy and to make them unseaworthy; and

WHEREAS, This has become especially prevalent on the Great Lakes since the deepening of the channels and harbors; vessels built to draw 16 feet loaded, are now often loaded down to 18 feet or more; and

WHEREAS, Several of these overloaded vessels are during each recurring season lost with all hands; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor use its best efforts in furthering legislation which will check such overloading.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 74 when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 74—By Delegate F. M. Ryan, of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that contractors on government work do not always pay the prevailing rate of wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the Executive Council to formulate and cause to be introduced in congress a law making it obligatory to have inserted in all government contracts, a clause requiring that all contractors on government work pay the prevailing rate of wages in the district in which the contracts are to be carried to completion.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

**Resolution No. 75—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:**

WHEREAS, The freedom won by other working people has, under the plea of necessity, been denied to seamen, leaving them subject to involuntary servitude, i. e., penal punishment for violation of a civil contract to labor; and

WHEREAS, Laws forbidding combination amongst seamen while in port have been, and now are used to prevent wages of seamen from rising to correspond with men of equal skill working on shore and corresponding to the increase in prices and a growing standard of living; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have made it impossible for seamen to marry; and

WHEREAS, These conditions are preventing boys from seeking the sea, and men from remaining at sea, to the detriment of our merchant marine and the serious danger to our national safety and prestige; and

WHEREAS, Representative Spight of Mississippi has introduced a bill to remedy these evils; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor urge upon congress an early and favorable consideration of this bill.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

**Resolution No. 76—By the Delegates of the International Seamen's Union:**

WHEREAS, The Sherman anti-trust law was so drawn as to furnish an excuse to bring organizations of labor within the scope of its provisions, penalizing combination of labor in place of monopoly of labor products; and

WHEREAS, This has served as a justification for the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes; and

WHEREAS, Representative Hearst of New York has introduced a bill to remedy this defect in the law; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that this amendment be endorsed and that congress be urged to give to it an early and favorable consideration.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

**Resolution No. 77—By Delegate William H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:**

WHEREAS, The pilotage laws of Virginia compel owners of coastwise sailing vessels to pay a tonnage tax of 10c per ton per annum as pilot fees; and

WHEREAS, No services by pilots are performed or deemed necessary; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council request the Virginia State Legislature to so amend the pilotage laws as to remove from shipping this burden which seems to have no justification; and, further

**RESOLVED,** That the Pilots' Association be requested to assist in amending said laws which now serve as a reason for an attack upon and may possibly lead to the abolition of compulsory pilotage in other states where it is necessary for the safety of property and human life.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

**Resolution No. 78—By Delegate William H. Frazier, of the International Seamen's Union:**

WHEREAS, The federal inspection laws exempt steamboats from compulsory employment of skilled pilots, to the great and unnecessary increase in the risk to property and life; and

WHEREAS, Sailing vessels are compelled to pay such pilotage thereby putting them under burdens which should be borne by all vessels, whether sail or steam; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that congress be requested to repeal the law exempting steamships from taking on board skilled bar-pilots and to so distribute the burden on commerce that it shall be borne in just proportion by all vessels and that property and life be properly protected.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee referred Resolution No. 79 to the Committee on President's Report.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 81 contained the same subject-matter as Resolution No. 62, and recommended that no further action be taken.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 82—By Jos. N. Weber, Owen Miller and Frank Spiegl, representing the American Federation of Musicians.

WHEREAS, The amendment to the Alien Contract Labor Act exempting "professionals" from its provisions, has resulted in the treasury department deciding that musicians are professionals under the Act as amended, therefore exempt from its provisions; and

WHEREAS, This interpretation of the "Alien Contract Labor Act" has resulted in opening the ports of the United States to the indiscriminate importation of musicians from not only Europe, but from the entire world, flooding this country with cheap musicians, who, in competition with resident musicians, can and do take engagements under conditions and for remuneration that an American musician cannot possibly accept; and

WHEREAS, This evil has grown to that extent that during the summer seasons nearly all the summer gardens, resorts, etc., are supplied with so-called "Royal Italian," "Royal Hungarian," "Royal Hawaiian," and in some instances little children from six to twelve years of age are dressed in fantastic uniform, given some outlandish title, and utilized in place of resident musicians; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon all affiliated bodies to extend to the American Federation of Musicians every possible assistance in eradicating this unfair practice which is threatening to drive the American musician out of business; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. is hereby instructed to lend every possible aid to the American Federation of Musicians, in an endeavor to so amend the Alien Contract Labor law so that its provisions shall be applied to musicians.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the fourth paragraph of Resolution No. 87 be stricken out, and the last paragraph amended to read:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to co-operate with and assist the National Child Labor Committee in securing the enactment of a law in the several states prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

President Gompers—Organized labor has always taken the initiative, and has largely borne the brunt of the battle for the restriction, the limitation, and the abolition of child labor, and should scarcely be placed in the position of co-operating with and assisting another committee in doing what it has taken the initiative in.

The committee further amended the last resolution by striking out the words "and assist."

On motion of Delegate Brown (E. G.), the words "altar" and "crystallizing" were amended to read "counter" and "coining."

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), moved to amend the report of the committee by reinserting in the last resolution the words "by the next congress." After some discussion the amendment was lost.

The question was discussed by Delegates Walker, Johnson, Barnes (J. M.), Brown (E. G.), Wilson (W. B.), Berger, Furuseth, Ryan (W. D.), Ramsay, P. Litsch, Secretary Morrison and President Gompers.

The resolution as amended by the committee and by the convention is as follows:

Resolution No. 87—By Delegate W. L. A. Johnson and Thos. F. Flynn, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

WHEREAS, The evils and inequalities that have crept into our industrial system by reason of the employment of child labor is evident throughout this country today as shown by the efforts that are being made in the several states to secure the enactment of laws prohibiting such employment; and

WHEREAS, The pernicious and far-reaching effects, the merciless crushing out of the American child life in the mills and factories of our country, coining its life-blood into dollars upon the counter of commercialism is a national disgrace to our boasted civilization that cries out to heaven for a remedy; and

WHEREAS, in many states the efforts put forth to correct this evil have resulted in the enactment of a few laws that are conflicting, impractical and ineffectual in regulation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee be instructed to co-operate with the national child labor association committee in securing the enactment of a law in the several states prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen years of age.

The report of the committee as amended was concurred in.

Delegate McSwiggen desired to be recorded as voting in favor of the amendment offered by Delegate Wilson.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 98—By Fraternal Delegate Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, of the National Women's Trade Union League.

WHEREAS, A bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report on the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical condition of woman and child workers in the United States is now a privileged question in the House and ready to be called up in the Senate, and

WHEREAS, The fact that over three million women, at an average age of eighteen years, unorganized and without the power to legislate for themselves—have come into the industrial field, many of them working under conditions that will unfit them for the duties of home and motherhood, and

WHEREAS, Organized labor has always stood for equal justice and equal pay for equal work, we, the members of the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of the future of workers do most earnestly urge upon Congress the necessity of passing this bill.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 101—By Delegate J. J. O'Neil, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The conditions under which clerks in first and second class postoffices labor, with respect to wages and hours especially, command the sympathy of the organized workers of other callings; and

WHEREAS, The conditions governing the employment of postoffice clerks have been difficult of improvement because of lack of organization among them, due in great measure to obstacles to organization created by the heads of the administrative department of the government; and

WHEREAS, The postoffice clerks who have organized are endeavoring to have Congress enact legislation which will secure for the postoffice clerks an eight-hour workday and improvement with respect to their wages; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-sixth annual convention assembled, hereby indorses the bill now before Congress providing for the classification of the salaries of clerks employed in postoffices of the first and second classes (H. R. 9754), as well as the measure designed to establish an eight-hour day for clerks employed in postoffices of the first and second classes.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Council:

Resolution No. 110—By Delegate Tony Entenza, of the Florida State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The question of the labor conditions in Panama has attracted the

attention of the nation, and all reports of said conditions are at variance, none giving a proper report of the "eight-hour law," either on government construction, or private contracts; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor vote to send a committee of two, for a two or three weeks' "labor" investigation of affairs, along the canal zone of Panama, and let it be further

RESOLVED, That the report of this committee be given to the press of the country.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Entenza, Barnes, Brown (E. G.), French, Dold, O'Neil and Walker.

Delegate Dold moved to amend the report of the committee by referring the resolution to the Executive Council with the endorsement of the convention. (Seconded.)

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) moved as a substitute that two representatives of organized labor be elected at the regular election of officers, said committee to investigate labor conditions in the canal zone.

The chairman declared the motion not germane to the motion before the convention.

The amendment offered by Delegate Dold was adopted, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 111—By Fraternal Delegate Mrs. Chas. Hank, of the Woman's International Union Label League:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, through their officers and organizers, have rendered valuable assistance to the Woman's International Union Label League in the past by organizing Leagues, and educating the women to the value of the Union Label, which symbolizes the best there is at present, we therefore, desire to express our appreciation and most hearty thanks for the valuable assistance rendered, believing that the Union Label can only partly perform its mission without the assistance of the women; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled instruct their organizers to continue to work for the education and organization of women into Label Leagues, believing this the best method in bringing about desired results.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 118—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor is taking measures to have erected a monument to the memory of the late George E. McNeil; and

WHEREAS, The great work and endeavor in behalf of humanity by the late George E. McNeil having been national in its scope, the monument to be erected to his memory by organized labor should be representative of the esteem and high appreciation of the services of the late George E. McNeil held by organized labor of our country; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor donate the sum of \$100 to the George E. McNeil monument fund.

Delegates Driscoll and Foster spoke of the life and work of George E. McNeil.

The report of the committee was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The following resolution was referred to the convention without recommendation by the committee:

Resolution No. 119—By Delegate Frank H. McCarthy, of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the convention of the American Federation of Labor urge its legislative committee to assist in every way possible, the International Typographical Union in its efforts to cause the United States government to own and control a telegraph and telephone system, believing that it is time active steps were being taken by the United States congress to give attention to the repeated demands of labor, that the people of our country should be given opportunity to enjoy at a lower cost these essentials to our daily business and social life, and which are now controlled by two of the greatest monopolies in history, the Bell Telephone Co., and the Western Union Telegraph Co.

On motion the resolution was adopted.

The committee reported that the subject matter of Resolution No. 121 was covered by Resolution No. 98, and recommended that no further action be taken.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 122—By Delegates John Golden and Thomas O'Donnell, of the United Textile Workers:

WHEREAS, The Wool Sorters of Lawrence, Mass., Barre, Mass., Manchester, N. H., and Providence, R. I., being a well organized body, and affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, Many foreign wools are imported into this country under the class skirted and graded so as to evade the extra duty, and otherwise deprive the Wool Sorters of this country of their means of livelihood; and

WHEREAS, All wools advanced in value by any other process except skirted are only admitted on double duty; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L., be and hereby is instructed to see to it that steps be taken at the next session of Congress when a revision of the tariff may be made to have skirted wools so fixed by duty that we may have a proper protection for our labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that the subject matter of Resolution 123 was covered by Resolution No. 87, and recommended that no further action be taken.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Grout, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 138 was referred to the Committee on Grievances.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 25, and that the President of the American Federation of Labor furnish the labor periodicals a list containing the names of machines manufactured by this concern and request them to give same as much publicity as possible.

Resolution No. 25—By Delegate Whitlam, of the Cleveland (O.) Trades and Labor Council:

RESOLVED, That we do hereby earnestly request the delegates to report to their respective locals that "Standard" sewing machines are unfair. The Standard Sewing Machine Co. having been placed on the "unfair list" of the A. F. of L., after repeatedly refusing to make any adjustment of, or to submit to arbitration, the grievances of the machinists and other metal working trades on strike at the factory of said firm. We further request that all locals give these facts as wide publication as possible, to the end that their members and friends may withdraw their patronage from the Standard Sewing Machine Co. until an equitable adjustment of the difficulty be secured.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 65: Inasmuch as this grievance is in the hands of the Executive Council and negotiations are now pending, the committee recommends that the same be continued.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate E. L. Jordan, of the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union:

WHEREAS, Macey & Co., of New York, have persistently refused to recognize or adjust legitimate grievances presented to them by and through the International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America; and

WHEREAS, They have ignored the Union Plate Printers and have supplanted the latter with scab men and even women, in the positions formerly held by Union Plate Printers, and have espoused and conducted an open shop for the past three years against the protest of the International Union of Plate Printers and the appeals of the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That said firm of Macey & Co. be declared unfair, unreasonable and callous to the just demands of organized labor, and that their conduct has been fraught with great injury and loss to the journeymen plate printers of New York city and the trade in general; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor now in session in Minneapolis, Minn., do hereby place said firm of Macey & Co. on the unfair list of this organization.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Jordan spoke at some length in favor of the resolution, and moved as an amendment to the report of the committee that if Macey & Co. refuse to give a satisfactory answer to the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, they be placed on the unfair list without further consideration.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 45:

A majority of the committee recommends reference to the Executive Council in accordance with Article 9, Section 4 of the Constitution.

A minority of the committee recommends immediate action for the follow-

ing reasons: The attitude of the president of the company towards organized labor is well known, he being president of the Citizens' Industrial Alliance of St. Louis, and first vice president of their national association. At the present time the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers are out on strike, and have been since August 29th, to resist an increase of working hours from nine (which they worked under for eighteen months) to ten per day. Mr. Van Cleave withdrew his patronage from a printing firm, that had done his work for a year, when it granted the eight-hour day to its employees, and issued a circular to all business men calling upon them to do the same. This leaves no doubt as to his attitude towards organized labor.

Resolution No. 45—By Delegate George Bechtold, of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees:

WHEREAS, The Bucks Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., which is owned and controlled by J. W. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association has persistently discriminated against members of the Foundry Employees' Union to the extent of discharging every man as soon as it became known that he was a member of said union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the product of the above named factory be placed on the "We don't patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Bechtold moved the adoption of the minority report.

President Gompers stated that the minority report was in conflict with the constitution, and, therefore out of order.

It was moved by Delegate Morris that the majority report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate McCullen moved as an amendment to the report of the committee that the report be approved by the convention, and that the Executive Council be instructed to take action at the earliest possible moment. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegates Owen, Denny, McCullen and Conway.

The amendment offered by Delegate McCullen was adopted, and the report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

The committee reported concurrence in the following resolution, and recommended its adoption:

Resolution No. 7—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been, and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Trust"; and

WHEREAS, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts; and, be it further

RESOLVED That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported concurrence in the following resolution, and recommended its adoption:

Resolution No. 114—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Western Union Telegraph Company, a concern composed of numerous telegraph companies, originally independent, none of which prospered while operating separately, but which, however, got together half a century ago and, deciding that competition was the death of trade, formed the gigantic corporation which has since become so notorious; and

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that, because of organization, the Western Union Company has never once failed to fully and promptly pay all its dividends during the fifty years of the company's existence—that which lifted the separate companies from debt and despondency and made the united companies wonderfully prosperous—organization—has ever and always been denied to the corporation's employees; and

WHEREAS, During the past fifteen years, through the introduction of typewriters and the establishment of a telegraphic shorthand system, which system compels telegraphers to memorize many thousands of difficult and arbitrary contractions of English words and phrases, telegraphy now demands severer physical effort, shatters the nerves of many workers unable to bear the exhausting nervous strain incident to the business and requires higher mental attainments than in bygone days; notwithstanding this, it

is remarkable, yet true, with some exceptions, that while the telegrapher's earning capacity and utility has increased his remuneration has decreased; and

WHEREAS, The Western Union Company not only continues to curtail the freedom of its employees by discharging them without hearing or notice for daring to openly seek membership in the organization of their craft, the last and only hope of telegraphers, the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, but the company has also recently, through the forms of intimidation nearly always practiced on defenseless workers by conscienceless employers, tried to force its employees to take the places of men who are leaving the service of the Associated Press because of unbearable working conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled confirms its action of last year in placing the Western Union Telegraph Company on the unfair list.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution; that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an attempt to bring about a settlement, and if unsuccessful take steps to make this declaration of unfairness effective.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate A. E. Kellington, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor at its 23rd annual convention at Boston, Mass., placed all products of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., of Minneapolis on the "We do not patronize" list; and

WHEREAS, This action was reaffirmed at the twenty-fourth annual convention at San Francisco, Cal.; and

WHEREAS, It was proven to President Gompers, when he, in person, made an investigation of the controversy between the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees and the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co., May 23rd to 25th inclusive, 1905, that the union in interest was justified in its action; and

WHEREAS, President Gompers recommended that the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees be continued until such time as the company may be better disposed to arrive at a better understanding with the union in interest, the same being concurred in by the Executive Council at their Scranton meeting, June 14th, 1905; and

WHEREAS, The action of the above mentioned union was again reaffirmed at the Twenty-fifth annual convention at Pittsburgh, Pa.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we the delegates at the twenty-sixth annual convention of

the American Federation of Labor assembled in Minneapolis, Minn., reaffirm our former action of placing the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. on the "We do not patronize" list and urge that every honorable means be used to have patronage withdrawn from the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. until they will show a spirit of fairness in dealing with organized labor.

On motion of Delegate J. L. Sullivan the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolutions Nos. 23 and 24, after the amendment of the third paragraph of No. 24, by substituting the word "induce" for the word "force," and further recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of this long-standing controversy, and, if unsuccessful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make this declaration of unfairness effective.

Resolution No. 23—By Delegates A. A. Myrup and Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott placed on the products manufactured by the Cracker Trust, known as the National Biscuit Co., with main offices at Chicago, Ill., and having branches throughout the country; and

WHEREAS, It is the chief custom of this concern to hire non-union and child labor, trying to disrupt the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Work-

ers' International Union by discriminating against the members; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirm the boycott on this concern, and through its President request all its affiliated organizations to instruct their members not to buy any product bearing the stamp of the National Biscuit Company.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 24—By Delegates Rudolph Schirra and A. A. Myrup, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed, by the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, The McKinney Bread Co. still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L. reaffirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the incoming Executive Council to do all in its power to induce the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

## SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Kilne, Dunn, Law, Comerford, Koch, Tarr, Wulff, Johnson, Keefe, Freeman, Wilson, Gudbrandsen, Dix, Mahon, Commons, Kirk, Heberling, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Gebelein, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Davis, Rothwell, Grant, Ott, Zihlman, Hedly, Failor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Porter, Clindinst, O'Connor, Chaney, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

Delegate Grout, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

Inasmuch as Resolutions Nos. 54, 104, 116, 125, 115 and 13 have not gone through the proper channels, as per Article 9, Section 4, the committee refers them to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Frazier, for the Committee on Treasurer's Report, read the following:

We, your Committee on Treasurer's Report, beg leave to submit that we have found that the Treasurer's report coincides with that of the Secretary and Auditing Committee.

It is impossible for us to examine the funds of the Federation, as they are not here, and as they have already been examined by the Auditing Committee, we see no necessity for further examination by us.

We wish to congratulate the American Federation of Labor in the selection of such an efficient Treasurer, and the fact of his re-election for the past sixteen successive terms as guardian of the funds of the Federation attest to the trust imposed.

WM. H. FRAZIER, Chairman.  
A. EABLITZ,  
C. L. TARR,  
FRANK C. ROTH,  
J. D. MCKINLAY,  
PHILIP KELLY,  
A. A. MYRUP,  
J. G. BROWN,  
P. J. DOWNEY.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Robinson, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 49—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who, because they are women, are asked to work for a wage insufficient for a decent living; and

WHEREAS, The very conditions of women's employment are often such as to destroy health of body, character and mind; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization, not only for their own benefit, but also for the protection of their fathers, brothers and children.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the following resolution for the reason that the national unions referred to are not specifically named:

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor communicate with certain national unions for the purpose of placing organizers on special duty in these localities where the employers' associations and Citizens' Alliance are opposing the organizations of the wage earners.

RESOLVED, That the National Unions be requested to assist financially in the work of organization in those localities:

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Berger and West.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the favorable recommendation of the convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Council, the Council to communicate with the unions named in the resolution with a view to having the request complied with, if possible:

**Resolution No. 16**—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, of the Free Federation of Workingmen, Porto Rico:

**WHEREAS**, It was resolved by the twenty-fourth convention of the American Federation of Labor, recommended to the National and International Associations of Meat Cutters, Barbers, Boot and Shoe Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers, and others in the United States to have their constitutions translated into the Spanish language, as well as some leaflets and pamphlets for the purpose of organization and agitation among the workmen of Porto Rico, Cuba and Central America, in order that they may become familiar with American methods and be enlightened upon the subject of benefits accruing from affiliation with the A. F. of L. which was changed to read that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. have translated into Spanish the constitutions and some leaflets of the trades unions mentioned; and

**WHEREAS**, It is necessary for the good of unionism in Porto Rico that the above resolution be carried out; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That all the recommendations which were made by the twenty-second annual convention be carried out.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in the following resolution:

**Resolution No. 108**—By Delegate Tito Pacelli, Rockmen's Protective Union No. 10631:

**WHEREAS**, The employers of the excavating industry of New York City and vicinity, are continually resorting to underhanded methods to divide the respective unions directly interested in the said industry by promising to recognize only the so-called "Union of Skilled Mechanics," thereby throwing out the unskilled workers who are the most numerous in membership, thereby creating unfriendly relations between all the union men and placing the employers in a position to fight them all; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor at its twenty-sixth annual convention request the Safety and Portable Engineers of New York through the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners Union; the Double Drum Holster Runners' Union, to confer and co-operate with the Rockmen's Union, and the Excavators' Union, of New York, before signing agreements with the employers; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the unions herein named be notified to get together for the purpose outlined in these resolutions.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Walker, McKee and Robinson.

A motion, by Delegate McKee, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Grievances was lost.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

**Resolution No. 30** was referred by the Committee on Organization to the Committee on Labels.

The committee recommended that Resolutions Nos. 4, 9, 14, 19, 27, 37, 41, 42, 55, 56, 59, 88, 95, 97, 103, 113, 117, 124 and 128, all referring to the appointment of organizers, be referred to the Executive Council for careful consideration, and to comply as far as possible with the requests.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate O'Sullivan asked that Resolution No. 97 be considered separately, and spoke at some length in favor of the appointment of a woman organizer.

Delegate Brown (E. G.), for the committee, argued that all should be treated alike; all were worthy; and he hoped that all amendments would be voted down and committee's recommendation adopted.

Delegate Lavin asked that Resolution No. 14 be considered separately.

A motion to amend was made and seconded that Resolution No. 97 be considered separately.

Delegate Diehle moved as an amendment to the amendment that Resolution No. 9 be considered separately.

The question was discussed by Delegates O'Sullivan, Lavin, Morris, Flood, Stein, Lennon, Diehle, Johannsen and Driscoll.

Delegate Driscoll moved as a substitute for the whole that each resolution mentioned by the committee be considered separately.

On motion of Delegate Dold debate on the question was closed.

The substitute and the amendments were voted on and lost.

Delegates Brown (J. M.) and Lavin asked to be allowed to speak on the resolutions introduced by them.

The President ruled that inasmuch as the convention had decided that debate should close, no further discussion on any of the resolutions named by the committee was in order.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) arose to a point of order, and stated that the rules provided that the introducer of a resolution shall be given an opportunity to be heard before action is taken.

President Gompers—Your chairman is subject to the will of the convention, and the convention has voted to close debate on this question.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was then carried by a vote of 108 to 55.

Delegates Sarah Hagan and D. S. Hyde desired to be recorded as voting in favor of the motion to consider Resolution No. 97 separately.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 18 be referred to the Committee on Laws.

Delegate Wilson, of the Committee on Laws objected to the reference of the resolution to that committee. He stated that the duty of the Committee on Laws was to consider only laws for the organization.

President Gompers referred Resolution No. 18 to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Ramsay asked permission to read two telegrams received by him. No objection being offered, Delegate Ramsay read the following:

New York, Nov. 19, 1906.

"D. G. Ramsay, care A. F. of L. convention:

"Letter received. Have no suggestions. Would like to see President Gompers' political movement receive endorsement.

"H. B. Perham."

New York, Nov. 19, 1906.

"D. G. Ramsay, care A. F. of L. convention:

"Important business engagements will prevent my getting to convention. Extend greetings and best wishes to the delegates; also congratulations on stand

taken by Federation on late election. Hope same policy will be pursued in future.  
"L. W. Quick."

Secretary Morrison read the following telegrams:

"Samuel Gompers, President:

"On behalf of the people of Tampa, including organized labor, I cordially invite the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in Tampa, Florida.

"S. M. Sharkman."

"Samuel Gompers, President:

"The American Federation of Labor is specially invited to hold its next convention in Tampa, Florida.

"W. H. Frecker, Mayor."

"Samuel Gompers, President:

"The Star, a paper employing only union labor, asks the American Federation of Labor to hold its next meeting in Lincoln, Neb.

"The Lincoln Star."

The Secretary also read a letter from the Georgia State Federation of Labor, signed by its president and secretary-treasurer, urging that the next convention be held in Atlanta, Ga.

The following communication was read by the Secretary:

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 16, 1906.

To the President and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

We, the delegates of the American Society of Equity in re co-operation and affiliation of our society with the American Federation of Labor, wish to record our appreciation and gratitude for the courtesy and consideration extended us and the recognition given our proposition for mutual reciprocity, organization and trade relation, and, therefore, we are glad to pledge ourselves to the patronage and support of the labels of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and expect the same for ours.

Very gratefully submitted,

Thos. L. Emmerton, State President of the American Society of Equity.

Thos. L. Emmerton, Sec'y Dept. of Fruits and Perishable Products.

Rev. John T. Twohy, L.L.D., St. Louis, Mo.

President Gompers appointed the following committee to draft a suitable memorial resolution on the death of P. J. McGuire and George E. McNeill: Delegates D. D. Driscoll, P. F. Holton, Victor Berger, A. Johannsen and Charles Stelzle.

President Gompers introduced Mr. Gleason, president of the local Aerie of Eagles, who invited the delegates to use the headquarters of the Eagles' organization while in the city; also to attend a smoker and entertainment at 45 Fourth street south on Wednesday evening.

On motion of Delegate Dold the convention was adjourned to 9 a. m. Tuesday, November 20th.

## EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Tuesday, November 20th, Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

**Absentees**—Noschang, Kline, Dunn, James, Walls, Law, Huber, Richardson, Gengenback, Cable, Winn, Cumming, Mangen, Bechtold, Koch, Rickert, Tarr, Wulff, Walsh, Warner, Ireland, Grout, Freeman, Wilson, Miller, Spiegl, Skemp, Archibald, Lucas, Gudbrandsen, Badgley, Dix, Gund, Garvey, Kirk, Hart, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Raasch, Powell, Mulcahy, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Morgan, Fosdick, Byrne, Stoner, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Ott, Whitlam, Zihlman, Hediv, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins, (R. W.), Whitney, Porter, O'Connor, Crellin, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Woodmansee, Barnes (E. E.), Jones.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

Samuel Gompers, President:

The C. F. U. of New York in today's session unanimously decided to request your honorable body to support the demands made by the Actors' Protective Union for the moral aid of the musicians and the theatrical stage hands in their efforts to establish union conditions in the Metropolitan Opera House as promised by Mr. Conreid to Mr. Gompers one year ago. The position the C. F. U. has taken in the matter can be explained by our Delegate Bohm. An injury to one is the concern of all. With fraternal greetings and best wishes for the success of the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

JAMES P. HOLLAND,  
President C. F. U.  
JOHN HENRY,  
Secretary C. F. U.

Secretary Morrison also read a communication from the secretary of the Trades Union Base Ball League, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Delegate Robinson, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

The Committee reported that it approved of the following resolution, because it is the policy of the American Federation of Labor to act along lines recommended by it:

Resolution No. 112—By Delegate Stephen C. Hogan, of the International Association Marble Workers:

WHEREAS, In certain localities, especially Chicago, Ill., local trades unions affiliated through their National and International Associations with the American Federation of Labor have gone on strike and otherwise discriminated against other trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and in favor of independent unions; and

WHEREAS, If such discriminations are allowed to continue it will prove harmful to the best interests of the labor movement and will tend to disrupt the solidarity of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, All organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor should at all times render their full assistance and support to, and not discriminate against each other to the detriment of any affiliated organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, request all National and International Associations to assist in every way possible, all trades affiliated with the American Federation of Labor through their national or international associations to render full support to each other, and cease their discriminations; be it further

RESOLVED, That the General Executive Council on receiving a complaint from the general office of any national or international association of any violation of this resolution, use every means in their power to assist in the abolishment of disruptive methods and use their influence to advance the interests and aims of all affiliated national or international associations by requesting that such discriminations cease.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee non-concurred in the following resolution, because it would be encroaching upon the autonomy of the various international organizations to adopt it:

Resolution No. 1—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The complications growing out of disputes between associations of employers and the international unions of the many different industries of the country entail constantly the need of the most thorough and systematic co-operation; and

EAS, The issues causing the in the original beginning are of the same character, no matter industry involved, it must be self that a more concrete and systematic method of executive administration prevail in any final attempts at settlement before negotiations are broken like or lockout; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention encourage liberal use of conciliation, mediation and arbitration in attempted settlements of differences between inter-unions and employers' associations before resorting to strike; and, be it

RESOLVED, That in negotiations between international union and any other or associations of employers, any issue likely to directly in its extension any other affiliated international union of the American Federation of Labor, the president of the American Federation of Labor, or his representative, shall be in attendance to act in an advisory capacity, and that hastily and ill-advised action be avoided.

On the report of the Committee concurred in.

The Committee concurred in the following resolution, and recommended its

Resolution No. 136—By Delegate H. E. Jensen, of the International Photo-Engravers' Union:

WHEREAS, The craft of Photo-Engraving is organized in the United Kingdom, Great Britain and Ireland; and WHEREAS, We believe it would be of interest and benefit to organize both sides of the Atlantic and International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. in particular; be it

RESOLVED, That this convention suggest fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Ireland to attend on their return to their homes, as it can be conveniently done, the International Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. be asked to co-operate in the matter of organizing the Photo-Engravers of Great Britain and Ireland.

On the report of the Committee concurred in.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 134 take the same course as the resolutions referred to the Executive Council on Monday.

On the report of the Committee concurred in.

The Committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate Thomkern, of the Boston Newsboys' Union, No. 9077:

WHEREAS, Boston Newsboys' Protective Union No. 9077, after five years' experience in the labor movement, has proven that unions of newsboys, under the guidance of the American Federation of Labor, are practical and can become permanent; and

WHEREAS, In the city of Boston, Newsboys' Union No. 9077 has been, and is of a great benefit to the newsboys, both in bettering the conditions in their vocation and in the education of their members, thereby gaining the respect of the labor movement and the general public in their vicinity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the Executive Council request its organizers, also State Federations and Central Labor Bodies throughout the country, to make a special endeavor during the coming year to organize the newsboys throughout the country.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 69—By Delegate W. D. Mahon:

WHEREAS, No progress can be made by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen in packing houses where the strike took place in 1904 because the packers seem to be and the Butchers believe they are very antagonistic toward their union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, one of which shall be a member of the Executive Council, to meet with the packers and ask them to define their policy toward organized labor.

On motion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 150 be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 150—By Delegate Hawley, of the Switchmen's Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Switchmen's Union of North America is a trade union, representing the men employed in the hazardous occupation of switching cars; and

WHEREAS, The said union is affiliated with this great body, the American Federation of Labor; and, therefore entitled to its protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we pledge our loyal and earnest support to the Switchmen's Union in its efforts to improve the conditions of the switchmen; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, here assembled recognize the Switchmen's Union as the only

organization legally representing the switchmen, and having jurisdiction over the railroad yards of this country.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The motion was discussed by Delegates Urick, Van Lear, Flannery, Hawley and Anderson.

A motion was made and seconded that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to endeavor to bring about a harmonious adjustment between the Switchmen's Union and the other organizations mentioned. (Lost.)

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

The Committee recommended that Resolution No. 133 be amended by striking out all except the first five lines of the last paragraph, and reported concurrence in the resolution in its amended form.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Berger, who moved that the resolution as read be adopted.

The question was further discussed by President Gompers, who moved as an amendment that the word "craft" be stricken out and the word "trade" inserted. The amendment was accepted by the Committee.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Walker, Barnes, (J. M.), Furuseth, Bablitz, Paulitsch and Duncan.

The resolution as amended is as follows:

Resolution No. 133—By Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international trade organizations immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

Delegate Berger—I wish to go on record as protesting against the vote. I know my name is attached to the resolution, but I wish to protest against it in its present form.

Resolution No. 35 was referred to the Committee to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 137 was referred to the Committee on Laws.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

#### PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Delegate Foster for the Committee on President's Report submitted the following:

We commend to the studious attention of American wage earners the able, comprehensive and statesmanlike brief for the trade-union movement contained in the annual address of President Gompers. We congratulate this organization that its progress warrants the note of optimism which the address sounds throughout. The chief executive of this body is not and does not need to be an apologist for the cause he represents. The growth of this Federation is not merely numerical. It has an inheritance of good deeds done, a present of active ability, a future of potential possibilities.

We concur in the President's assertion as to the mobility of trades unionism. What we *will* we can. To transform inertia into determination, ignorance into intelligence, disunion into a cohesive associated effort, is the legitimate and practical propaganda of this Federation, and it has most assuredly justified its mission. The wage-earners of America are better educated economically, broader-minded fraternally, and more independent in the exercise of their powers as citizens because of the existence of the Federation and its affiliated national, state, central and local bodies.

The federative principle is a powerful force in promoting the solidarity of labor. Back of all organization is the individual with his personal bias, prejudice and temperament. In our annual conventions the labor representatives of the continent get knowledge of each other's ideas and personalities. The curse of labor has been the division and misunderstanding existing among men of different races and creeds. In removing this misunderstanding what other influence has accomplished so much as the association of men carrying the union card? We desire to emphasize what the President has said as to the value of our central bodies. They do for each locality an even greater work in

this direction than a national body can accomplish.

We re-indorse the recommendations as to rules regulating the conduct of meetings of central bodies.

Concurred in.

#### CANADIAN LABOR MOVEMENT.

We heartily approve the President's expressed sentiment as to the kindly and fraternal relations existing between this body and its affiliated bodies over the line, a line which we hope will ever continue to be imaginary so far as the interests of wage-earners are concerned.

Concurred in.

#### PORTO RICAN SITUATION.

We approve the assistance rendered our brothers of Porto Rico during their strike, and we recommend that this convention declare its earnest sympathy with the expressed desire of the Free Federation of Labor for the attaining of local self-government.

Concurred in.

#### PRINTERS' EIGHT-HOUR CONTEST.

We feel certain that every delegate to this convention will join in the President's commendation of the protracted and victorious struggle of the I. T. U. for the eight-hour day. No battle of greater significance was ever fought upon the bloodless field of industrial warfare. We recommend that the union label of the printers be formally inserted in the eight-hour flag of trades-unionism.

Concurred in.

#### TEXTILE WORKERS.

We unite with the President in congratulating the textile workers in the progress they have made since the dark day when their cause was laid before the San Francisco Convention.

Concurred in.

#### NO WAGE REDUCTION.

We approve as wise, expedient and foresighted the declaration for a no-wage reduction policy. The commodity of labor is not inanimate, for it is a part of a human life. The commercial world has too long reckoned with it as a thing. Trades-unionism should declare in form,

as it has in fact, that the labor seller is not an inert piece of merchandise, but the product of all civilization has given to the world, with the power to think and to act. The higher thought has taught him to reach out for the things which make life worth living. He refuses to be longer juggled with by mercantile and speculative acrobats. He says, "Make your future profits out of something else than my flesh and blood. I am going at least to keep what I have got and to get as much more as I can. Reckon it, then, as a fixed factor in your business calculations that labor's share in the joint product shall never more be scaled downward."

Concurred in.

#### NATIONAL EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

We approve the recommendations of the President, that the enactment of the eight-hour bill now favorably reported to Congress be urged with all the power at the disposal of the Federation.

Concurred in.

#### INVESTIGATION OF WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR.

We endorse heartily the recommendation of the President for the support of the bill now before the Senate providing for an investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor as to sociological conditions attending the labor of women and children.

Concurred in.

#### RAILROAD MEN'S HOURS OF LABOR AND ARBITRATION.

We concur in the view of the President that both the public safety and the welfare of the employes demand the limitation by law of excessive hours of railway service. We also recommend that the suggestion be adopted for the calling of a conference with the representatives of the railroad organizations to determine what shall be done to remedy the situation arising out of the Evans' decision which practically vitiates the railway arbitration act of 1898.

Concurred in.

#### SAN FRANCISCO.

We recommend approval of the sentiments expressed in the President's report

towards our afflicted membership in San Francisco and rejoice in the evidence of fraternity shown to them in the contributions made and assistance rendered.

Concurred in.

#### TUBERCULOSIS.

We approve the recommendation that continued effort be directed toward the prevention of tuberculosis.

Concurred in.

#### SCHOOL ROOMS.

We approve the recommendation that local and central bodies be urged to take up in their respective localities the question of obtaining the use of public school rooms for evening meetings of organized labor.

Concurred in.

#### MOYER, HAYWOOD AND PETTIBONE.

We recommend that this convention voice its most emphatic protest against the violation of individual and states rights committed in the method of imprisonment of Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Concurred in.

#### EXCHANGE OF CARDS.

We recommend that the convention, while recognizing the full right of affiliated organizations to make such regulations as to foreign union card holders as it sees fit; yet urge that a policy of liberality and fraternity be pursued in this regard.

Concurred in.

#### INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

We reaffirm the doctrine of international brotherhood and urge the trade unionists of America to join in promoting all movements having for their purpose the elimination of the cruel barbarism of war.

Concurred in.

#### HIGH DUES.

We endorse the recommendation of the Executive Council to the international unions, to establish dues of not less than \$1 monthly. A well-filled treasury is a much surer guarantee of genuine union-

ism than a lofty declaration of principles based on a bargain counter system of dues. A unionism that is not worth 25 cents a week had best be sent to the junk heap.

Concurred in.

#### CONVICT LABOR.

We are in accord with the President's statement of the position of this organization as to convict labor, and recommend the endorsement of legislation for the protection of those states which have eliminated the profit-making element in their system of employing convicts from the influx of convict contract-made goods from other states.

Concurred in.

#### LABOR PRESS.

We endorse what is said by the President as regards the Labor Press. It should be encouraged by all union men so that it can be made more successful, and suggest that our members and friends give it a more substantial support.

Concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Committee on President's Report, submitted the following:

We have carefully considered the President's report regarding the issuance of injunctions as used in labor disputes; we endorse what he has said, the efforts that have been made and the bill drafted and introduced. We urge upon every trade-unionist, friend of free institutions and of human liberty, the earnest and careful consideration of the use now being made of the equity power given to our courts. This power comes to our courts from the irresponsible sovereigns of the old world, when, by the sovereign delegated to the Court of Chancery, it was gradually so extended and abused that in England it became necessary to prohibit its use except for the specific protection of property and property rights when such were in immediate danger and there was no other adequate remedy at law. This was the practice in England at the time our Constitution was adopted and it was with all the limitations and safeguards then and there provided and in use that it was adopted into our system and conferred upon our judges. If, under the mistaken idea that thus shall we pre-

vent crime, it be permitted to invade criminal jurisdiction, it will absorb the whole domain, destroy trial by jury, the indictment by grand jury and all other safeguards which society has found it necessary to place around those accused of crime. If it be permitted to extend itself so to deal with personal rights, it will, being absolutely an irresponsible power, be used to destroy all personal liberty. The theory upon which it is used in labor disputes seems to be that conducting of a business is a property right, that business is property and that the earning power of property engaged in business is itself property which can and ought to be protected by the equity power in the same way and to the same extent as property, tangible property, itself. Inasmuch as the earning capacity of property used in business depends either upon the labor employed or patronage enjoyed, such theory would carry with it an admission that in our country the ownership of the tools of production gives to the possessor thereof a vested right in so much labor as will make his business profitable or in so much patronage as will give him an assured income on his investment.

If this theory shall be finally accepted, a corporation running a department store and having destroyed and absorbed all competitors may, through the assistance of a judge sitting in equity, prevent any other corporation or individual from entering its field and by competition reducing its income. Your committee believes that there is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and therefore urge the speedy enactment of the so-called Pearle Bill into law, and we further recommend that candidates, for legislative or judicial positions, be carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those, who from their actions or their expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated.

Concurred in.

We note what the President has to say upon the efforts now being made to reverse the policy of Chinese exclusion.

We share the apprehensions expressed, and endorse the efforts made to resist the opening up of this country to emigration from, or colonization by, either Mongolians or Hindoos from the continent of Asia, and we urge that every effort be made not only to keep out the Chinese, but the Japanese, the Koreans and the coolies from British India.

We submit that this is absolutely necessary not only to preserve our civilization, our standard of living, but our race.

They are alien in race, in religion, in their mode and manner of thought and action, and with their highly developed race consciousness, they come here not to be absorbed but to absorb.

Their teeming millions have been produced by sacrificing production to population, while the Occident has in the last century followed the directly opposite policy. The introduction of the power-driven machinery of the Occident into China, Japan and India, applying thereto the highly skilled hand labor of those countries, will necessarily reduce millions of their people to idleness and want; if permitted they will come here bringing with them their customs, their vices, their perseverance in patient toil, and their low standard of living.

Their earning capacity being out of proportion to their ordinary needs, their fecundity will increase, while the inevitable reduction in our standard of living will, with us, cause later and fewer marriages, fewer children, thus bringing about the gradual deterioration and destruction of our race.

It was the argument of the trader and the wealth gathered by him through trading in sugar, rum and slaves that opened up this country to the negro, and kept it open in spite of the earnest protest of thoughtful men, and which created in our midst the race antagonism which we now have, the struggles which have been and the still greater ones that seem coming.

If the sale of petroleum and other products shall be deemed sufficient cause for opening our ports and our country to the hordes of Asia, little room will be left in coming ages for our race in this land. Backed as these hordes are by great military powers, capable of and eager to extend their population and their dominion, the danger seems so great and the result so inevitable that exclusion, peremptory and absolute exclusion, is the only remedy.

The Mongolian and the Aryan never could assimilate, and in the industrial struggle for life the former was the invariable victor. His chances of succeeding here and now, are better than at any other time or place owing to the cleavage in our own population brought about by the struggle between the employers of labor and the working people. For these reasons every effort should be made not only to keep the Chinese exclusion laws intact, but to extend them to all the native races of Asia.

The proposed importation of Chinese laborers under contract for service on the Panama canal seems to us to be not only a violation of the alien contract labor law and the Chinese exclusion law, but since they are to be bound not to leave the canal zone, also a violation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution forbidding slavery and involuntary servitude within the United States or in any place subject to their jurisdiction. Freedom has been defined as the right of locomotion, to freely, without let or hindrance move from place to place. These laborers are not to be permitted to leave the canal zone; to prevent that, in this instance as in South Africa, there is no doubt that stockades will be used. The stockade or the zone will in either case be a prison, the difference will be in its size, not in its nature. If the canal cannot be built except by the reintroduction of involuntary servitude in the United States or within its jurisdiction, then it is better that it be not built at all.

Concurred in.

We have read and examined with care what the President says about the subsidy bill, and also the bill itself. We find that the bill provides for an enlistment of the seamen in the naval service, and, in fact makes employment on a subsidized vessel conditional upon such enlistment. It is equal to a law which would make it necessary for a carpenter, a miner, a molder, or any other tradesman to become a member of and remain in the National Guard before he could work at his trade within the State in which he lives.

The theory upon which the bill is drawn and the reasons given by its advocates, are that we have not the vessels needed as auxiliaries to the navy, and not at all the men needed to man the navy in

time of war. Accepting these contentions as facts it is contended as reasons therefor that the cost of building a vessel in an American shipyard and the cost of sailing a vessel under the American flag in the foreign trade is so much higher than that under other flags that a subsidy is necessary. It is further contended that with an adequate subsidy we shall have more vessels, and having more vessels we shall have all the native or naturalized seamen needed.

That we have not now the necessary number of native or naturalized seamen needed for the merchant marine and the navy is a fact not disputed; it is patent to all who are at all acquainted with maritime conditions. The American boy is not seeking the sea as a means of livelihood, and the American man at sea is seeking and finding more agreeable and more remunerative employment on shore.

There is employed at present, according to the census, about 120,000 men as seamen or deep-sea fishermen under our flag, and among the seamen from ten to fifteen per cent are either natives or naturalized, the rest are men owing allegiance to other flags and not subject to draft upon order of the President.

If the seamen and fishermen employed in our fisheries and our coastwise and lake trade were either native or naturalized Americans, the number of men necessary for the navy could at any time be obtained. The difficulty, therefore, lies not so much in the number of men as in the number of men available, and the primary cause is that for some reasons the American does not seek the sea or remain there. If the American does not seek the coastwise trade, where there is no competition with the foreign vessels and small wages, and onerous conditions are not caused thereby or an excuse therefor, there seems to be no reason why he should seek employment in the foreign trade where the ship owner has the reason of competition for the wages and conditions which he imposes upon the seamen. The American ceased to go to sea because he could do better on shore than he possibly could at sea, where, no matter what his industry and thrift, he could not and cannot earn sufficient upon which to keep a family.

As to the cost of operating a vessel under the American flag the contention that American vessels in the foreign trade provide better quarters, more and better

food, that they carry more men, and pay more wages than vessels under other flags, is not based upon facts. When the steamers "Paris" and "New York" were placed under the American flag the number of firemen and coal passers and of able and ordinary seamen was reduced.

The wages of sailors and marine firemen depend upon the port in which they are engaged and the voyage they are about to make, and not at all upon the flag under which the vessel sails, and our law, enacted in 1884, gave to the ship owner the right to hire his crew in a foreign port, bring them to the United States and back to a foreign port without re-shipping them in the United States. This puts him on an absolute equality as to wages, exclusive of officers with any country with which he trades. He pays English wages if he trades with England, French wages if he should with France and Chinese wages if he trades with China; the law gives him this privilege and he avails himself of it to the fullest extent.

The other costs of operating a vessel are, coal, lubricating oils, and provisions; like other vessels, he buys it where it is cheapest. If it be a sailing vessel it consists in spars, canvas, ropes and blocks, and these things we furnish to other nations to a very large extent.

Since the organization of our government no industry has been as well cared for through absolute authority over the men employed therein, through immunities granted and special privileges conferred, as has been the merchant marine. By law enacted in 1790 the seaman was made the property of the vessel upon which he served. If he sought to withdraw himself from the servitude of his master he could be and he was arrested, put in prison, there to remain until called for by such master. If he succeeded in escaping from his service and his master he could be and he was pursued from State to State, or from one country into another, forcibly returned to his master and compelled to continue the labor on pain of imprisonment. When involuntary servitude was taken off the negro, by war and the Thirteenth Amendment, and the Statutes revised accordingly, the vessel's ownership of the seaman remained undisturbed. Conditions as to quarters on board, food and working hours were by Congress left at the discretion of the owner. Some improvements have been

made but the seamen's status yet remains that of a serf or a peon. He is still compelled to live in a place six feet long, six feet high and two feet wide. In this place he has to eat, to live, and to sleep, when off duty. It has been described as too large for a coffin and not large enough for a grave. He is still compelled to sign away in the foreign trade a certain sum of the wages to be earned in order to obtain employment. He must obey any order from the master or any other officer or go to prison. But if crippled for life by injury thereby received he has no remedy. He must, in obtaining employment, compete with the unskilled and destitute, not only in this country, but from all nations and races. The vessels are under-manned, both as to skill and number, and the ship owner is resisting every improvement by every means within his power.

In the meantime the ship owners have been relieved of: Risks arising from acts of God or dangers of the sea through a system of insurance; arising from piracy through the present perfect policing of the seas; from those arising from popular local disturbances through damages paid by such localities or States; of liabilities to the shipper, passenger or seaman through limited liability laws and judicial decisions; of taxes on floating property by several states; of fees to be paid for the enforcement of navigation laws, except in some unimportant instances; of care and cure of sick seamen, cost of which is now borne by the public treasury, and the burial of dead seamen who are handed over to the coroner and then buried by the community; of the duty to carry a certain number of citizens in the crew of the vessel; of the duty of training men for the sea service now done by foreigners or in training ships at public expense. In addition to this he may carry as many or as few men as he pleases, with such skill or lack of skill as he chooses; he may carry as much cargo on deck and load his vessel to any depth that he thinks profitable. There are no laws or regulations on these subjects.

He may hire, and, in a foreign port in the foreign trade, by assistance of the police, keep the cheapest men that can be found in any part of the world.

Under our coastwise navigation laws he has an absolute monopoly of all trade from one American port to another.

Under the act of 1892 he may make contracts to carry the mail through which he receives more pay for this service than he pays in wages to every man and boy employed on his vessel as a seaman in any capacity.

Having been relieved of risks and liabilities, and having been given immunities as have been herein mentioned, and having driven the American from the sea, thereby weakening our navy, and now employing and thereby training foreigners and men of alien and antagonistic races, making them ready to be employed by other navies, he insists upon continuing these conditions, while he urges Congress to further tax the whole American people to help him carry on his private business.

Your committee recommends that the American Federation of Labor reiterate and emphasize its condemnation of any such legislation and especially against this bill with its un-American provision for conscription.

Concurred in.

Your committee has seen several unsigned copies of leaflets purporting to give "facts about the shipping bill," which have been sent to locals of national labor organizations in advocacy of its passage. They appear to be sent out by an organization calling itself the Marine Trades Council of New York and Vicinity. From the list of membership published by itself it has no'er a mariner in it. Your committee can understand that those who are to share in the "benefits" of this legislation when enacted may be willing to make some sacrifices to obtain it, and we presume that they have so labored with this "Marine Trades Council" that it thinks itself engaged in work prompted by high and patriotic motives.

We note and endorse what the President says about the disregard of human life in sending a number of vessels, improperly manned and without motive power of their own, to sea in tow of steamers, from which, in stress of weather they are cut loose, the men on the same too often finding a watery grave. We are informed, as we believe credibly, that the majority of these barges are owned by the coal carrying railroads who use this method to the detriment of legitimate shipping, thereby compelling small ship owners to accept rates so unremunerative as to destroy the earning capacity of such

property. This practice being destructive of legitimate shipping as well as of human life, we hope that Congress will give an early and favorable consideration to this bill under which the practice will be stopped.

Concurred in.

Delegate Brown, (E. G.)—Moved that the session be extended until the reading of the report of the Committee on President's Report was concluded, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

Delegate Russell asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has done everything in its power to discourage the attempts of the telegraphers in its employ to organize for their advancement and protection; and

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has formed a sympathetic alliance with the Western Union Telegraph Company to block the progressive efforts of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, Because a committee of union telegraphers recently requested an adjustment of manifestly unfair hours and salaries, the Associated Press Board of Directors rescinded a resolution passed more than two years ago granting telegraphers free typewriters and a two weeks' vacation each year with full pay; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor denounce the Associated Press for its unjust treatment of its telegraphers, and recommends, that unless the Executive Council can bring about an amicable understanding between the Associated Press and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the Executive Council shall, after full and impartial investigation, consider the advisability of placing the Associated Press upon the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Winn asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following was introduced:

Resolution No. 155—By Delegate P. C. Winn, of the International Union of Steam Engineers:

RESOLVED, That the Firemen's Union (City Fire Department) of Chicago be in-

formed that the International Union of Steam Engineers has jurisdiction over the Engineers in the said Department.

Referred to Executive Council.  
The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

## EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Vice-President Duncan in the Chair.

Absentees—Noschang, Fischer, Dunn, Kelly (Garry), Law, Huber, Richardson, Russell, Bablitz, Kennedy (W. E.), Fay, Cumming, Mangan, Koch, Rickert, West, Tarr, Wukf, Johnson, Walsh, Warner, Hogan, Call, Freeman, Digel, Archibald, Finger, Gudbrandsen, Dix, Kirk, Heberling, Dahlman, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Mulcahy, Gebeleln, Braunschweig, Morgan, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Grant, Zihlman, Hedly, Burgess, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Kleinman, Whitney, Van Lear, Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragan, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan.

Delegate Foster continued the report of the Committee on President's Report, as follows:

### LABOR'S POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

We have considered at some length, and with great care, that part of the report of President Gompers and the Executive Council bearing upon this subject, together with the various resolutions having reference to the same general topic.

We recommend that the action taken by the Executive Council during the past campaign be heartily indorsed; that we declare the issuance of the bill of grievance was amply justified by the contingency which had arisen, and that we express our approval of the energetic campaign carried on against the enemies of labor with the small means at the disposal of the officers of the Federation. We recommend that this convention join in protesting against the attempt made to deprive public employees of the constitutional right of petition for redress of grievances.

In the various resolutions submitted to it, your committee finds itself con-

fronted with a somewhat comprehensive task. In one, for instance, it is asked to provide a plan by which some specific party may receive the indorsement of our movement. In another we are asked to determine the most effective plan of political organization, etc.

It seems necessary, therefore, in our judgment, to submit for your consideration, the question of the general relation of the Federation to the political issue. What is the true function of this organization? What are its powers, limitations and duties? How far may it properly take the initiative in political affairs? With what authority, if any, may it assume to speak for the millions enrolled in its membership? Where is the line where interference begins with the freedom of action of the individual, guaranteed by the constitution of most of our affiliated bodies. How far is it either wise or expedient to attempt the identification of an economic and political movement in the same organization?

These are very serious questions, not to be lightly answered, for in failing to answer them rightly, at least two of our predecessors, on the lines of national labor organizations, passed quickly into decadence.

Our space is all too brief for attempting even barest detail. We shall assume, therefore, that trade-unionism in teaching the paramount importance of questions affecting the lives and homes of the labor seller, also teaches the citizen that the use of his ballot should be determined by these issues, rather than by those put forward for purely political reasons. This teaching has borne fruit. Never in the history of the republic were there so many independent labor voters as today, and the number is increasing.

We rejoice that this is so and claim for

the educative influence of our union a large share of the credit.

There is the great vital fact that more men are free men, politically, than ever before. The method in which they shall use this freedom is a secondary matter. The detail of political organization to be followed out in this or that locality may safely be left to local judgment.

We regard with pleasure the recent political action of the organized workingmen of the country and by which they have demonstrated that they are determined to exhibit their political power. We are in full accord therewith and recommend to organized labor throughout the country that they persist in their efforts to organize as an independent political force to the end that labor may achieve its just rights through the exercise of the ballot.

We apprehend that there is no more need for this organization handing down patent plans for utilizing this independent spirit than there is for its interference with local autonomy in the conduct of trade affairs. We, therefore non-concur in the proposition that this convention shall indorse any political party or any plan for the formation of a political party.

Our members in each territorial division, state, municipal, congressional or assembly, know best how to use the independent ballot. Our corresponding divisions of state and central bodies may safely be trusted to take the initiative as to methods. Let the principle be proclaimed in every community that associated labor will hold hostile individuals and parties responsible for the defeat of labor measures, and if there be really an independent spirit among our membership it may be entrusted to work out to our ways of achieving results.

We are, however, of the opinion that it is the legitimate function of this organization to carry on an aggressive educational campaign and to furnish all possible assistance upon these lines, whether by statistics, literature, committees before legislatures, speakers upon the public platform, etc.

We recommend the adoption of the suggestion that information should be collected as to the results of the campaigns initiated during the last election, and we further recommend that the Executive Council be entrusted with this work.

We hold, with the President, that the economic function and power of trade unionism is by far its greatest instrument for good. We further hold that the solidarity of our movement must not for a moment be permitted to be endangered by the attempt to identify it with a partisan political movement. We must have with us, in our economic movement, men of all parties as well as of all creeds, and the minority right of the humblest man to vote where he pleases and to worship where his conscience dictates must be sacredly guarded. We may properly furnish him the facts as they occur in the legislative field, the records of legislators, etc., and then leave him to use his own political judgment.

Your committee, therefore, does not feel called upon to even ask this convention to say whether an independent labor party is a desirable thing or not. Our membership can settle that matter for themselves. We do say, however, that the attempt to delegate any authority, by this convention, to form political organizations on any specific lines, would to that extent identify the Federation of Labor with a party movement and inevitably vitiate one of the most fundamental principles of trade-unionism. Political movements are ephemeral. The trade-union movement is not alone for today, its existence is too valuable to be staked on success in the political arena. The political wooden horse bears within it those who would destroy the walls of our now impregnable defense. At the risk of repetition, we desire to make the position clear, which we ask this convention to assume. We are not a political party. We disclaim political party jurisdiction. We set up no claim of authority over the political acts of our membership. We could not if we would, for all the political authority we might assume, would not vitiate the protection due every man from the union which grants him his card. If we are to create new tests of regularity in unionism we must first obtain new power from the affiliated bodies which make up the Federation.

On the other hand, as shown by citations from previous proceedings in the report of the Executive Council, the Federation has repeatedly declared for the independent use of the ballot for the purpose of securing legislative and judicial reform. In the struggle for office for the

mere sake of office, our movement should have no part.

We are legitimately concerned as to those measures which affect our legislative and judicial rights.

We, therefore, recommend to trade-unionists everywhere the duty of independent voting and the formation of such organizations outside the trade-union as, in the judgment of the membership, in each locality, may be deemed most effective.

Respectfully submitted,

\* FRANK K. FOSTER,

Chairman

A. FURUSETH,

Secretary

M. M. DONNELLY,

DAVID A. CAREY,

HENRY OTT,

SAM. DE NEDREY,

JEROME JONES,

WM. TEMPLEMAN,

THOS. F. TRACY,

G. W. SAVAGE,

E. J. DENNEY,

P. J. MCARDLE,

JAMES J. CREAMER,

R. GLOCKLING,

Delegate Ryan, (W. D.)—I move that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Lavin—The committee came to certain conclusions about fifteen minutes ago, and then went on and discussed the proposition. They non-concur in the policy of this organization to go into an independent political movement. I want to say now, in opening the discussion, that, while a large majority of the delegates may think and feel that the proposition suggested by the committee is the proper one, yet there is a great problem this convention today should settle for good or ill. The secretary stated that there was a vast army of men connected with this organization. There is a vast army of working men who are not connected with this organization, but whose interests are partly centered in this organization. They have aspirations that they look to this organization to crown in this political action. While you stand neutral you will always remain where you are now.

Notwithstanding the laudation that has been heaped upon the Executive Council for its action preceding the last election, it terminated on election day in a miserable failure compared with what could

be done. I have no doubt the Executive Council did what it thought was best for the interests of the movement. We have, today, in the United States the power in the hands of the working people, and we can well afford to go into political action. The Executive Council or this convention can issue forth to the world today a declaration of principles upon which all the states and localities may stand, and they can issue forth the groundwork for a labor party platform upon which all working people, union men and non-union men alike, can stand and work together. The working people will then control the government, and legislation will be along working-class principles only. The man who is not a working man should be outlawed and out-legislated. When you adopt a policy of party principles along these lines for the working people of the country, you will have rallied to your stand every working man—young and old, black and white, skilled and unskilled; and the phalanx rushing into politics will be so strong and powerful there will be no interests in the country able to withstand it.

I say, with all due respect to the opinions of men who profess to know, and probably do know, more about the labor world and the political world than I do, that I have never yet discovered in any part of the world that men who had power yielded any of it until it was wrested from them by a greater power. And while you stand, today, divided between two old parties, looking for your friends in these old camps, you will never succeed in marching one foot forward. You may succeed in getting in a man here and there who is friendly to your cause, but he will be a very small factor in a national or state legislature.

We find men in this convention with brains enough, almost, to control the universe in a human sense, but they form conclusions and work from the top down, so they must necessarily find a premise that will correspond with the conclusions they have reached. Now, I want you people to come together and start from bottom principles first and work up, and by always having first principles for a foundation you will wind up at a logical conclusion, but not otherwise. As it is we are in the habit of forming conclusions, and necessarily the premises must be founded upon men.

Delegate Dold—The question now before the house being of such vast importance, and the report of the committee being so exhaustive, I believe better action could be had if further discussion of the question could be deferred until such time as the report of the committee could be printed and placed in the hands of the delegates. I move that that be done.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Barnes (J. M.).

Delegate Maloney—I move as an amendment that discussion of this report be made a special order of business for tomorrow.

Delegate Dold accepted the amendment as part of his motion.

The question was discussed by Delegates Lennon, Brown (E. G.), and Dold.

On motion of Delegate Hart, debate on the motion was closed.

The motion was voted on and lost by a vote of 131 to 90.

Delegate Berger—Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I rise to put in a substitute for a part of the report. I will say that this is one of the best reports it has ever been my pleasure to listen to in any convention of the American Federation of Labor. Most of the report I endorse with all my heart and soul. It is a splendid piece of work. There is one part, however, I cannot endorse, and that is the part upon political action. The report not being before me, I do not know where my substitute will fit, but probably somewhere in the last three or four paragraphs. I would like to have that part stricken out, and the following inserted:

RESOLVED, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and, furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That only by uniting politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines can the American proletariat compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

Vice President Duncan—The chair decides the substitute not in order. Section 8 of Article 3 of the laws governing this convention provides that party politics, whether they be Democratic, Re-

publican, Socialist, Populist, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The substitute offered by Delegate Berger declares for party politics, and has no place on the floor of this convention unless you direct your Committee on Laws to report a change in the laws.

Delegate Berger—My substitute being knocked out, I will have to work on new lines.

Mr. Chairman, I will begin by asking for a definition of what a party is? A party is a political expression of economic conditions. But many people take it the other way. Many people think we can create a millennium by politics. As long as any class has economic strength, that class will also have political strength. Now, it is not our intentions, Mr. President, at this time, or at any other time, to tie the American Federation of Labor to any political party. I am known to be a Socialist, but under no circumstance would I ask for an endorsement of the Socialist Party by this convention. We don't want it, to begin with. Furthermore, your endorsement would not do us any good. You have no means of compelling the trade-unionists of the country to vote the Socialist ticket. In Milwaukee and in Wisconsin, as long as the trades council of Milwaukee and the State Federation endorsed our party, we did not get the votes. Since we quit getting their endorsements, we have been getting the votes. We want men, not resolutions. As far as resolutions are concerned, I know something about resolutions. Our worthy chairman gets shivers down his back whenever he sees me coming.

Vice President Duncan—I did not say that.

Delegate Berger—You did not say it but you shivered. Our worthy chairman, who is a good fellow, although we do not agree on most questions, gets to shiver once a year, but I want to tell you the capitalistic class in Milwaukee are shivering all the time. I am a live Resolution there; I have resolved to abolish the system there; I am a walking resolution. But I say as long as you are in politics at all, you must work on absolute labor lines. As long as you vote the Republican and Democratic tick-

ets you are working on the lines of the capitalistic class. You say you will bring pressure to bear on the Republicans and Democrats, that you will make them promise to stand for labor. I have never known a Republican or Democrat who would not promise everything before election, but they never kept those promises after election. They have broken every promise they have ever made in the past; but if you want more promises you can get them; they have more promises just as good.

You know what kind of a deal you get before Congress. A great many of these people have promised you things. I say a union man who is voting for any of the capitalists' tickets is not doing his duty.

I know the building up of a political organization on class lines is not an easy thing. I have been through it. We have built up our organization from nothing to 19,000 votes, and have elected six members of the legislature. We had only five members two years ago. We never had any labor legislation that amounted to anything in Wisconsin until those five men were elected, and then we passed nine very good laws. Now that we have six members, we will pass other laws.

How about the political action of our President, Sam Gompers? How about Littlefield? How about Joe Cannon and the rest of them? Two men have been elected to Congress, but the miners elected them. It was not the action of the Executive Council.

The reason for this change in the policy of the Executive Council was because they had success in the political movement in England. I am afraid our Executive Council would never have gone into politics if they had not had the example of England before them. They did not go into politics this time because it was necessary or good; they did it because similar action was taken in England. We were rolling up our pants because it was raining in England.

A year ago this question of politics was tabooed in our convention in Pittsburgh, but a few months later the Executive Council was in politics. Mr. Gompers is not Keir Hardie—Keir Hardie could make it go. The English Trade Union Congress did make it go; they

elected fifty men, thirty of whom were Socialists. Our fraternal delegate said the enthusiasm came from the Socialists, while the trade unions furnished the battalions.

Now, I am not asking the American Federation of Labor to make any alliance with the Socialists; I don't want such an alliance; I would oppose it on our side of the house. We don't want any alliance until the entire sentiment of the American unions has changed.

We should profit by the example, not only of England, but of Germany, Italy and France. We don't amount to anything in this country politically. Your committee is treated like a foot-ball by Congress. They don't respect you or care what you do.

In France, the trade unions are the biggest power in existence today. Look at Germany! It was a German trade unionist that prevented a war between France and Germany. Compare our influence when we go hat in hand, begging for this or that other little law, begging for enforcement of the eight-hour law that Congress passed in 1848. We don't ask for the endorsement of any political party, no matter what that party is. We don't ask for the endorsement of the Socialist party, but we ask for action on class lines, and only on class lines. We say that as long as you elected Democrats to Congress, no matter how good men they are—and my friend Wilson is a most excellent type of man—but he will be under the control of the Democratic chief, Williams. That is what he will be, and you will find that out. Within a year or two he will either do as the Democratic bosses say or he will not be in it. He will not amount to much.

On motion, Delegate Berger's time for speaking was extended.

Delegate Berger—Suppose you elect a dozen or two dozen men to Congress, who are Republicans, you will simply have sent Cannon some more troops. You elected a Republican in Milwaukee, and defeated a Social Democrat. The Social Democrat is a member of the Typographical Union. He is also a member of the Central body, yet his opponent, Mr. Cary had a letter from Mr. Gompers as an endorsement. Mr. Cary has not worked at his trade for a long time; he is a professional politician. He is sheriff

of the county, but purchases non-union bread for the prisoners in the jail. I do not impute any ill-will to Mr. Gompers in this matter; he simply had not investigated. If he had asked the Milwaukee Central body for its opinion he would not have made that mistake. If you go on like this, your independent action will amount to nothing; you simply furnish some more recruits for the capitalist party.

Lay aside your prejudices, overlook the fact that I am a Socialist—as you have done a couple of times—and if the matter does not appeal to you, vote against it. If it does appeal to you, vote for it. I am in favor of action on class lines, or no political action at all.

Delegate Bruten—Delegate Berger says the Socialists do not want the endorsement of the working people of this country. If this convention decides to put a working man in the field in the State of Wisconsin to run for Governor, and the Socialists put up a candidate for Governor, which one would you vote for?

Delegate Berger—That is very easily answered. I am a Socialist, and I am going to vote the Socialist ticket, because I believe it is the best ticket. But we will treat an independent labor party with friendly consideration, I assure you.

Delegate Bruten—I claim that answer is evasive. I don't think Delegate Berger is consistent when he takes the stand he does in advising you to take political action, for he is not willing to abide by that action.

Delegate Walker—The Chair ruled against a proposition providing for an independent working class party being inaugurated, but entertained, under the same rule, a recommendation from the Committee that no such party be inaugurated. If the provision for one being created is not in order, because the laws provide that politics of that character shall not be discussed here, while the language is not couched in just that way, the real intent of the report of the Committee is to that effect and cannot be under the same ruling in order before this convention. However, I am willing to take what I can get and do the best I can to get what I am entitled to.

As a member of the Socialist party, I want to state my position. If the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor should turn down the report of the Committee and agree as a labor movement to start a national labor party and put a ticket in the field, if the Socialist party did not act in co-operation with you, I would leave the Socialist party and vote for the labor ticket. From what little experience I have had in the economic and political movement, I am convinced there is not one working man or working woman who does not want just as much as I do to get better wages, shorter hours and better conditions of work, and I know the only reason they ever act in a way that prevents them from getting those things, is because they do not understand what they are doing. I know that just as soon as I or any one else can show them a different line of action in the trade movement, economically or on the political field, that will give them better results than they are getting by their present line of action, you will not need to request them to come in and act. They will come in themselves and will strive to get every one else into the same movement.

As one, I am willing to sink my personal interests always when it is a question of the best interests of the majority, and I believe if we could ever get the laboring people together into that sort of a movement, no matter by what name you call it, they will be able to get the full value of their labor. I would rather have, if I believed in the Socialist party alone, and wanted to fight alone for sentimental reasons for that party, the adoption of the report of the Committee than the adoption of the proposition offered by Delegate Berger. I know what it means. If you should form a party here, in the next Socialist convention Dan De Leon and everyone else will have hammers out, and you know you fellows cannot do that work as artistically as they can. I want to be in a position where we can get results along reasonable lines; I want to offer an opportunity for people on both extremes to come in with us. I think if you will set aside that part of the Committee's report, form a national labor party, have it conducted by the labor movement of this country, and affiliated with the Farmers' movement, we may be in a position in a short time to go down to Washington in a different manner from the way

We go now and get results that are different from those we have got in the past.

Delegate Brown (E. G.)—I have a slight amendment I desire to offer to the report of the Committee, but it will be in line with the report. I repudiate the idea of Brother Berger, whether it be meant as a reflection or a compliment, that our honored President, Mr. Gompers, ever dragged us or sent us into politics. We went into politics ourselves. We were ready to go. You cannot see that, Mr. Berger. Well, listen to me and you may see some other things before I get through. The moment we took political action, there were no people who had more shivers down their backs than the people in the Socialist party. The moment we took political action on trade-union lines, a great majority of their votes left them. In Massachusetts they had 25,000 votes last year. I am not a particularly bright individual, I am not entitled to their support, they didn't vote for me, but for the principles I represent, but there were only 6,000 left in Massachusetts on the Socialist side; the rest of them were behind the trade-union movement. I don't care about Wisconsin—I suppose it is on the map—but there is also another center in the universe that is on the map, where the Socialists marched up with the independent political movement.

I am in line with the report that this question be entrusted to the locals, the central bodies and the state bodies. True, I would have been glad to have conferred with other states for education. I would like to have known from other states where they had successes and where they had failures, but it is too late now. We have had no opportunity, and therefore I am in line with that report with one exception. There are no hammers to be thrown because of what we achieved. If we did not elect a man here and there it was not the fault of any individual, but because our organization was not perfected. I have no doubt but that it will be perfected. It has been decided by the wisdom of this committee, or by the wisdom exhibited by my friend Foster—I always listen attentively when he speaks. I feel he has obtained a consensus of opinion, but, Brother Foster and men of the committee, there is one thing you have left out. You thanked

the Executive Council, you approved of the bill of grievances—what are you going to say to the men behind the guns? I want to say something, but I hesitate to approach a structure that was so symmetrically reared as that of Brother Foster's, symmetrical from corner stone to turret. I hesitate to add anything to it, but I will offer this amendment, even if it is only used as a bouquet to lay beside the structure:

"We regard with pleasure the recent political action of the organized working men of the country, and by which they have demonstrated that they are determined to exhibit their political power. We are in full accord therewith, and recommend to organized labor throughout the country that they persist in their efforts to organize as an independent political force, to the end that labor may achieve its just rights through the exercise of the ballot."

If this follows the thanks given to the Executive Council, it will not mar the structure. This is not touched on in the report of the Committee. It does not say whether we did right or wrong, whether we should continue or not. Brother Foster, I am sure, will either accept this or rise and show why it should not go in. This will take in, not only organized labor, but the working man outside, and not only the working man, but the middle class, because they believe we are honest, because they believe we have their interests at heart. It will take in the farmer as well. It is idle to say here that you ever controlled this movement or that you can stop it. I am perfectly in accord, therefore, with what will be done by the convention, but I hope this tribute will be incorporated. I offer it as an addition to the report.

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Walker.

Delegate Foster—There is no objection on my part, and I do not think there will be any on the part of any member of the Committee to this addition to the report.

Delegate Paulitsch—Mr. Chairman and Delegates: Quite a lot of stress has been put upon the statement of some of the Socialists upon this floor, and the inference is that they want to drag the American Federation of Labor into the Social-

ist movement or party. It has also been stated on the floor that if a Socialist votes for a Socialist candidate and against a labor candidate he will be inconsistent. What, then, becomes of the Republican in the ranks of the labor movement who will vote for the Republican candidate against a Democratic candidate out of the ranks of the labor movement, but nominated by the Democratic party? Or what consistency is there in the dyed-in-the-wool Democrat that will vote against the candidacy of a Republican out of the ranks of labor who is nominated by the Republican party? Of course that is no sin, but if a poor Socialist does such a thing it is horrible, it is not right for him to use his ballot in the same way. I hold as a Socialist that as long as a majority of the Socialist movement says we should have a ticket in the field, no matter what sort of a vote it will get, it is my duty to stand by it.

Delegate De Nedrey—I rise to a point of order. The motion before the house is to concur in the report of the Committee. It has nothing to do with what the delegate is talking about.

Vice President Duncan—The delegate will confine himself to the subject before the convention.

Delegate Paulitsch—The statement is made that we have been quite successful in the methods we used to enter the political arena as political labor men. I am glad to know that the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, issued this order to enter into independent politics. That took men out of the rut they had been in. It took them out of the Democratic and Republican parties and put them in an independent movement and gave them a chance for independent thought. I think this will develop their thoughts along independent lines faster than they would have developed in the surroundings governing them before this action was taken.

I hold that the success of the independent labor movement, as far as it has gone as an independent movement, is because of the agitation carried on for many years by the Socialists in the face of all the opposition they have had to contend with. There have been no daily papers of the magnificent circulation of

the New York Journal to come out clearly for our movement. I hope the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few has helped to bring out this independent thought among the working men.

What did we try to achieve by this independent movement? We tried to send men to congress to do something for the working class. The argument put forth was that the present congress was constituted of the representatives of the capitalist class, and that the pleading we had formerly gone to congress with was unsuccessful because these men were hostile to labor. That is why we went into independent politics. It is true we have not gone in on class lines. I probably do not go as far as Brother Walker went when he made his announcement, but the independent labor movement, if it shall become one, under the method of the Executive Council, or under the method of the Committee on President's Report, states clearly enough that it is going to get something by adhering to the old parties. If it takes the idea out of its platform that the moneyed class of this country has some interests and that they must be protected, and comes out and declares itself on class lines for class legislation in the interests of the working men, then certainly the Socialist movement will be in position to take control of it. The English movement, as the fraternal delegate said, went into independent labor politics, and in that form solicited the aid of the Fabian Society and the Independent Labor Party of England for its support. They were successful in electing a large number of members. When we have developed a movement of that character in this country, the Socialist movement will also have developed and they will be on common grounds. I believe the committee realizes it has gone far enough for the present. They have broken the ice, they have taken a step, and there is no doubt we will go into politics in this country in the same manner as the working people have gone into politics in England.

In the past it has been a crime even to talk politics in a trade-union organization. When I first joined my trade organization, the talking of politics was a crime against the constitution of that body. But we have changed all that, and this fall there was quite a lot of discus-

tion on independent politics, Heart politics, Republican politics, Democratic politics and Socialist politics, and we were not disrupted. The members then went and voted as they pleased, but the ice was broken, as I believe it has been broken in a great many other organizations. This is the road to progress; and I believe in a short time, those who take exception to our policy, will realize that our policy is the best. To be successful, we must organize politically as we have organized economically. I am sure no man here will say the Citizens' Alliance would be a good adjunct to our organization. That being true, why should we have the Parrys and the Posts run our politics? The last election proved that organized and unorganized men both were tired of the conditions that had prevailed and were ready to enter into an independent political movement.

Delegate Wilson, (W. B.)—I had not intended to enter into this discussion and would not have done so if my name had not been brought into it in a manner that was unsatisfactory to me. My friend, Berger, in discussing the question before the house intimated that when I became a member of congress I would be under the lash of the leader of the Democratic side of the house. I want to say for the information of Berger, who ought to know me better, and for the information of the other delegates to this convention, that neither as a member of congress, as a trade-unionist, nor as a private citizen, will I ever be under the lash of any one. It is true that, having been elected on the Democratic ticket, I am going to the Democratic caucus, and while there I shall endeavor as best I can to sway that caucus in the interest of labor legislation. But if I fail in that, and if that caucus undertakes to commit the Democratic congressmen in opposition to labor legislation, then it will become my duty, and a duty I will readily perform, to serve notice on that caucus of my opposition to its position and to withdraw therefrom.

Some of us seem to have very short memories, and as a result we hear, year after year, the statement made upon the floor of this convention that the trade-unionists have accomplished nothing by independent political action. As a matter of fact, we have accomplished a great deal. I can go back to the days of my

childhood and recall that, as a son of a coal miner, I was taken into the mines to mine coal before I was nine years of age. By independent political action and agitation on the part of trade-unionists that has been made impossible in every coal-producing state in the Union. When I first went into the mines we did not have a solitary law in any state of the Union relative to the sanitation of the mines. Men worked in the mines without ventilation, without any sanitary regulation, and without any inspection to require sanitary regulation. As a result of independent political action that condition is changed, and while we have not the sanitary conditions we ought to have, we have very much better sanitary conditions than prior to the time we took independent political action. What is true of the mines is true of the mills and the factories. In my boyhood days there were no sanitary regulations in any of our states relative to mills and factories. There were no inspection laws and there were no child-labor laws in those days. Those things have been brought about by independent political action and agitation. Years ago, our school system was very much inferior to the system we have today. The greatest force in furnishing us free text-books, in states where we have them, has been the independent political action and agitation of the trade-unions.

We could go along this line and cite a number of instances; but I simply make these citations to demonstrate that we have been making progress, and if we have not made greater progress than we have it has been due, not to the fact that we did not enter into partisan politics, but to the fact that we had millions of men and women who should have been associated with us in our trade-union movement who were outside of it. The trade-union movement brings together men and women who have common ideals along certain lines. They come together in their trade-unions because of those common ideals; but those same men and women may differ radically upon other subjects. The man who believes in a high protective tariff, the man who opposes him and favors a tariff for revenue, and the man who occupies any of the positions between these extremes, all agree in opposition to the tyranny of government by injunction. So while one

man may be nominated upon a Republican ticket, another upon a Democratic ticket, and another upon a Socialist ticket, all three having different ideas on certain lines, may be able to concentrate their efforts on lines along which the trade-union movement is working. Instead of committing this organization to a partisan movement, the proper thing to do is to urge our members to independent political action that will enable them to secure the adoption of those things we are commonly agreed upon.

There is one other point I want to bring out in justice to our trade-unions as well as the Executive Council. Mr. Berger made the statement that it was not the Executive Council that succeeded in securing the election of two members of congress from Pennsylvania; that it was the miners that did it. I am not here at this time to speak for Mr. Nicholls. When the occasion offers, Mr. Nicholls is perfectly able to speak for himself; but I do say for myself that if it had not been for the circular issued by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, I would not have been a candidate and consequently could not have been elected. The district I come from is not a large industrial district, in the sense in which industrialism is used. In that district, out of a total of between 30,000 and 40,000 votes, we have a total in the mining towns of 1,621 votes. In the city of Williamsport there are 37 different local unions of other trades. Normally, the city of Williamsport goes from 700 to 800 Republican. There is not a miner in Williamsport. The city of Williamsport goes normally from 700 to 800 Republican, and yet it gave to me, a Democratic candidate, because I was a trade-unionist, a majority of over 500. I want to give credit to the other trade-unions as well as the miners, although the miners stood loyally by me. In my opinion the proper course to pursue at this time is the course outlined by the committee. I am heartily in favor of it and hope it will be adopted.

Delegate Dold—I desire to offer an addition to the report of the committee. It reads as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and the same is hereby, instructed to submit to a vote of the affiliated national and international unions, local trade-un-

ions and federal labor unions, the following questions, the result of their votes to act as guidance for future political propaganda of the American Federation of Labor:

(1) Shall the past political policy of the Executive Council be continued?

(2) Shall an independent political party be formed?"

I offer this as an amendment to the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate De Nedrey—I rise to a point of order. There is no law giving the American Federation of Labor the right or the authority to have a referendum vote of the national and international bodies affiliated therewith.

Vice-President Duncan—I take it for granted in using the word referendum that Delegate Dold means that if the convention approves of his resolution, it shall go out and the different organizations can use their different means of ascertaining the opinions of their members.

Delegate Denny—I rise to a point of order. The report of the committee endorses independent political action. A motion has been made to concur in the report of the committee. This amendment would destroy the original motion.

Vice-President Duncan—The subject-matter is for the convention to act upon. If the amendment is voted down the question will come upon the report of the committee. If both are carried it will have the effect that, in addition to the declarations as given by the committee on President's Report, that subject-matter will be given to the unions for a vote.

Delegate Dold—The amendment intends to provide for a future political policy of the American Federation of Labor, if the plan is endorsed by the rank and file of the organization. Personally, I have always been in favor of an independent political party. In the organization I represent the membership differs vastly upon this proposition. We have Socialists, Anti-Socialists, De Leonites, pure and simple trade-unionists, and others, and they believe that no matter what political action may be taken by the American Federation of Labor, they should have some voice in saying how they shall comply with the rules and regulations of the American Federation of Labor. We are

loyal to the American Federation of Labor, and we ought to be loyal; but we believe we should have an opportunity to express at least our sentiments as to what the important policies of the American Federation of Labor shall be. There can be no harm in the submission of a proposition of this character to the membership. It would be absolutely useless to divide our forces in a political way—as much so as it would be to divide our forces in an economic way. If we can concentrate and center our forces upon one clear-cut proposition, whatever it may be, I believe it will appeal to all the organizations, and they will go shoulder to shoulder to make it a success. No matter what may be said here, some discontent has manifested itself among the various trade-unions of this country. I want to avoid that. I want them to use all the political independence they have in one channel. I want the other side to understand that we did not enter into this movement simply for diversion, simply to change our routine work; but that we mean business, and that it is a matter of absolute importance to us. I believe this can best be done by concentrating the opinions of our constituents. If it decides for the present policy, our organization will do all that it possibly can to carry it out. I do not want political independence only as far as legislation is concerned; I want the men who execute the laws to be elected by our votes, and we can only do that by concentrating our votes.

Treasurer Lennon—I want to say to the delegates and to those they represent, that there is no political policy of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. The policy that has been pursued by the Executive Council is that which has been formulated by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and by the trade-unions of this country since there has been any central organization at all. The only thing we did recently was to accentuate, insofar as our influence might go, the power of the working men who are organized in this country along the lines that had been declared for, since the very foundation of the American Federation of Labor. In addition to that, the Executive Council, not even being desirous of going to the extent we did, upon our own volition and upon our own initiative, called in to be

consulted, the executive officers of all the international unions of this country. Most of these officials responded and joined with us in presenting the protests to congress, the President of the United States and the President of the Senate. They co-operated with us in declaring at the end of that protest that if, forsooth, they did not hear our protest, we would then call upon the working men of the country to exercise their right as citizens to carry forward the work the trade-unions had stood for for so long a time.

The report of the committee does—what? It leaves this matter in the hands and under the control of the states, the cities and those who may find it essential to control the action and take action along independent political lines as set forth by many declarations of the American Federation of Labor. Will that preclude the trade-unions of Milwaukee, for instance, if they desire, to take action along the line of the policy of the Socialist Party, from doing so? Not by any means. I wonder, however, if the trade-unionists of Milwaukee should meet in convention and decide to nominate trade-unionists without regard to their party affiliations, whether or not the Socialists would vote for them?

We hear all the time that the trade-union movement does not stand—insofar as politics are concerned, at any rate—for the class interests of the working people. I would like to ask some one what the trade-union movement does stand for if it does not stand for the class interests of the working people? If I thought it did not stand for that I would give what ability I possess and what energy is still left in me for some other cause. It is because of that belief I have in the depths of my heart that it is for the class interests of the working people that the trade-union has given its energies and is working now, as it has worked in the past and will continue to work in the future, is the cause of my being an active and aggressive trade-unionist. As to the charge that we have accomplished nothing, I think Brother Wilson has answered that.

I intended to arise only to correct the impression that there was a policy as instituted by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. They simply gave emphasis to that which has been declared from the very foundation

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

of the organization until the present time.

Delegate Finger—I am heartily in accord with part of the report of the committee. It seems, however, that we have to go through the same transition that the English trade-union movement has had to go through, according to the report of our fraternal delegate, Mr. Bell. If you will turn to page 68 of the proceedings and read his remarks, you will find that he said at first it was feared if they introduced politics into the trade-union movement it would disrupt it. I will quote exactly what he said:

"There is one more subject we have in common. I am one of those who for sixteen years past have been trying to persuade the trade-unionists of England to go into politics. At first it was said that if we introduced politics into the trade-unions men of different creeds and parties would fall out and trade-unionism would be injured. But the time came when those of us who thought we should go into politics received very powerful assistance. That was when the judges interpreted the law against us. The judges, of course, did not intend to assist us, but they did. There was nothing left for the trade-unions but to enter politics, whether they liked it or not. We determined if we entered politics it should not be under the auspices of either of the great political parties, but would have a party of our own. We did so, and found the money to run that party, and as a consequence we are in a position to control it. About a million of trade-unionists are now affiliated with the National Labor party, and we have joined with us in that party two Socialist societies, the British Fabian Society, a small one, but one that exerts great influence through its literature—and the Independent Labor party. Despite its name the latter is an out-and-out Socialist organization. We have found there that the differences that divide Socialism and trade-unionism are, after all not so very great. The trade-unionist wants as large a share of what he produces as he can get, and the Socialist wants all he produces. The trade-unionist says the Socialist is demanding a great deal and that his prospect of getting it all is small, but after all he does not think the Socialist is unreasonable in asking for all. In the meantime the

trade unionist is willing to be content with what he can get. The Socialists, on the other hand, admit there is reason in what the trade-unionists say. Although the Socialist cannot get the trade-unionist as far as he wants him to go he is willing to travel the same road as long as it is possible for them to travel together."

We have seen in this country that although labor cast its vote with the intention of bringing about beneficial results one result has been the injunctions issued by judges elected by our votes. We have seen in the past the fallacy of this independent political movement on labor lines, with each one working independently. In many instances we find we have suffered as a result of not being a conjoined whole in our action at the elections. When you merely present a vote of individuals in a locality it accomplishes the election of the man. In many cases the man does not represent your principles. If we were organized into one party advocating political action, the fact would be recognized that over two million votes could be positively relied on to refute all arguments brought forth by our opponents, usually our employers, and if we are going to continue the policy of each one voting for his own party, if we are going to continue the policy of calling ourselves labor men in labor politics, the result will be as it has been in the past. New York is now represented by a scab employer and other parts of the country are represented by other scab employers. They entirely ignore us between elections, and merely consider us when the election is on.

I fail to see how any one in the trade-union movement can presume that my interests are identical with the interests of the great corporation lawyers who are elected year in and year out by the working class, because I fail to see where the other class has the power to elect, as a majority of the votes of the nation belong to the working people. If we find that our trade-union movement does not progress politically because of the men elected to office, I fail to see it from any other point of view than that we have elected men who do not represent us and who apparently care naught about the votes of the workers. The reason we are organized into trade un-

lons is because we recognize our inter-  
 est as a class; and having recognized  
 the fact that we must subserve our in-  
 terest as a class economically, does it  
 not stand to reason that we must also  
 recognize the fact that we must get our  
 rights politically by organizing as a  
 class? The time is ripe when we should  
 cease this method of merely taking ac-  
 tion individually. We should let it be  
 understood that we are organized politi-  
 cally as a solid phalanx, and I feel con-  
 fident that we will be a force that all  
 the interests will be bound to recognize,  
 a force that can assert our rights,—not  
 go to the legislatures and beg for them.

Delegate Anderson—I would like to  
 state for the people I represent that we  
 were pleased with the action taken by  
 the Executive Council of the American  
 Federation of Labor. When the news  
 came flashing over the wires telling us  
 that the time had come to take political  
 action, we rose to the occasion. The  
 time was short and we were not able to  
 prepare as we would like to have done,  
 but the results are telling all through  
 that part of the country. The returns  
 I have are not complete, but I am cer-  
 tain that in Galveston county we  
 elected one member of the legisla-  
 ture; we elected our prosecuting at-  
 torney, we elected one county com-  
 missioner, and we elected a governor,  
 who, although elected as a Democrat,  
 stood before us and said the laboring  
 men should be recognized. We have also  
 enacted a child-labor law down there.  
 It has been asserted on the floor of this  
 convention that we would have to follow  
 in the footsteps of our English brothers.  
 I differ from those who made that state-  
 ment. What we have done has been  
 along the right lines, but I believe we  
 can go farther. I think we should re-  
 fer the amendment to the different or-  
 ganizations of this country so that they  
 may act upon it. I certainly approve  
 of the amendment.

Delegate Johannsen—As a member of  
 the political campaign committee of the  
 Chicago Federation of Labor, I assure  
 the delegates I am not prepared to make  
 a political confession. It seems to me  
 that the machinery of the American  
 Federation of Labor has been very ju-  
 diciously put into operation to shift the  
 responsibility of political action from the  
 Executive Council to the various local,

central and state bodies, and the inter-  
 national unions. For that I don't blame  
 you. I am not quite sure whether  
 there is a conspiracy between the  
 Executive Council and the Socialist rep-  
 resentatives; but it appears to me  
 that the report of the Committee, in not  
 favoring an independent political party  
 is at least a step in that direction. If  
 we had an independent political organi-  
 zation based upon class interests half  
 the Socialists would have to go out of  
 business. But why this matter should  
 be considered so seriously is beyond my  
 comprehension.

I think there has been some misrep-  
 sentation upon the part of some who  
 have spoken in reference to the attitude  
 of the fraternal delegates from England.  
 I think one of them said when he made  
 inquiries as to the political situation in  
 Boston, he found they had primaries.  
 Then he told us of Chicago—but you  
 know what he said about that city. The  
 only difference between Chicago and  
 Boston is in the matter of elections.  
 Really, there are no elections in Chi-  
 cago; everything is done in the primar-  
 ies. It seems to me that while it may  
 be wisdom to meddle in politics, there is  
 a very great danger of splitting our  
 forces economically. Where is the com-  
 mon ground? Nearly every organization  
 has a number of men who have different  
 ideas and different ways of obtaining  
 their success politically. I don't know  
 how many professional politicians there  
 are in this convention; I presume there  
 are many; and if we are not to get to  
 be professional politicians it would be  
 best to leave the matter to the Execu-  
 tive Council. I am sure they will act  
 carefully before they will accept any re-  
 sponsibility. They know something of  
 politics, and they play the game to some  
 extent. I presume, judging from the  
 tremendous demands for organizers that  
 have been made here, that perhaps it  
 would be as well to devote more time  
 to organizing those who are yet unor-  
 ganized than to give too much time to  
 the consideration of political action.

Delegate Furuseth—I am not going to  
 speak as secretary of the committee, be-  
 cause the report speaks for me as a  
 member of the committee; but there is a  
 phase of this matter as it has been dis-  
 cussed that I feel inclined to mix some-  
 what in. Several statements have been

made that I do not agree with. The idea has been expressed by several delegates that the working people have a majority of the votes. If you will take the trouble to look up the census and then take the map of the United States, as it is laid out in political districts, you will find your independent political party will not get a corporal's guard in Congress while you live. For that reason, and because of an insignificant number of men they will be of no utility whatsoever, I am totally opposed to it. I believe that organized labor should devote itself to defeating somebody, not particularly to electing anybody. I believe from the experience I have had that the individual congressman counts for very little. The policy of the party counts for very much, and unless you can influence that policy you are making no progress whatsoever.

What the working people have obtained in one century of agitation since the introduction of the ballot has been obtained by being against the government. They have acted as a dissatisfied party, as a party of protest, or a force of protest, which the politician could not place his finger on and segregate. For that reason I believe it is wise to make the party in power responsible for legislation and failure of legislation, regardless of what that party is called. The politician wants votes in order to be in power and there is nothing he fears so much as the silent independent vote that he cannot segregate and put his finger on. Now, it has come to this, that the congressmen in Washington care absolutely nothing for your opinions—because you sent in petitions and did not back your petitions with your votes. You passed resolutions, but you did not back your resolutions with your votes. As a result they said, "All waste paper, who cares?" Now, the action you have taken, making the party responsible for legislation is, in my opinion, a step in the right direction. You do not particularly need any party machinery for that. You need an understanding of what you want. You need freedom from party prejudice, so that you can vote for a Socialist if he has the best chance to beat the man who is now with the majority party, to vote for a Democrat if he has the best chance. If you will do that you will not need

to bother about a party organization in a national way, and you will get what has been denied to you for years.

Delegate Guerin—I am opposed to the amendment and believe that it is useless in its present form. The delegate laid great stress on the fact that he wanted the opinions of the national organizations, but he said nothing about the referendum. I don't know how you are going to get the sentiment of the organizations unless by putting it to the referendum. Our organization guarantees to every man freedom in politics. There is no one in our organization who has a right to abridge that, and we could get an expression from our organization along this line. If it were possible to get the expression,—and the result of that expression were announced in the next convention of the American Federation of Labor—it would abridge the right of some of our members. I am in favor of the report of the committee without the amendment. I know we cannot accomplish anything for the benefit of the wage-workers until they get interested as individuals. The individual wage-worker must pay particular and careful attention to public affairs in order to bring about reforms. I believe we can do much by acting as the report of the committee recommends, because we are all familiar with conditions in our own localities.

Delegate Skemp—I want to say a few words in support of the amendment of Delegate Dold. I want also to call the attention of the last speaker to the fact that the amendment does not ask that any compulsion shall be used. We know that we cannot abridge the rights of the individual members of our organizations, but we can give them an opportunity to express their views upon this question if they so desire. It has been said if we enter the political field we can accomplish nothing, because members of organized labor are in the minority. Delegate Furuseth seems to forget that all previous independent movements in this country have drawn their strength, not from organized labor, but from the farmers. The day is coming, in fact, it is here now, when the farmers realize that their interests are common with ours and that we can depend upon securing greater support from the farmers' organizations than some organiza-

tions within the American Federation of Labor.

There seems to be a fear that the Executive Council went a little too far a year ago, and that we must now retrace our steps, and this is the means by which the Federation of Labor can back down a little and retrace its steps to the position occupied by it in the past. It appears to be the impression that the Executive Council, as Brother Lennon said, accentuated our attitude in the political field a little too forcibly prior to the last election. But we have decided to enter politics, and, notwithstanding what Delegate Brown says, that decision was made by the Executive Council. Insofar as they upheld us in the political field prior to the last convention, I did my best to advance the movement, but I recognized the fact that the Executive Council acted too hastily. The Executive Council did not have sufficient funds, nor did it have a definite program, and consequently we could expect but small results. I supposed, however, that at this convention we could adopt a definite policy, a policy that would command the respect and co-operation of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. I still hope that such a policy will be adopted—a policy that will command the support of the rank and file of the labor movement. They are the men who will have to furnish the votes; but unless the policy comes from the foundation we cannot expect to accomplish much. We must have a constructive policy, one which will awaken the enthusiasm of the membership of the organization. The amendment by Delegate Dold is essentially democratic. It places the responsibility upon the rank and file. This organization is supposed to be essentially democratic. It is supposed to record the views and carry out the wishes of the rank and file of our organizations, and I fail to understand how a delegate can oppose a plan which gives the rank and file an opportunity to express their views on this question.

• Delegate Mahon—I used to ride in an air ship myself, but I fell out some years ago and came to. I have listened to the discussion this afternoon, and I see nothing new in the proposition from the one that has been before us from convention to convention and from year to year.

However, I have noticed one thing new. A great deal of reference has been made to the conditions of the workers in Europe. We have been told about Great Britain, Germany and different parts of the old world, yet I notice they are still coming to America. Now I want to say as an American, that I don't know anything about the environment of the people of the old world, but I do know something of the environment of the people of America, and I believe my country is yet the best one upon God's footstool. I want to resent the criticisms that come from those who come here, take a glance at our American conditions, and then tell us all about them. We will compare Chicago, as far as the hungry people are concerned, with London, Liverpool, or any other place in the world.

This political question is not a new one to us as trade-unionists. The policy outlined in the President's report is the only one we can follow when we come to analyze this proposition. It gives to the union men and to their supporters and friends of the different districts the opportunity they have always had of going ahead politically and building up their political parties and working out their political salvation. Our Socialist friends congratulate the trade-unions upon the step we took a year ago. That is no new step for the trade-unions. This American Federation of Labor has, in convention after convention, appealed to the voters to use the ballot independently, and so long as I have anything to do with a trade-union, I shall advocate that policy. It is easy to come here where a number of bright minds are brought together and express our opinions. Oh, yes, we could politically lick them in here today, we could do in here today just what we could do in our unions, sometimes, when we get over-enthusiastic and want to go out and lick the enemy. When we get on the outside and meet the enemy it is not so easy. We must follow the same careful policy that has always led us,—not so fast as our friend Berger would have us go,—but one that has led us safely. The trade-unions have lost nothing. From some of the remarks, one might imagine we had been standing still. When we began to organize our railroad men twelve years ago we were working 14 and 16 hours a day, with a maximum pay of fourteen cents an hour. Then

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sands of our men today are working nine hours a day with a maximum pay of thirty cents an hour. In spite of that they presume to tell us we are not advancing at all. Such people have an idea that everything is going to come from legislation. There are many ways of legislating. The Amalgamated Railway men are legislating in their unions, not only once every 365 days, but every two weeks when they meet. Last year we secured through our organization over 175 written contracts, carrying with them one and one-half millions of dollars in advance of wages. Through our organization we are legislating every day. I have no objection to Socialism,—I have no objection to all they can do,—but I do object when it comes to disrupting our union and slandering the men who have built up this movement. The policy of the Executive Council last year demonstrated that the claims made by our Socialist friends are not true politically. They have been in the field working hard, but they have not corralled the vote. If the policies you have are right, appeal to the American working men and the American citizens in general, to come and vote with you; but let this movement of the workers go on in the even tenor of its way. We will not lay any stones in your way as you go along, but you must not try to disrupt our movement.

I oppose the amendment because I believe it will simply mean a Socialist agitation to disrupt our trade-union movement during the next year.

On motion of Vice-President O'Connell the report of the Committee on Grievances was made a special order of business for ten o'clock a. m. Wednesday.

On motion, the rules of order were suspended, and the convention voted to remain in session until the report of the Committee on President's Report had been acted upon finally.

Delegate Walker—I rise to a question of personal privilege. Delegate Mahon in his statement spoke of his Socialist friends as slandering the officials of this organization who are building it up. He said they claimed the movement had made no progress and that they are attempting to disrupt it. I do not want to use strong language, but, so far as that applies to me personally, I want to deny as emphatically as it is possible for me to do so, any statement of that kind.

Delegate Foster—This little exchange of fraternities between different representatives of political organizations is rather a conclusive argument in support of the committee's report. It is not my purpose to discuss the question at issue, excepting insofar as the amendment relates to it. I think it is rather unfair to the committee to attach an amendment of that kind to its report. We tried to be as concise as possible and to make our meaning clear as to just what this body can do. We don't want to borrow trouble, and we have endorsed the action of the Executive Council, approved their bill of grievances and commended them for their work. The amendment contemplates asking a couple of million people, incidentally, whether they approve the past policy of the Federation. That is rather superfluous. Then, again, we have not had from any of the component parts of this organization a request to form an independent labor party. We have had some individual resolutions in here to that effect. Some people like trouble; they will go after it, but why should we assume a power we do not possess to go into the membership of the international unions and catechise them upon their preferences for an independent labor party. I suppose if we should poll the delegates sitting upon this floor, we might get a good many opinions as to what constitutes an independent labor party. We should not agree politically. The keynote was touched, as the response of the delegates showed, in the remarks of Delegate Mahon. The movement has done things; it has achieved practical reform and the power that has done this work, that is doing this work and is to continue this work, is too sacred to be chanced upon the cast of a political die; and we refuse and say plainly, no matter what the people of the Continent or Great Britain have done, we prefer to continue the policy of guarding the constitutional freedom of our members to vote how they please and we will not stake the existence of the economic trade-union movement upon any political party, no matter by what name it may be called. Is not that sufficiently definite? Why should we go out and ask the printers, the granite cutters, and other organizations, "Do you want us to form a political party?" The same gentleman says the growth should be upward, not from the top down, and those

se and rally at the power as-  
our executive officers, the  
d you, with which they are  
y should they be troubled in  
soul and heart and spirit be-  
have not gone from the top  
tried to stir up this question?

e two distinct issues that  
e kept clearly in mind. We  
roperly before us the question  
pendent political party, but  
fore us the question of iden-  
is trade-union organization  
empt to form a political par-  
is to me there is quite a waste  
it. We don't need to discuss  
ty of independent voting. We  
to question the propriety of  
a protesting party in the  
an independent party. It is  
the wage-earners of America  
r be anything else than a  
arty. We have got to rely,  
t class spirit of hatred and  
or the success of that move-  
on the principles of justice  
in the minds of a broader

And until we drive that  
appeals to class hatred out  
rs of our convention we will  
the fullest support for the  
hat most deeply concern us.  
re as nothing in comparison  
rinciples back of the trade-  
ement. Methods are entirely

. How many of you have  
rly history of the trade-union

They made elaborate plat-  
men getting together can  
eclaration of principles as  
transcendental and as flam-  
the gentleman from Milwau-  
volved from his brain in the  
hts of his imagination. They  
to the world that society  
to be revolutionized. The

manity was not back of the  
but it did grow and gain  
en are always hoping to get  
for nothing, walking around  
; up at the clouds, dreaming.  
easier to dream dreams than  
work anywhere. Two great  
al labor organizations, after  
strength, went down to de-

Why? Because they identi-  
fies with a political machine.  
; twice tested, has proved  
no prophet, and assume to be

no prophet, but I have fears for even that  
rock-ribbed structure of British trades-  
unionism. I do not believe the trade-un-  
ion movement of Great Britain in the  
future is to develop itself into a class  
party. I do not believe it is the British  
temperament, and I do not believe suc-  
cess will follow that sort of movement.  
Circumstances bring parties into being  
to act as parties of protest, but from the  
little beginning our trade-unions have  
passed through periods of political de-  
struction, and have continued to in-  
crease. It is now the hope of the wage-  
earners of America. Let it go forth to  
the world, my friends, that we will pun-  
ish our enemies, but we will keep our  
trade-unions as they should be kept, the  
instrument to work out the economic  
salvation of labor by virtue of giving  
the workman control of the commodity  
he sells, the life which he lives and the  
conditions under which he works.

The amendment is destructive of the  
spirit of the report of the committee.  
and I trust it will not prevail.

Vice President O'Connell—I happen to  
be one of the men who were quite  
closely associated with the late cam-  
paign. I was one of the committee of  
three selected by the Executive Council  
to conduct the affair. I did not have  
the pleasure of hearing all the addresses  
on this subject as our committee did  
not come to the hall until four o'clock.  
I heard the amendment read, and it  
struck me as peculiar that this great  
convention, that the men who are here  
representing every phase of the trades-  
union movement of the country, who  
deal and treat with every subject, who  
pass upon resolutions and motions of  
every possible character and give back  
to our people the result—should not be  
able to settle this question. There is  
no question too great or too small to be  
decided here by the delegates; but now,  
when we have the question of politics—  
a side issue—to treat with, a delegate  
here moves that we are not competent  
in this convention to judge on the ques-  
tion. It is too big a question for us to  
decide here whether we shall or shall  
not go into politics! We will do all the  
other business, no matter how small or  
how great; we are big enough to handle  
that, but this question we are apparently  
too small to handle, and we must  
go back and ask our people at home

what we shall do. I say this convention is capable of judging what we shall do in the future. I maintain that the delegates here are able to decide what we shall do for the interests of our people at home. We are here and we have heard every discussion on the matter. We know what has been done in the past, and that is a very good guide for the future, and if we are not capable, after sitting down day after day and listening to arguments on various subjects, and this one in particular, of calmly and coolly judging what is best to be done for the people we represent, how do you expect them to judge it without any consideration at all?

It has been said here that the thing has been a failure. I can imagine who said that. The fellow said it who was saying all the time we are making failures, that we have cold feet all the time. He went into the campaign and said the men who were sent into one certain congressman's field to defeat him were traitors and renegades and impostors. He not only said it, but he circulated it in newspapers published by these people. He denounced us, and now he comes here to ask us to go into politics with him? We have not made a failure; we have made a most remarkable success. It is true we did not have the machinery and the funds to compete with the great organizations that have been in existence for years and years in this country, but by diplomatically manipulating and handling the machinery we had on hand we compelled hundreds of the so-called representatives of the people in this country to come to us and apologize and beg for mercy for the acts they had committed against the wage-earning class of this country in Congress. It is not always well to tell everything you know. There are some things a man cannot tell; it isn't good policy; it isn't good diplomacy; it isn't the tactics of a good politician, even. Some things have occurred during this campaign that would make splendid reading and would make our friends—if we could induce them to believe that for once we were honest, that for once we mean what we say—that would make their hair stand on end.

We have succeeded far beyond our expectations. We have, without any great effort, elected, I believe, about ten mem-

bers of Congress with trade-union cards in their pockets. I do not know how many state legislators have been elected. I do not know how far-reaching our movement is, because we have not had time to make an intelligent report on the matter.

Delegate Maloney—I rise to favor the report of the committee and to oppose the amendment offered by Delegate Dold. I very well remember the tactics that were used in the Boston convention by the Socialist party to get a declaration in favor of its principles. I feel confident that if the amendment offered by Delegate Dold is carried, it will mean that the Socialist party, from one end of this country to another, will go into the meeting rooms of the organizations and endeavor to have the American Federation of Labor declare for their principles. A good cause will always have good and wise tactics, while a bad cause will always employ mean and cruel tactics. You will find that from the time the Social Democratic party was first organized in Germany a record of miserable tactics, lying insinuations and foul blackguardism, has stamped the Socialist parties of this world as professional character assassins. I have read papers published by these organizations and have yet to find one kind word in behalf of the tried and true labor leaders representing the American Federation of Labor.

I have just these words to say, Mr. President, that it is time we aroused ourselves. We should have the good common sense and courage to stamp this political party once and for all as an enemy of the trade-union movement. That party it is that discredits our movement. Their leaders are a wrangling gang of peanut politicians, and their stock in trade is a tirade of abuse and vilifications against the leaders of other movements. I hope you will not pass the amendment and give them a chance to go into our organizations and try to have adopted the principles of the bitterest enemies organization has in America today—the principles of the Socialist party and the principles of the Socialist Labor party.

President Gompers—First, let me say something I want every delegate in this convention to know. I never for one

moment had a consultation with any member of the Committee on President's Report during this entire convention. I have not appeared before the committee, and have not directly or indirectly communicated with them concerning the subject-matter of my report. I say this so that you may understand there has been no effort on my part, either by reason, by argument, by persuasion, or in any other way, to influence the minds of the committee. I permitted them to discuss the report made by both the Executive Council and myself without in any way influencing their judgment. The report of the committee takes into consideration the report of the Executive Council upon the subject under discussion. To my mind, the report is comprehensive and is calculated to enhance our movement, to advance it, and to keep it on such lines as will absolutely safeguard it from any danger which might otherwise, and would inevitably, confront it.

Insofar as the amendment of Delegate Dold is concerned, let me say that if it was the result of his mature thought, he should have presented it before; if it was an afterthought, prepared since the committee submitted its report, the matter involved is too divergent for ample consideration by the delegates at this time. One part of it says the policy of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in the recent campaign, shall be submitted to the membership. It does not say what policy that is. Every man can in his own local union place his construction upon what that policy is. This campaign was not the policy of the Executive Council; it is the policy declared for, time after time, by the American Federation of Labor. It is the policy declared for in our local unions, in our central bodies, and in our state federation and international union conventions. You will notice that the report of the Executive Council calls attention to the successive steps and the successive declaration of policy of the American Federation of Labor, and the instructions given the Executive Council from time to time as to what policy it should pursue.

I want now to present to you some of the things that have been said, and some of the things that have been left unsaid, in this convention and elsewhere. I want at the outset to say to Delegate

Walker that I exclude him from the consideration of the matters I want to present. I believe he would act as he has declared he would in the event the labor movement determined upon any political party policy; but I call his attention to the fact that when he goes home he may find himself in the position in which another delegate to this convention found himself in quite recently. I refer to Delegate Whitlam of the Cleveland Central Body, who made a similar declaration.

A member of the local to which Mr. Whitlam belonged was nominated as a member of the Ohio legislature. Mr. Whitlam declared he was going to vote for the member of his union for the legislature and for that he was expelled from the Socialist party.

Let me call attention to the fact that the report of the committee deals, in the most practical way, with the very thing Delegate Dold has in mind in his amendment. It is that, practically, the subject-matter is referred to the central bodies and the local unions in the various localities to do what their judgment tells them to be wise, and to leave undone the things they believe to be unwise.

But to revert to the things that have been said and left unsaid here and elsewhere: I hold in my hand a clipping from a Socialist paper, and I want to call your attention to the statements made to a delegate to this convention. A week after the close of the Pittsburgh convention of the American Federation of Labor, Delegate Berger of Milwaukee, who is the editor of the Social Democratic Herald, makes this complimentary reference to your humble servant, and to another:

"And most undoubtedly the American Federation of Labor shows signs of decay in spite of the mighty numbers marched forth in the reports of Gompers and Mitchell. All its proceedings are senile. Sam Gompers, the President and leading spirit, has more and more developed into an empty, self-complacent old fool."

I want you to note that complimentary reference.

He goes on to say further, "and Gompers never cared as long as President McKinley deigned to speak to him, or Mark Hanna slapped him on the back and called him a good fellow. Yes,

Gompers always was a good fellow—for the capitalists."

Further on he says:

"Gompers himself wants to uphold and protect the present capitalist system against the economic system of labor, against Socialism. That is his mission in life, besides holding a well-paid, fat and mighty easy office."

I hold in my hand copies of other papers of a similar calibre, with the names of which I shall not attempt to burden you. I want to call your attention to the similarity of language used by divergent persons. First I will read a clipping from the Social Democratic Herald of which our friend Berger is editor:

"It is the only kind of politics that pays—for the leaders."

Then I want to read a statement made by the Parry-Post official journal:

"Mr. Gompers is as strong in his great mission and is inspired by as lofty a purpose as his salary pays for." You will note how exactly similar are the views and expressions of the gentleman who wants to direct the policy of this organization and the views of Mr. Post in his official paper.

I quote this that you may know whether the men in the labor movement who are entrusted with its affairs are slandered at every opportunity that presents itself to these people.

Is it true that I have forced or dragged this movement into the political arena? Are all the declarations of this Federation reported to you as nothing? Is it not true that this is simply a parrot-like repetition of the accusations of every enemy in the capitalist class against our movement?

▲ If other countries are to be compared to ours and to be held up as examples for us to follow, we ought to inquire into the tangible results achieved by the working men of those countries and the working men of our own. No man in this country or elsewhere is more dissatisfied and impatient with the results achieved than am I. It is because we are determined to secure the very best results for our working people that we pursue policies and make declarations and carry them into execution. This country of ours is not half good enough for the Ameri-

can working man and woman, and we intend to make it better; but because it has not attained the standard that we aim to achieve is no reason why we should befool our own nests.

We are asking from Congress and from our legislatures only the things we cannot secure ourselves, and one of the principal things for which we are contending is, what? A free play for the lawful and natural functions of the trade-union movement. And one of the great, conspicuous opponents to that right have we sought to defeat. Well, we did not defeat him, but it was not through any assistance of the party of which Mr. Berger is a member that our effort resulted, even in a moral victory. I shall not go into the details of that campaign, but men have said to me, and I shall say it here before this convention, as something I have not yet said, "How can you advocate the election of Mr. McGillicuddy? Mr. Littlefield's conspicuous opponent, the only man who had a chance to defeat him?"

Let me tell you. I never said one word in print or upon the platform that could be construed into an advocacy of the election of Mr. McGillicuddy. He was the only man who stood any chance of defeating Littlefield, if he was to be defeated at all. Mr. McGillicuddy had pledged himself to the American Federation of Labor to stand for the labor measures for which that organization stands. That was one of the things I could not say on the platform, for there was quite a disaffection in the district that might have retained for Mr. Littlefield votes which might otherwise be cast against him. Was I going to drag in that utterance and hurt the opportunity that presented itself of trying to defeat the man who was the sponsor for all the things against which our movement protests? Because this man was re-elected, even by a small vote, a few nights ago in New York City he denounced me and he denounced every man in this country who stands for a bill that will relieve us from the obnoxious injunction. Don't you think it would have been, not only a gracious act, but an act in the interest of the working class, and an act in the interest of our country, if for the time being the Socialist party had said:

"We will defeat this man by all means, and temporarily at least, we will cast our lots with you to do it."

But they did not do that.

I went into Indiana and one of the gentlemen who was most courteous to me and most cordial, a member of the reception committee, was our friend and brother Delegate Skemp. I spoke there, not for the Democratic candidate, but against Judge Crumpacker's election, because he had not only opposed special legislation in the interest of labor, but he had juggled with a measure and deceived the Congress of the United States with a pretended investigation of the labor condition of the women and children of our country. I confess my astonishment that Mr. Skemp should have seemed so pleased with my going to his district to pursue the course I did and then finding that he later attacked that very course.

Mr. Berger says I wrote a letter to Mr. Carey, candidate for Congress. I think that if Mr. Berger will refresh his memory he will admit that the letter addressed to Mr. Carey was favoring his nomination. I did not say a word after he had secured the nomination. Mr. Carey is a member in good standing of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, an organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The national officers of that organization declared he was trustworthy in every way and true to the interests of labor. Later I learned that he had been elected sheriff of the county and that he did not have the union label upon the bread he fed the prisoners. Surely, I regret that, but I remember also that in California there was a Congressman elected by labor, and by the people of one of the districts, Edward J. Livernash. No man in the entire history of legislation in any body stood more steadfastly or more ably than did Edward J. Livernash for the interests of labor. For more than four months he was engaged in arguing the case of street railway men before an arbitration board, and it is common knowledge to all those whom it may concern that he devoted that entire time without a dollar of compensation, practically speaking, without care of himself, to win that case. Then when he was coming away from a conference meeting to go to a public speaking, he went into a store to buy a collar. He went to a store which kept open later

than the union rule provided for, but he bought the collar in order to make a presentable appearance at the meeting he was going to address in the interest of labor. That caused his defeat. The defeat of Congressman Livernash in the election two years ago gave labor the severest blow it ever received, as far as consideration at the hands of Congress is concerned. There is not a congressman who either favors or opposes labor who has not had that up to every one with whom he has come in contact, myself included.

It is said that light has dawned upon our benighted minds. Well, we are not beyond learning. The difficulty with some people is that they know it all. When a man reaches the stage where he knows it all, it is impossible for him to learn anything.

It is true we did not defeat as many men as we should like to have done, but I want to tell you what we did. We put the fear of God into them. We cut down their majorities, we cut down their pluralities, and I have Delegate Walker's statement for my warrant in saying that he, as candidate of the Socialists in Uncle Joe's district, as the candidate endorsed by the labor of the city and of the state, was approached by smiling Uncle Joe, both before and after the election. Uncle Joe was never more profuse. No man was ever more profuse in his declaration as to what he would do for labor than was Mr. Cannon. I refer to this to contrast it with the boastfulness of the men in the beginning.

I tell you this campaign has had magical results. I want to stake whatever reputation I have as a prophet that not only in the Sixtieth Congress will this campaign be felt, but it will be felt in the last days of the present Congress. Our opponents will not be so arrogant toward the representative of labor as they have been in the past.

It is an improper aspersion upon the honor and manhood of the representatives of this Federation to say that we ever bent the knee to any man, no matter whether he was a Congressman, a Senator or the President of the United States. The representatives of labor have manfully, and with whatever ability they are possessed, presented the cause of labor with dignity and strength of character, and under no circumstances have we ever truckled the good name of our

movement to any of them. Let any one who imagines we have, read the reports of the hearings, and I venture to say he will be imbued with the notion that we stood for what we believed to be right and for the measures we were instructed by you to advocate.

In my judgment, the report of the committee covers the subject fully, safely, and means progress and success, giving to us every opportunity to do that which will bring tangible results in the advancement of our movement.

Delegate Harrison—I want to add one sentence to the sentiments expressed by President Gompers. I want to implore you, I want to entreat you, not to crucify the cause of trade-unionism upon a cross of political activity.

Delegate Ramsay—A reflection was made upon one of the members of [redacted] organization—Congressman-elect Carey. I want to say that Mr. Carey was not responsible for the purchase of the [redacted] union bread that was fed to the prisoners in the jail as charged by Mr. Berger and he ought to know it.

On motion of Delegate Warner debate was closed.

The amendment offered by Delegate Dold was lost.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee on President's Report was carried.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 9 a. m. Wednesday, November 21st.

## NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 21st. President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

**Absentees**—Kline, Dunn, James, Casey (J. F.), Walls, Law, Richardson, Barnes (J. M.), Kennedy (W. E.), Comerford, McKee, Cumming, Koch, Tarr, Wumf, Johnson, Keefe, Walsh, Creamer, Warner, Ireland, Freeman, Wilson (W. B.), Dempsey, Wilson (Jas.), Gudbrandsen, Dix, Shepard, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Clark (W. M.), Heberling, Flood, Barry, Donaghte, Raasch, Powell, Fischer (H.), McAndrews, Morgan, Byrne, Stoner, Rothwell, Muendlein, Joyce, Grant, Campbell, Zihlman, Hedly, Burgess (Catherine), Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Basenberg, Van Lear, Noonan, Porter, O'Neill, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Voll, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

Delegate Furuseth, for the Committee on President's Report: Your committee has concluded consideration of the President's Report, and will now submit our recommendations on a number of resolutions referred to the committee.

The committee recommended as a substitute for the following resolution, That the Executive Council be instructed to tabulate the results of the last campaign from the labor standpoint, and that such tabulation be published:

**Resolution No. 3**—By Delegate E. Gerry Brown, of the Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

**RESOLVED**, That a committee of such number as the convention may determine be appointed to report the results of political action initiated by organized labor in the various states of the recent campaign; also, to consider and report what kind of organization is most effective whereby labor, when it desires, can take political action as an auxiliary force without endangering or committing unions as organizations.

On motion of Delegate Ryan (W. D.) the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

**Resolution No. 11**—By Delegate John F. Ream, of the Iowa State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The Iowa Federation of Labor, at its convention held in Ottumwa, in May, 1906, condemned Federal Judge Smith McPherson for his unfair and unjust treatment of the striking machinists of the Santa Fe railroad, and his evident partiality to that corporation; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the action of the Iowa Federation is hereby endorsed, and the Executive Council is urged to continue its efforts in the next session of congress for the passage of the anti-injunction bill.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

**Resolution No. 4**—By Delegate F. C. Lippert, of the Trades and Labor Assembly, Sioux Falls, (S. D.):

**WHEREAS**, The labor conditions of South Dakota have been on the down grade for some time past, and all but the old and tried unions are threatened with complete extinction by the organization of citizen alliances, business men's associations, etc., with which the now organized bodies are unable to cope without assistance; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we respectfully ask the Executive Council of the Federation of Labor to be instructed to appoint an organizer under salary to work in the state of South Dakota for a period of three or six months, as the Executive Council deems advisable.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

**Resolution No. 15**—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias:

**WHEREAS**, The United States congress refuses to recognize the citizens of Porto Rico as such and guarantee them full constitutional rights—the absolute right to be American citizens—and refuses to extend such rights to the Porto Ricans, and

**WHEREAS**, The only hope of the working people and all the people of the Island of Porto Rico for improvement lies

in the wise and beneficent and fair policy which the government of the United States has in its power to confer and should by right confer; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor urges upon the congress of the United States the extension of the principle of self-government to the people of Porto Rico; that the President of the American Federation of Labor cause to be introduced into congress a bill having for its purpose the establishment of self-government for Porto Rico; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That inasmuch as the Foraker act under which the present government of Porto Rico is established provides that the executive officers of the different departments of Porto Rico shall constitute the "Executive Council" of the island, and the Council exercises the functions of both a legislative and executive character, we urge an amendment to said act which shall give to the people of Porto Rico the right to elect the Executive Council instead of as now its members are appointed by the President of the United States; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That in the meantime and at any time, when any officer of the Government of Porto Rico is appointed by the President of the United States, the said appointee shall be a Porto Rican or an American bona fide resident of Porto Rico; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor demands that the national house of representatives recognize the people of Porto Rico as American citizens, and guarantee them the same rights and privileges possessed by the people of all other states and territories of this great nation; therefore, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this convention of the American Federation of Labor pledges to the working people and all the people of Porto Rico its sympathy, co-operation and best efforts to secure for them the relief and the just rights to which they are entitled.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in Resolution No. 47, because the following had been considered and concurred in:

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association:

"WHEREAS, The delegates to the Minneapolis, Minnesota, convention of the A. F. of L., Nov. 1906, in convention assembled, believe that action which makes for the peace of nations is intimately bound up with the welfare of the workers of all nations, and that labor should make an organized effort to aid the movement for arbitration of international disputes; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the President of the American Federation of Labor is hereby

instructed to send a copy of this resolution to each local union affiliated thereto and to each local union of affiliated national and international bodies, also to every affiliated central body and state branch and notify them that it is the sense of this convention that each local union, central and state body should communicate with their representative in congress asking whether they belong to or are in sympathy with the arbitration group and requesting them and the President of the United States to give the support of our government to the resolutions of the Interparliamentary Union, regarding the subjects to be discussed at the second Hague conference to the end that there shall be established:

1 Immunity of private property at sea in time of war;

2 A general arbitration treaty;

3 A periodic world assembly;

4 Impartial investigation of all difficulties before hostilities are engaged in between nations.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 64—By Delegate James Duncan of the G. C. I. A.:

WHEREAS, There has not been any immigration legislation since our last convention; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By this convention, that last year's immigration resolutions, and the previous demand for more adequate restrictive immigration laws, be reaffirmed.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that the following resolution was covered by the report of the committee:

Resolution No. 79—By Delegate Robt. S. Maloney, of Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union:

**RESOLVED**, That the Committee on Organization be empowered to consider and report recommendations or suggestions on organization for political action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that it found the legislation asked for by the following resolution inexpedient:

Resolution No. 85—By Delegate William Corless, of the Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union:

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor send a representative into the colonies of the Australian Federation to make a study of labor conditions existing there; and particularly

as to the labor political movement, and labor legislation secured during recent years in the colonies; said representative to report the results of his labors at the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Corless spoke at length in favor of the resolution and also spoke of the condition of organized labor in Australia. The question was further discussed by Delegate Furuseth, who opposed the adoption of the resolution.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 99, when amended to read as follows, and also recommended that the address by the San Francisco Labor Council that accompanied the resolution be published in the American Federationist:

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in twenty-sixth annual convention assembled, that we earnestly protest against the contemplated violation of the Chinese Exclusion Law, the Contract Labor Law and the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States by the Panama Canal Commission, acting apparently with the consent and approval of the Executive Department of the Federal Government.

RESOLVED, That we commend and endorse the address to the American people on this subject issued by the San Francisco Labor Council and hereby direct the Executive Council to take up this matter with the Executive of the government at the earliest day practicable and urge compliance with the laws and policy of our country in the construction of the Panama Canal.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in, and that the Legislative Committee be instructed to urge the passage of the bill now pending in Congress:

Resolution No. 100—By Delegate J. J. O'Neill, of the San Francisco Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The grave menace to our institutions—governmental and industrial—which Chinese labor constituted prior to the enactment and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Law is insignificant when compared with the evils that are

certain to follow unrestricted immigration to the United States and its territories of Japanese; and

WHEREAS, Official records show that immigration of Japanese to our country is rapidly increasing; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we reaffirm the position on the subject of Oriental immigration taken by this Federation at its twenty-fifth annual session as expressed in the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit:

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

WHEREAS, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor, on the grounds: (1) that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition, in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects; (2) that a racial incompatibility, as between the people of the Orient and the United States, presents problems of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast, and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States, with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate John F. Tobin:

WHEREAS, The second Hague Conference is to give the world an unprecedented opportunity to promote world organization and prevent war; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention, hereby requests all state and central and local unions to write to their congressmen and inquire whether they have not joined or will not join the Arbitration Group in congress and whether they will not do all in their power to promote the approval, by our government, of the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union regarding the second Hague Conference, to the end that there be established: (1) a general arbitration treaty; (2) immunity of private property at sea in time of war; (3) proportional limitation of armaments; (4) a stated World Assembly; (5) impartial investigation and report to the world of causes of war between two nations before hostilities can be declared; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this convention respectfully requests the President of the United States to use his utmost efforts toward the acceptance of the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union at the Hague Conference; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That each International, State, Central and Local Union be requested to ask President Roosevelt to accept in their entirety the recommendations of the Interparliamentary Union.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported the legislation asked for in the following resolution to be inexpedient.

Resolution No. 147—C. T. Tarr, A. W. G. Workers of America:

On account of the vast and unlimited harm being done to the wage-earner throughout this country by the trusts and corporations controlling the prices of living commodities, and

**WHEREAS**, The wages have not increased proportionately as the cost of living has raised; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor through its President and executive officers be authorized and committed to any course either political or otherwise that may be the means of counteracting or of utterly destroying all trusts and corporations, inimical to the welfare of the wage-earner, and to this end the funds of the A. F. of L. may be used at the discretion of the President and Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth—That is all the report the committee has to make. I move the adoption of the report as a whole.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Iglesias asked the unanimous consent of the convention to make a motion. No objection being offered,

Delegate Iglesias moved that the President of the American Federation of Labor be authorized to send a cablegram to President Roosevelt, while he is in Porto Rico, acquainting him with the action of the convention and asking him to favorably consider the subject of self-government in Porto Rico; also to consider any action that will tend to the betterment of the people of that island.

The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous vote.

President Gompers—The hour of ten having arrived the special order of business will be taken up.—the report of the Committee on Grievances.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), for the Committee on Grievances, reported as follows:

#### REPORT OF GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 21, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We, your committee appointed to consider the grievances presented to this convention, have given a hearing to all parties interested, and after a careful review of the different subjects in dispute, present for your consideration the following report:

#### CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

The controversy between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Wood Workers has become very acute. President Gompers, in accordance with the instructions of the last Convention, devoted several days to a conference with the representatives of both organizations, but they were unable to agree either upon a working agreement, co-operation or amalgamation.

Not only has the strife become more bitter between the membership of these respective organizations, but it has resulted in one of them declaring unfair a firm in which the other organization has an agreement for the conducting of a union shop under union conditions. When a jurisdiction dispute between two organizations reaches such an acute stage, that it not only involves the membership but also employers who are decidedly inclined to be fair toward labor and particularly toward organized labor, it reaches a stage which makes us halt

and think whether such a course does not vitiate much of the good resulting from our organized effort. Surely, the interests of our fellow workers are not advanced by such a procedure.

We are at a loss as to the course to pursue other than to impress upon all the necessity of making heroic efforts for the purpose of adjusting inter-union differences whether of jurisdiction or otherwise. In any event, fairly inclined employers should not be placed in a position of becoming innocent sufferers from our internal contentions.

Resolution No. 91—By Delegates of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The General Council of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America, in session in Chicago, November 7th, 1905, received numerous protests from local unions against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for failing to carry out the specific instructions of the San Francisco convention, relative to the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; and

WHEREAS, Said General Council gave the delegates from the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to the Pittsburg convention explicit instructions to ask for a strict compliance with the decision of said convention, which ordered the revocation of the charter of the United Brotherhood in the event of the United Brotherhood failing to adhere to the Downey Decision; and

WHEREAS, It was agreed between the Wood Workers and Carpenters' delegates to the Pittsburg convention that the said request should be withdrawn and that a conference should be held in the city of Indianapolis during the following January for the purpose of devising ways and means to bring about a solution of the lamentable controversy that has not only been injurious to the organizations involved, but that has been detrimental to the general labor movement. It being understood that the integrity and entity of the Amalgamated Wood Workers should not be impaired; and

WHEREAS, The conference, consisting of four Woodworkers' representatives, four Carpenters' representatives and the President of the American Federation of Labor failed to come to any satisfactory understanding, a sub-committee consisting of

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
WILLIAM D. HUBER,  
D. D. MULCAHY,

Presidents of the American Federation of Labor, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and Amalgamated Wood Workers, respectively, were appointed to devise some method by which an understanding could be reached; and

WHEREAS, The proposition submitted by the committee was rejected by a vote of six to two; two carpenters voting against it; the understanding being that a majority of both delegations should favor a proposition before its being adopted; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters, through their officers and agents, acting under instructions of their general officials, have maintained a persistent warfare against the Amalgamated Union, going so far as to encourage secession; the open shop and boycotting union concerns for no other reason than because they had written agreements with the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Unions. Their tactics have had a tendency to disorganize labor forces and assist those hostile to the joint trade agreement and thus contribute towards a possible tendency among employers in favor of the open shop; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention order the immediate suspension of the charter of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. That said charter remain suspended until they agree in writing to abide by the Downey Award—an award which was approved by the Boston convention and was re-approved by the convention held in San Francisco.

With reference to the unfortunate controversy that has existed between the Carpenters and Wood Workers' Organizations, your committee is able to report that prospects for a permanent settlement of the differences are practically assured, as they have agreed upon the following proposition:

It is agreed between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Wood Workers that amalgamation shall take place upon the terms herein provided, and it is further agreed:

That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, or its representative, shall supervise the careful carrying out of this agreement, both in the letter and in the spirit, which is intended to harmonize and solidify the heretofore conflicting interests, and that any evasion or violation of the agreement by either organization shall merit the immediate revocation of the charter or charters; and the Executive Council is hereby instructed to act with promptness and firmness.

1. Complete amalgamation shall take place within two years from November 1, 1906.

2. The officers, or their successors and the organizers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers shall supervise and manage the

affairs of the Wood Workers' International Union until amalgamation takes place.

3. Wood Workers, such as are now claimed by the Amalgamated Wood Workers, shall, wherever practicable, be organized under a charter of either organization of their choice.

4. That Wood Workers and Carpenters may join in mixed locals under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in centers where there are not sufficient numbers to maintain separate charters.

5. Local unions now attached to the organizations in interest shall remain in such affiliation until the consummation of the amalgamation.

6. In case of a strike or lockout, involving the members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, after vote is taken and approved to amalgamate, if the funds of the Amalgamated Wood Workers are sufficient to support their members in the trade controversy, the funds of the United Brotherhood shall not be called upon to defray said expenses, but if the funds be insufficient and the proposed trade-movement or lockout be approved by the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, it shall be supported out of the funds of the United Brotherhood.

7. All trade-agreements of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and United Brotherhood in force on November 1, 1906, shall be respected and lived up to by all concerned except the clauses specifying members of the United Brotherhood or members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers. New agreements shall not extend beyond November 1, 1908, the maximum period of this amalgamation. Members of either organization can work in shops where such agreements exist without violating this contract.

8. This agreement is subject to ratification by both organizations in accordance with their respective laws.

9. All hostilities of whatever nature between the two organizations shall immediately terminate and be withdrawn as an evidence of good faith, without discrimination to the members of either organization.

10. It is herewith agreed that this plan of amalgamation be submitted and recommended for adoption to both organizations by the Executive Officers representing each.

Signed for United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners by:

WM. D. HUBER,  
T. M. GUERIN,  
FRANK DUFFY;

Signed for Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union by:

D. D. MULCAHY,  
RICH BRAUNSCHWEIG,  
CHAS. F. GEBELEIN.

Witness: JOHN F. TOBIN.

Your committee recommends the endorsement by this convention of the agreement entered into by the representatives of the Carpenters and Wood Workers' Organizations.

Your committee further recommends that the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to immediately issue an official circular to the local unions of both organizations and parties interested, stating that all hostilities in connection with the controversy of the Carpenters and Wood Workers' Organizations shall cease forthwith.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The motion was discussed by Delegates Gebelein, Duffy, Johannsen, McKinlay, Lewis (T. L.), Braunschweig, Lucas, O'Connell and Tobin.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried, with but one dissenting vote.

Delegate Crampton—I desire to be recorded as neutral, reserving all rights in the premises.

#### SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

The controversy relative to the Seamen and Longshoremen was investigated and an effort made at adjustment by arbitration, but President Gompers has been so engrossed with important duties requiring his consideration and always immediate attention, that he has been unable to reach the matter, in order to give a fair and comprehensive award.

With reference to the jurisdiction dispute between the Seamen and the Longshoremen, your committee has decided that it has no jurisdiction over this case, for the reason that the arbitrator agreed upon by the two organizations has not yet rendered a decision.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Furuseth—I desire to move as an addition to the report: That this convention expresses its surprise and disapproval of the action of the Longshoremen in continuing throughout the country to use the name "International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers," in violation of the decision of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Harrison moved to lay the motion of Delegate Furuseth upon the table.

The chairman announced that Delegate Furuseth's motion had not been seconded.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

#### PAINTERS—CAR WORKERS.

Shortly after the close of the last convention the officers of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, and the International Association of Car Workers, were officially notified of the action of the convention, and they were urged to carry out the instructions contained in the resolution adopted upon the subject of the controversy between them. Considerable correspondence resulted in the effort to adjust this difference, but thus far without much practical result. For your information we quote an excerpt from a letter received from the officers of the Car Workers. It is as follows:

"While it was the decision of that convention that Car Painters are not eligible to membership in our organization, we are not, at present, in a position to enforce that decision, owing to the fact that our members are not fully organized in the railroad shops throughout the country, and at our inception the Painters' Organization had never put forth any effort, only in isolated cases, to organize the Painters in those railroad shops, and the men naturally, being eager to organize them, they came under our banner, believing that they could gain some advantage by so doing. Since organizing the Painters, the Painters' Organization have put forth their appeal that they are entitled to such men, but I have no knowledge at present of where they have put forth any effort to organize them, but just wish to take them away from us.

"We are not operating any 'closed shops,' as it is very hard to get a railroad corporation to abide by a 'closed shop.' Therefore, we are not in a position to command those men to join the Painters' Organization, and from per-

sonal conversations which I have had with painters employed in railroad shops, they believe that their interests are best served in our organization."

We report upon this subject in its present status for your information.

In regard to the controversy between the Painters and Car Workers' Organizations, your committee recommends that the Executive Council is instructed to carry into effect the decisions of former conventions on this subject.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### PAPER MAKERS—PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS.

At our March meeting an application for a charter for the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' International Union was received, the President and Secretary of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America appearing in opposition.

After hearing all parties in interest we decided that both parties should come together in a convention to be held in Dayton, Ohio, and that a representative of the Executive Council attend that convention for the purpose of bringing about a satisfactory amalgamation. The convention was held in Dayton, Ohio, on May 14th, Secretary Morrison representing the Executive Council. The result desired was not accomplished.

At the June meeting the matter was again brought up. We decided that a conference should be held between the representatives of both organizations for the purpose of coming to an understanding in regard to jurisdiction, which would permit the issuance of the charter and if it failed to come to an understanding, the disputed points be decided by arbitration.

A question of jurisdiction having arisen in a paper plant in Maine, the representatives of both organizations appeared before an arbitration committee of three, among whom was an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. T. F. Tracy. This committee met in Boston, and it was suggested by a representative of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers that the whole question of jurisdiction be arbitrated by this committee. The representatives of the Brotherhood of Paper Makers claimed that the late convention in Dayton, Ohio, had instructed them by

emphatic protest against continuing in force the charter granted to an organization known as "The Water Pipe Extension Laborers," organized some months ago and granted a charter through the influence of John J. Fitzpatrick, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in Chicago, Ill. The work which these men claim and as a matter of fact are doing at the present time has been done by the Drain Layers' and Helpers' Union for the past twenty-five years at a wage scale of from \$2.75 to \$3.50 per day.

WHEREAS, The members of the Water Pipe Extension Laborers are doing the same work at a wage scale of \$2.25 per day. As this is a matter of vital importance to us, we sincerely trust that the American Federation of Labor will revoke the charter of the Water Pipe Extension Laborers.

Representative Cardiff of the Drain Layers' Union and Organizer Fitzpatrick appeared before the committee and agreed upon lines of jurisdiction.

Committee recommends subject-matter of this resolution be referred to parties interested for a final settlement within thirty days.

Delegate Lewis—I move that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

The motion was discussed by Delegates Cardiff, O'Connell and Lewis (T. L.).

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

#### UPHOLSTERERS VS. CARPET LAYERS.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union has always had jurisdiction over the Carpet Upholsterers or Layers' and said jurisdiction having been recognized and approved of by the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Some of the Carpet Layers' Unions have seceded from the Upholsterers' International Union, owing to assessments that were levied to assist members on strike, and some of these seceding unions had formed an International Union of Carpet Mechanics, and tried to secure a charter from the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, This matter was brought to the attention of the San Francisco convention by Resolution No. 27, and the San Francisco convention recommended that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. use its efforts to have the Upholsterers, Carpet Layers and Mattress Makers become members of one organization; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council reported at the Pittsburg convention the Carpet Layers' International had made application for a charter was refused one, and advised to be part of the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, The advice of the San Francisco convention and of the Executive Council having been ignored by the Carpet Layers, they made application for charters as local unions to the Executive Council, which has granted them charters as local unions, notwithstanding former decisions, and the fact that unions are dual, and indebted for assessments levied by both the American Federation of Labor and the Upholsterers' International Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the granting of these charters is not in accordance with the principles and policy of the American Federation of Labor, as it encourages secessions, and formations of dual organizations, which are detrimental to the best interests of the labor movement; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be and is hereby instructed to once revoke all charters issued to Carpet Mechanics' Local Unions as been granted such charters, and a seceding unions, be expelled from such local Bodies that they may be contrary, which are chartered by the American Federation of Labor, until such time when they will abide by the decision of the San Francisco convention and Executive Council.

The committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to the charters of the Carpet Layers' Union within ninety days and to have a representative of the American Federation of Labor bring about a consolidation of the Carpet Layers' Union with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

A motion was made and seconded the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Stein, De Nedrey, Engel and Lewis.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Vice President Keefe in the chair.

#### SEVERAL NATIONAL UNIONS CENTRAL FEDERATED UNION OF N. Y.

Resolution No. 20—By Delegates J. McSorley and Frank C. Roth, of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union:

**WHEREAS**, The Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union do hereby protest against the action of the Central Federated Union of New York City refusing to seat Local No. 271 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union in that body in place of the Independent Lathers' Union of New York City, which has seceded from the International Union and has done everything within its power to antagonize our organization; and

**WHEREAS**, We are of the opinion that the Central Federated Union of New York City complied with the laws of the A. F. of L., as set forth in Article 4, Section 5, and Article 12, Section 1, and unseated this seceding local it would have been re-affiliated with the International Union long before this; and

**WHEREAS**, We have used every honorable means to induce them to re-affiliate with the International Union which they have absolutely refused to do, and it is our opinion that they will continue in this course just as long as they are harbored by the Central Federated Union of New York City in preference to the bona fide local of the International Union in that city; and

**WHEREAS**, They have been instructed by the Executive Council and the Pittsburgh convention to comply with the law as it applies to Central Bodies, which they have absolutely ignored; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the convention assembled instruct the President of the A. F. of L. to notify the Central Federated Union of New York City to unseat the seceding local and seat Local No. 271 of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Central Federated Union of New York City, failing to comply with the instructions of the convention within thirty days from the date of the adoption of this resolution, the President of the A. F. of L. shall stand instructed by the convention assembled to revoke the charter of said Central Federated Union and immediately proceed to formulate a new Central Body in that city in accordance with the constitution of the A. F. of L.

Resolution No. 61.—By Delegates W. J. McSorley, L. I. U.; Jos. N. Weber, A. F. of M.; M. Donnelly and Homer D. Call, A. M. C., and B. W. of N. A.; T. H. Flynn, W. L. A. Johnson and George F. Dunn, I. B. of B. M., I. S. B. and H. of A.; Philip Kelly and Lee M. Hart, International Theatrical Stage Employees; J. C. Skemp, J. P. Archibald, Geo. Finger and John Lucas, of the Brotherhood of Painters:

**WHEREAS**, The Central Federated Union of New York, a regular chartered Central Labor organization of the A. F. of L., has in total disregard of the laws of the A. F. of L., violated Article 4, Section 5, and Article 12, Section 1, of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., by admit-

ting delegates from local unions of New York City not affiliated with their National or International Unions, and by refusing affiliation and representation to bona fide local unions of the A. F. of L.; and

**WHEREAS**, The delegates of the Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America were denied admission and delegates from a dual organization seated; and

**WHEREAS**, The Central Federated Union has seated delegates from several seceding organizations of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Butcher Workmen of America who have formed a dual national organization; and

**WHEREAS**, The delegates of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America were illegally suspended, and are denied admission, while delegates from a dual organization are seated; and

**WHEREAS**, The delegates of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union were denied admission and delegates from a dual organization seated; and

**WHEREAS**, The Central Federated Union arbitrarily suspended Local Union No. 310 of the American Federation of Musicians for refusing to violate their legitimate trade-union contracts, and refusing to go on strike against the specific orders of their International Union; and

**WHEREAS**, The New York Local No. 1, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, who have been affiliated with the Central Federated Union for twenty years, were arbitrarily suspended, and their delegates unseated for refusing to violate their agreement and go on strike without the consent of their International Union; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this twenty-sixth annual convention of the A. F. of L., order the Central Federated Union of New York to at once suspend any and all dual and seceding unions now affiliating, and unseat their delegates; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Central Federated Union be ordered to recognize and seat the delegates from the various National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., now denied recognition and admission; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, Inasmuch as the local unions, presenting this resolution have ever upheld the laws of the A. F. of L. as well as the Central Federated Union, that the suspension be removed and their delegates seated; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That unless the Central Federated Union of New York shall comply with these orders within a period of thirty days after the adjournment of this convention, that the charter of the Central Federated Union of New York be and is hereby revoked by its failure to comply with the requirements of this resolution, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. is hereby ordered to organize a new Central Labor Union for New York City, to be composed of such local unions of National and Internat-

ional Unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L., Local Trades and Federal Labor Unions of the A. F. of L., and such other Local Trades Unions as are not antagonistic to the A. F. of L. or the National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Your committee has carefully considered all of the complaints made against the Central Federated Union of New York City and finds that the Central Body has been guilty of violating the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

We recommend that the charter of the Central Federated Union be revoked January 1st, 1907, if in the meantime the Central Federated Union has not fully complied with the laws of the American Federation of Labor. If at the expiration of sixty days from date, the Central Federated Union has not conformed to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, then a new Central Body shall be chartered in strict conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor; and President Gompers is instructed to delegate some representative of the American Federation of Labor to see that this decision is carried out.

Delegate McSorley moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.) asked if the passing of this resolution, as amended by the committee, would affect any central body that is refusing to seat a body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Lewis, chairman of the committee, answered that it would affect all matters of that kind.

The question was discussed by Delegates Sullivan (J. L.), Mulcahy, Hart, O'Connell, Bohm, Archibald, Paulitsch, Lippert, Lewis, McNulty.

On motion of Delegate Ireland debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Bohm desired to be recorded as voting against the motion to concur.

#### BLACKSMITHS VS. CARRIAGE WORKERS.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegate J. W. Kline, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The matter of jurisdiction over Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths,

over which said craft the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers does, and always has claimed jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, We hold that a mistake was made in issuing them a charter in violation of Section 11, Article IX, of the A. F. of L. constitution which provides that no charter shall be granted to any organization, if the jurisdiction claimed therein is trespassing on the jurisdiction of an existing affiliated union, without their written consent; and

WHEREAS, This consent was never given, neither were we consulted in the matter; and

WHEREAS, At the Pittsburg convention, the Grievance Committee recommended, and was passed, that the incoming Executive Council take the matter up at their next meeting and carry out the article in the constitution as above quoted, they having failed to arrive at a decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention now assembled, grant to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, full jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths' their helpers and finishers.

With reference to the above resolution, the representatives of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Carriage Workers appeared before the committee and agreed to the following:

"J. W. Kline, representing the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Henry C. Stein, representing the Carriage Workers, respectfully request the Grievance Committee to report to the convention that they have agreed that a committee of two from the Blacksmiths and a like committee from the Carriage Workers, meet to adjust the present jurisdiction question. The above committee to select a fifth member."

Signed:

J. W. KLINE,  
HENRY C. STEIN.

The Grievance Committee recommends that no further action be taken.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### ENGINEERS VS. DOUBLE DRUM HOISTERS.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate R. J. Riddell, of the Metropolitan Association Double Drum Hoisters Union No. 11275:

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the American Federation of Labor to the Metropolitan Ass'n Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11275, did permit our organization to do all hoisting on excavating and all work in that line operated by skeleton engines; and

**WHEREAS**, The International Steam Engineers' Union, through L. N. M. 184 of New York City has attempted to dispute our rights under the charter granted to do this work, which if carried into effect would mean the destruction of our union; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the right of the Metropolitan Ass'n Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11275 to continue to perform the work as granted by the charter, be herewith re-endorsed.

The committee recommends that a representative of the Double Drum Hoisters' Union and of the Steam Engineers' Union, together with a representative of the American Federation of Labor, hold a conference within ninety days for the purpose of adjusting the controversy now existing between the Engineers and Double Drum Hoister Runners' Union.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### CEMENT WORKERS.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegates F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Molloy, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

**WHEREAS**, That the charter which was granted to the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers by the American Federation of Labor and their trades' jurisdiction claim approved; we find that other organizations affiliated with this body encroaching and objecting to said jurisdiction, we are desirous to maintain what we claim and was conceded to this organization; we hope that this assemblage will amicably settle the dispute of the various crafts and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

The committee recommends that in as much as the contending parties had made no effort to adjust their differences, that each organization select a representative to meet with a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of settling their controversy. This conference to be held within sixty days.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Stemburgh and Lewis.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

#### PLUMBERS VS. STEAM FITTERS.

Having in mind the recommendation passed at the last convention of the

American Federation of Labor recommending to the Executive Council that a charter be granted to the Steam Fitters when an application was received, we found ourselves between a vote of the convention recommending that a charter be issued and our constitution not entirely in harmony therewith. We, therefore, invited the representatives of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, to select three representatives of their respective organizations to meet three members of the Executive Council at the office of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange an amalgamation of both organizations, and failing in that, to endeavor to secure a working agreement or arrange for such mutual understanding between the organizations in interest as shall be found to merit the support of both.

The conference was held at Washington, May 21. The representatives of the Executive Council were President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell, and Secretary Morrison. For five days daily conferences were held, but despite the best efforts which could be put forth neither amalgamation, a working agreement, nor understanding could be reached.

Being unable to bring about the amalgamation or adjustment of the differences between the two bodies in question, and having in mind the recommendation of the Pittsburg convention to issue a charter to the Steam Fitters, after prolonged consideration and deliberation of the subject, the Executive Council decided to restore to the International Association of Steam Fitters the conditional charter which that organization formerly held, and which was revoked at one of our previous conventions.

Resolution No. 135—By Delegates Frank J. Kennedy, Thomas G. Badgley and Theo. B. Clark, Representatives of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers' of the United States and Canada:

**WHEREAS**, A conditional charter has recently been issued or re-issued to the International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers', and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid conditional charter is a direct trespass on the jurisdiction claims of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of the United States and Canada and was unconstitutionally issued and in direct violation of Section Eleven (11), of Article Nine (9), of the American Federation of Labor constitution, which reads:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by that applicant and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions without the written consent of such unions. And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That for the best interests of all, the aforesaid charter be forthwith revoked and the above mentioned International Association of Steam Fitters,

Etc., be directed to affiliate with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Etc.

Your committee, after hearing the statements of the representatives of the Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Executive Council, and recognizing that the action of the Pittsburg convention was the supreme authority of the American Federation of Labor, recommended to the Executive Council to grant a charter to the Steam Fitters.

The Grievance Committee, under the circumstances, endorses the action of the Executive Council in granting a charter to the Steam Fitters.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, consideration of the report of the committee was deferred until the afternoon session.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

## NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Noschang, Fischer (Jacob), Kiline, Cummins, Henry, Dunn, Glocking, James, Casey (J. F.), Walls, Law, Richardson, Kennedy (Wm. E.), Koch, Tarr, Lillien, Wulff, McSorley, Johnson, Walsh, Warner, Grout, Freeman, Gudbrandsen, Clark (Thos.), Dix, Mahon, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Gebelein, Morgan, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Zihlman, Heddy, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

**President Gompers**—The question before the convention is the motion to concur in the report of the committee on the question of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

The question was discussed at length by Delegates Kennedy (F. J.), Cummings, Clark, McCullen and Mangan.

On motion debate was closed.

Delegate Kennedy asked for a roll call on the motion to concur in the report of the committee, but the request was not supported by a sufficient number of delegates.

A request was made for a division. The motion was carried by a vote of 150 to 40.

Delegate Golden asked for and received permission to make an announcement, and said: "We have been asking for an advance of ten per cent for the Textile Workers. We have received a telegram which states that five per cent has been granted, and we intend to keep on agitating for the rest. That brings our increase up to twenty-four and one-half per cent since the San Francisco convention two years ago."

**President Gompers**—The story of a lost strike.

**Treasurer Lennon** in the chair.

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee by protests handed to the Committee on Credentials

and referred to us, that a number of the Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are violating the laws of that body by seating the representatives of dual and seceding organizations, or those who are antagonistic to the Federation and its affiliated bodies and illegally unseating or refusing to admit delegates, representing National or International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any Central Body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Kennedy (W. E.), Anderson, Hawley, O'Connell, McNulty, Guerin, McCullen and Lewis.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

**Resolution No. 92**—By Delegates Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union rendered a decision against Local No. 172, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which in effect deprives them of the right to organize within the jurisdiction granted by charter and by decision of A. F. of L. conventions, and the Executive Council, and by an arbitration tribunal provided by A. F. of L. convention, or stand expelled from the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, An appeal was taken by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to the Executive Council, A. F. of L., against the decision of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The entire subject was placed in the hands of Mr. W. J. O'Brien for investigation and report. Which report is alleged to have been against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and

WHEREAS, The aforesaid conditional charter is a direct trespass on the jurisdiction claims of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of the United States and Canada and was unconstitutionally issued and in direct violation of Section Eleven (11), of Article Nine (9), of the American Federation of Labor constitution, which reads:

"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by that applicant and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions without the written consent of such unions. And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That for the best interests of all, the aforesaid charter be forthwith revoked and the above mentioned International Association of Steam Fitters,

Etc., be directed to affiliate with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Etc.

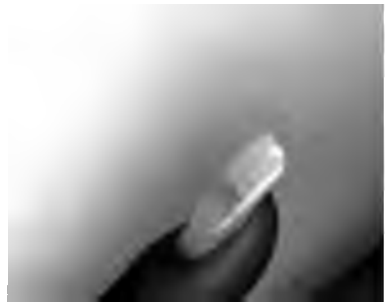
Your committee, after hearing the statements of the representatives of the Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Executive Council, and recognizing that the action of the Pittsburg convention was the supreme authority of the American Federation of Labor, recommended to the Executive Council to grant a charter to the Steam Fitters.

The Grievance Committee, under the circumstances, endorses the action of the Executive Council in granting a charter to the Steam Fitters.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, consideration of the report of the committee was deferred until the afternoon session.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.



— **How** — **What** — **Why** — **When**

Absentees—Noshang, Fischer (Jacob), Kline, Cummins, Henry, Dunn, Glockling, James, Casey (J. F.), Walls, Law, Richardson, Kennedy (Wm. E.), Koch, Tarr, Lillien, Wulff, McSorley, Johnson, Walsh, Warner, Groat, Freeman, Gudbrandsen, Clark (Thos.), Dix, Mahon, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Gebelstein, Morgan, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Zihlman, Heddy, Failer, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

The question was discussed at length by Delegates Kennedy (F. J.), Cummings, Clark, McCullen and Mangan.

Delegate Kennedy asked for a roll call on the motion to concur in the report of the committee, but the request was not supported by a sufficient number of delegates.

Delegate Golden asked for and received permission to make an announcement, and said: "We have been asking for an advance of ten per cent for the Textile Workers. We have received a telegram which states that five per cent has been granted, and we intend to keep on agitating for the rest. We will raise our wages up to two per cent and one per cent since the last year. We have a two years' contract. The president of the Textile Workers' Union of America is Henry ... Treasurer ... it has been ... the Gr ... handed to ...

Your committee recommends that: the Executive Council be instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any Central Body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked.

The question was discussed by Delegates Kennedy (W. E.), Anderson, Harnley, O'Connell, McNulty, Guertin, McCullen and Lewis.

**Resolution No. 88—By Delegates representing Wood Workers' International Union.**

**WHEREAS**, The New York Federation failed rendered a decision against Local No. 172, Amalgamated Workers International Union, after denying them of the right to sue within the jurisdiction granted by charter and by decision of A. F. of L. Council, and the Executive Board, as an arbitration tribunal provided by A. F. of L. convention, or stand excluded from the New York Central District Court; and

**THEREAS**, An appeal was taken against Wood Workers Executive Council A. F. of L. by the decision of the New York Federation; and

**CONSIDERING**, The entire subject matter is in the hands of Mr. W. J. ...  
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in favor of sustaining the action of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. dismissed the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and sustained the action of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., was based solely on the report of Mr. W. J. O'Brien, thus subjecting members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to being deprived of their legal right on report of an investigation of a question of restriction and not on a question of jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union have a chartered legal right to organize the workers in the case at issue without interference; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union filed formal notice of appeal with the Executive Council and a stay of proceedings has been conceded by the New York Central Federated Union; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the decision of the Executive Council be reversed and that the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union from the decision of the New York Central Federated Union be sustained and the New York Central Federated Union be ordered not to attempt to restrict the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union in organizing within the proper jurisdiction.

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee that certain Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cause more or less friction in an endeavor to make wage contracts and adjust working rules. In order that there may be less cause for friction in Central Bodies, your committee recommends:

That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to issue an official circular, notifying all affiliated Central Bodies that they must refrain from taking part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with National or International Unions, unless the laws of the Parent Body allow it, or such Central Bodies have been requested by or receive the consent of the National or International officers of the Unions affected.

The committee recommended that the recommendation of the committee be referred to the Committee on Laws for insertion in the constitution

The question was discussed by Delegates Lewis, O'Connell and Basenburg.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Shamp moved that the question of the Brewery Workers, Engineers and Firemen be made a special order of business for ten o'clock Thursday.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Glockling asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being made he offered the following:

Resolution No. 156—By Delegate Glockling, on behalf of the International Typographical Union Delegation, The International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union Delegation, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' Delegation.

WHEREAS, Recent action of Public Printer Chas. A. Stillings, indicates a policy, which tends to degrade the employees of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by the continuous issuance of orders under the plea of public interest that humiliates said employees and which will bring dissatisfaction, discord and disorganization among them, results, prejudicial to the best interests and efficiency of the Government Printing Office and hence the public interest; and

WHEREAS, A recent order issued by Printer Stillings is an indication of a future policy that warrants the assumption heretofore expressed and which is as follows:

"Text of order recently issued over the signature of Chas. A. Stillings, public printer.

"Foremen and chiefs of divisions shall immediately inform public printer in writing through the proper official channels as to the number of employees of all grades now under their direction whose services can be dispensed with because of inefficiency, ill health, tuberculosis or lack of work.

"This matter requires immediate attention and must be worked out conscientiously, carefully and correctly by every officer affected by this special order. These reports, bearing the endorsements, recommendations and opinions of the superior officers must all be received by the private secretary not later than Saturday noon, Nov. 17, 1906.

"Officers in doubt in regard to the scope of this special order and as to how to proceed shall apply for instructions to their immediate superior officer—I. e., foreman of printing, acting foreman of binding, foreman of press work, etc. It is suggested, in order that this matter may be taken up with uniformity and to insure the records of this office being kept absolutely clear, that each officer shall first prepare a list of the individuals whom he would recommend for dismissal, appending thereto a statement of each individual case upon a separate sheet of paper, giving in full the reasons why each employee should be separated from the service.

"As regards the analysis of the employees, it is suggested that the following points be considered carefully:

"First, efficiency; second, character; third, deportment; fourth, health and cleanliness; fifth, average attendance; sixth, length of service; seventh, desirability for the future; eighth, any special defects or objections which are in marked contrast to the average personnel of the forces in the division.

"The public printer will be enabled to judge by these reports as to how far officials in charge of divisions understand the output and general character of the individuals under them and as to what extent they can be relied upon as officers for the exercise of good sound business judgment, common sense and fairness.

"If the above points are carefully covered, coupled with the ideas and suggestions of the officers making the report, it is believed that the necessary reliable information can be secured upon which to base action." Be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby are, instructed to make investigation into the general policy of Public Printer Stillings in its relation to the employees of the Government Printing Office, and to enter protest wherein such policy indicates tendency to humiliate or degrade such employees, or that tends to prejudice the standard and independence of an American citizen; and that heads of departments removed from positions by reason of refusal to stultify themselves in aiding in such methods be offered every protection possible by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 28 withdrawn from the committee by its author.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the exception of the last paragraph, which is to be considered in connection with Resolution No. 72:

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate Ernest Bohm, of the New York Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the open shop system of wage slavery, as propagated by Parry and Post, their allies and organizations; and

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been on strike against the open shop since August 10, 1905; and

WHEREAS, The said strike was endorsed by the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Every honorable means has been employed by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to make a just and equitable settlement with their employers without avail, the employers we have arrayed against us being the most powerful combination of capital that a labor organization has ever been called upon to combat. They have shown by their attitude that they are determined to destroy our organization, and thus be able to cut wages, lengthen hours and otherwise depress the Housemiths and Bridgemen of the United States and Canada. They are aided in this by all the associations they are connected with financially, morally and otherwise; and

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are just as determined to stay intact and function in the interests of the Iron Workers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be aided to the full extent of the American Federation of Labor's ability; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention levy a general assessment of one cent per member for four weeks on all affiliated unions, to be paid at once, for the relief of the Bridgemen; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention request the presidents of the various Building Trades to meet in committee to devise ways and means for instituting a concerted move against the open shop in the Building Trades; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, draw up a bill that will repeal the tariff law on steel products and the Central Bodies and state branches to use their political power with Congress for this purpose.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.)—I move that the report of the committee be non-concurred in when it refers part of the resolution to the Executive Council.

Treasurer Lennon—It has always been held in our conventions that the reading of a report by a committee is really a motion to concur. That brings the matter before the convention, and the motion to concur is really made when the report is read. The motion to non-concur is therefore out of order.

The report of the committee was discussed at length by Delegates Ryan (F. M.), Brown (J. G.), and Kemper.

Delegate Kemper moved as an amendment that the same assessment be levied by the convention as was levied in the San Francisco convention for the Textile Workers, and that each and every organization be as prompt as possible in paying the assessment.

Treasurer Lennon—The chair will have to add such a motion out of order at this

time. It is practically a negative motion and cannot be brought before the convention except by killing the motion to adopt the report of the committee.

Delegate Dold—I move that we add to the motion that the Executive Council be instructed to levy this assessment. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Delegates Walker, Duncan, Dold, Cardiff, Skemp, Hart, Valentine, O'Connell,

Lynch, Wilson, Anderson, Furuseth and President Gompers.

On motion of Delegate Warner debate was closed.

The amendment offered by Delegate Dold was lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 22nd.

## TENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 22nd, Vice-President Mitchell in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Dunn, James, Casey (J. F.), Law, Richardson, Tracy, Conway, Lobenberg, Mangan, Bechtold, Koch, Rickert, Tarr, Maher, Lillien, Wulff, Johnson, Walsh, Warner, Call, Grout, Freeman, Wilson (W. B.), Dempsey, Denny (E. J.), Miller, Gudbrandson, Clark (Thos.), Dix, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Clark (W. W.), Hawley, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Gebelein, Morgan, Entenza, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Weaver, Iglesias, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Ott, Campbell, Zihlman, Hedly, Burgess (Catherine), Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Crellin, McCullen, Fitzpatrick, Cooney, Summer-ville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Riddell, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, Mulkern.

Secretary Morrison read the following communications from various state and city officials and from different organizations asking that the 1907 convention be held in Norfolk:

Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia; James G. Riddick, Mayor of Norfolk; J. W. McCarmick, President Business Men's Association, Norfolk; J. W. Brown, Jr., President Norfolk Convention League; W. G. Blick, President Retail Merchants' Association, Norfolk; James B. Doherty, Commissioner Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, Richmond; J. R. Sprague, President Merchants' Association, Newport News; Samuel R. Buxton, Mayor, Newport News; W. B. Livezey, President Chamber of Commerce, Newport News.

Communications were also read from J. W. Bidwell, Secretary Atlanta Federation of Trades; J. W. Campbell, Clerk of the Council, and S. D. Jones, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga., urging that the next convention be held in that city.

A communication was also read from Clarence Gaumer, Secretary of the Central Labor Union, Indianapolis, Ind., asking that the convention be held in that city in 1907.

Communications were read from Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and from Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell, of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, thanking the convention for the passage of resolutions favoring woman suffrage.

Delegate Johannsen, for the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, reported as follows:

Your Committee on Local and Federated Bodies recommends that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 142—By Delegate Herbert S. Whiteman, of the Central Labor Council, Jamestown, N. Y.:

WHEREAS, The two millions and a half of trade unionists in America, representing millions of consumers, whose aggregate purchasing power will reach \$2,000,000,000 annually; and

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label—the emblem of honest toil—is indeed a powerful but peaceful and humane weapon in the hands of trade unionists, and that a consistent demand for union labeled products does not only prevent strikes, but will also abolish sweatshop, convict and child labor and thus prevent industrial panics from time to time; and

WHEREAS, To greatly increase the sale of union labeled products, and to enable the trade unionists to learn where they can purchase same; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in the twenty-sixth annual convention assembled instruct its officials, to suggest to all Central Bodies to obtain a list of all union labeled articles handled by merchants in their respective localities, and that said bodies have same published from time to time in a (pocket size) union label bulletin, giving the list of union labeled articles, and names of each merchant handling same, for distribution among members and friends of organized labor in their respective localities for information,

and that the expense for such bulletins be met by organizations publishing same.

P. H. CUMMINS, Chairman

A. JOHANNSEN, Secretary

C. C. DOUGLASS,  
GUSTAV DIHLE,  
JAMES P. ARCHIBALD,  
S. H. WEAVER,  
R. E. WOODMANSEE,  
W. A. DAVIS,  
E. T. FLOOD,  
S. IGLESIAS,  
J. W. M'FADDEN,  
ERNEST J. DIX,  
MARTIN T. JOYCE,  
ROBERT MALONEY,  
ERNEST BOHM.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Lavin.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was then carried.

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.), for the Committee on Education, reported as follows:

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22, 1906.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Committee on Education, to which some subject-matters were referred, reports as follows:

That part of the report of the Executive Council under the caption, "Economic and Sanitary Investigations," also "Woman and Child Workers' Investigation" in the President's Report, we recommend to this convention to strongly urge congressional investigation, that every effort be made to that end by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor.

We also recommend that the committees already appointed by the President of the American Federation of Labor conduct investigations into the subject of apprenticeship, the displacement of labor by machines, child labor, the graduates of the trade schools, manual training schools of technology, and unsanitary conditions of home and workshop be continued, and, if deemed advisable, extended to other cities and industrial centers.

In regard to the reprint of the convention proceedings, we beg to say that this action must be of incalculable benefit for the present and particularly for the future. The history of the labor movement, especially of the Federation, must, of necessity, prove a potent factor in the study and understanding of the material, moral and social progress of the entire people. We learn that there was but a single copy of some of the earlier convention proceedings, and many requests for the same were received. There are now over four hundred complete bound volumes, which can be obtained from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at a moderate cost.

Your committee would also recommend strongly that all should secure and read the literature published by our Federation, as well as read the official monthly magazine, *The American Federationist*.

The study of the labor movement—its early history and the obstacles it had to overcome, to the splendid position it now occupies, must prove a great incentive and give a magnificent impetus in helping to overcome the difficulties in the path of the present and tend toward the achievement of the ultimate triumph of the great cause for which our movement stands.

In order to extend the propaganda work of the American Federation of Labor and also to furnish an authentic as well as a ready reference guide for speakers and writers on labor topics, your committee would further recommend the compilation and publication, under the supervision of the Executive Council, of a hand-book in cyclopedic form containing the essential principles of unionism and such other information as the Executive Council may deem necessary.

JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, Chairman

W. E. KENNEDY, Secretary

LLEWELYN LEWIS,  
E. L. JORDAN,  
CHAS. DOLD,  
JOHN MANGAN,  
THOMAS H. LOCKWOOD,  
DANIEL L. RUSSELL,  
J. E. POTTS,  
LAWRENCE JOHNSON,  
FRANK SPIEGL.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

**Delegate Furuseth**—I recommend to the labor movement the reading and careful study of a book called "Ancient Lowly," by Ward, or "Six Centuries of Work and Wages," by Thorold Rogers. I move this as an amendment. (Seconded.)

**Delegate Berger**—I move as an amendment to the amendment the reading of another book, "Industrial Democracy," by Sidney and Beatrice Webb. (Seconded.)

The amendment to the amendment was adopted, the amendment was adopted, and the motion as amended adopted.

**Delegate Kennedy**—The only resolution referred to this committee was Resolution No. 146. The committee recommends that from the "Whereas" be stricken out "as official organs of Central Labor Unions and as private enterprises," and the "Resolved" to read as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, the International and National Organizations, the State Federations and Federal Labor Unions, are hereby requested to assist such bona fide labor journals in their respective localities.

**Delegate De Nedrey**—I move that the report of the committee be non-concurred in.

**Delegate Brown, (E. G.)**—I move as an amendment that we add it to the report—the digest that is to be sent out by the Executive Council, which is provided for in the previous recommendation. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegates De Nedrey and Lewis, (L.)

The amendment offered by Delegate Brown was then voted on and lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was lost.

**Delegate De Nedrey** moved the adoption of the resolution. (Seconded.)

**Secretary Morrison**—The proprietor of such a paper might make a contract with any printing office in the city to do the printing, and this might be construed to mean that such a contract would carry with it all the work of the unions.

I move that this be referred back to the committee with instructions to bring in a resolution along the line of requesting the assistance of the various labor organizations to the labor papers. (Seconded.)

The motion was discussed by Delegates Brown (E. G.), Lewis (L.), De Nedrey, Berger, Mangan and Mahon.

The motion to refer back to the committee was lost.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Lynch, Jones (J.), and De Nedrey.

**Delegate De Nedrey** moved to amend the resolution by adding "where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations."

The motion was seconded by Secretary Morrison and carried.

The resolution as amended reads as follows:

Resolution No. 145—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Washington C. L. U. of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada, have in most instances a struggle for existence, for lack of subscribers, and advertisers, and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, The International and National Organizations, the State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and Federal Labor Unions are herewith requested to assist such bona-fide labor journals in their respective localities, by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, and also by patronizing the job printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are thorough union establishments in every department, and by so doing tend to increase the influence that a bona-fide labor journal generally has on a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

Vice-President O'Connell announced that the Committee on Grievances was not ready to report, and as the report of that committee had been made a special order of business for ten o'clock, asked an extension of time.

**Delegate Grout**, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported that the committee recommended that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Coun-

ional Unions now affiliated with the A. F. of L., Local Trades and Federal Labor Unions of the A. F. of L., and such other Local Trades Unions as are not antagonistic to the A. F. of L. or the National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Your committee has carefully considered all of the complaints made against the Central Federated Union of New York City and finds that the Central Body has been guilty of violating the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

We recommend that the charter of the Central Federated Union be revoked January 1st, 1907, if in the meantime the Central Federated Union has not fully complied with the laws of the American Federation of Labor. If at the expiration of sixty days from date, the Central Federated Union has not conformed to the laws of the American Federation of Labor, then a new Central Body shall be chartered in strict conformity with the laws of the American Federation of Labor; and President Gompers is instructed to delegate some representative of the American Federation of Labor to see that this decision is carried out.

Delegate McSorley moved that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded.)

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.) asked if the passing of this resolution, as amended by the committee, would affect any central body that is refusing to seat a body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Lewis, chairman of the committee, answered that it would affect all matters of that kind.

The question was discussed by Delegates Sullivan (J. L.), Mulcahy, Hart, O'Connell, Bohm, Archibald, Paulitsch, Lippert, Lewis, McNulty.

On motion of Delegate Ireland debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Bohm desired to be recorded as voting against the motion to concur.

#### BLACKSMITHS VS. CARRIAGE WORKERS.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegate J. W. Kline, of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers:

WHEREAS, The matter of jurisdiction over Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths,

over which said craft the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers does, and always has claimed jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, We hold that a mistake was made in issuing them a charter in violation of Section 11, Article IX, of the A. F. of L. constitution which provides that no charter shall be granted to any organization, if the jurisdiction claimed therein is trespassing on the jurisdiction of an existing affiliated union, without their written consent; and

WHEREAS, This consent was never given, neither were we consulted in the matter; and

WHEREAS, At the Pittsburg convention, the Grievance Committee recommended, and was passed, that the incoming Executive Council take the matter up at their next meeting and carry out the article in the constitution as above quoted, they having failed to arrive at a decision; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-sixth annual convention now assembled, grant to the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, full jurisdiction over the Carriage and Wagon Blacksmiths' their helpers and finishers.

With reference to the above resolution, the representatives of the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Carriage Workers appeared before the committee and agreed to the following:

"J. W. Kline, representing the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Henry C. Stein, representing the Carriage Workers, respectfully request the Grievance Committee to report to the convention that they have agreed that a committee of two from the Blacksmiths and a like committee from the Carriage Workers, meet to adjust the present jurisdiction question. The above committee to select a fifth member."

Signed:

J. W. KLINE,  
HENRY C. STEIN.

The Grievance Committee recommends that no further action be taken.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### ENGINEERS VS. DOUBLE DRUM HOISTERS.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate R. J. Riddell, of the Metropolitan Association Double Drum Hoisters Union No. 11275:

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the American Federation of Labor to the Metropolitan Ass'n Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11275, did permit our organization to do all hoisting on excavating and all work in that line operated by skeleton engines; and

**WHEREAS,** The International Steam Engineers' Union, through L. N. M. 184 of New York City has attempted to dispute our rights under the charter granted to do this work, which if carried into effect would mean the destruction of our union; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** By this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the right of the Metropolitan Ass'n Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11275 to continue to perform the work as granted by the charter, be herewith re-endorsed.

The committee recommends that a representative of the Double Drum Hoisters' Union and of the Steam Engineers' Union, together with a representative of the American Federation of Labor, hold a conference within ninety days for the purpose of adjusting the controversy now existing between the Engineers and Double Drum Hoister Runners' Union.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### CEMENT WORKERS.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegates F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Molloy, American Brotherhood of Cement Workers:

**WHEREAS,** That the charter which was granted to the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers by the American Federation of Labor and their trades' jurisdiction claim approved; we find that other organizations affiliated with this body encroaching and objecting to said jurisdiction, we are desirous to maintain what we claim and was conceded to this organization; we hope that this assemblage will amicably settle the dispute of the various crafts and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

The committee recommends that in as much as the contending parties had made no effort to adjust their differences, that each organization select a representative to meet with a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of settling their controversy. This conference to be held within sixty days.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Stemburgh and Lewis.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

#### PLUMBERS VS. STEAM FITTERS.

Having in mind the recommendation passed at the last convention of the

American Federation of Labor recommending to the Executive Council that a charter be granted to the Steam Fitters when an application was received, we found ourselves between a vote of the convention recommending that a charter be issued and our constitution not entirely in harmony therewith. We, therefore, invited the representatives of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America and the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers of the United States and Canada, to select three representatives of their respective organizations to meet three members of the Executive Council at the office of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of endeavoring to arrange an amalgamation of both organizations, and failing in that, to endeavor to secure a working agreement or arrange for such mutual understanding between the organizations in interest as shall be found to merit the support of both.

The conference was held at Washington, May 21. The representatives of the Executive Council were President Gompers, Vice President O'Connell, and Secretary Morrison. For five days daily conferences were held, but despite the best efforts which could be put forth neither amalgamation, a working agreement, nor understanding could be reached.

Being unable to bring about the amalgamation or adjustment of the differences between the two bodies in question, and having in mind the recommendation of the Pittsburg convention to issue a charter to the Steam Fitters, after prolonged consideration and deliberation of the subject, the Executive Council decided to restore to the International Association of Steam Fitters the conditional charter which that organization formerly held, and which was revoked at one of our previous conventions.

Resolution No. 135—By Delegates Frank J. Kennedy, Thomas G. Badgley and Theo. B. Clark, Representatives of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers' of the United States and Canada:

**WHEREAS,** A conditional charter has recently been issued or re-issued to the International Association of Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters and Helpers' and

**WHEREAS, The aforesaid conditional charter is a direct trespass on the jurisdiction claims of the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of the United States and Canada and was unconstitutionally issued and in direct violation of Section Eleven (11), of Article Nine (9), of the American Federation of Labor constitution, which reads:**

**"No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National or International Trade or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by that applicant and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions without the written consent of such unions. And it is further provided that should any of the members of such National or International Trade of Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor." Therefore, be it**

**RESOLVED, That for the best interests of all, the aforesaid charter be forthwith revoked and the above mentioned International Association of Steam Fitters,**

**Etc., be directed to affiliate with the United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, Etc.**

Your committee, after hearing the statements of the representatives of the Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Executive Council, and recognizing that the action of the Pittsburg convention was the supreme authority of the American Federation of Labor, recommended to the Executive Council to grant a charter to the Steam Fitters.

The Grievance Committee, under the circumstances, endorses the action of the Executive Council in granting a charter to the Steam Fitters.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, consideration of the report of the committee was deferred until the afternoon session.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

## NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Noschang, Fischer (Jacob), Kline, Cummins, Henry, Dunn, Glocking, James, Casey (J. F.), Walls, Law, Richardson, Kennedy (Wm. E.), Koch, Tarr, Lillien, Wulff, McSorley, Johnson, Walsh, Warner, Grout, Freeman, Gudbrandsen, Clark (Thos.), Dix, Mahon, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, Gebelein, Morgan, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Joyce, Grant, Zihlman, Hedly, Failor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

President Gompers—The question before the convention is the motion to concur in the report of the committee on the question of the Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

The question was discussed at length by Delegates Kennedy (F. J.), Cummings, Clark, McCullen and Mangano.

On motion debate was closed.

Delegate Kennedy asked for a roll call on the motion to concur in the report of the committee, but the request was not supported by a sufficient number of delegates.

A request was made for a division. The motion was carried by a vote of 150 to 40.

Delegate Golden asked for and received permission to make an announcement, and said: "We have been asking for an advance of ten per cent for the Textile Workers. We have received a telegram which states that five per cent has been granted, and we intend to keep on agitating for the rest. That brings our increase up to twenty-four and one-half per cent since the San Francisco convention two years ago."

President Gompers—The story of a lost strike.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee by protests handed to the Committee on Credentials

and referred to us, that a number of the Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are violating the laws of that body by seating the representatives of dual and seceding organizations, or those who are antagonistic to the Federation and its affiliated bodies and illegally unseating or refusing to admit delegates, representing National or International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council be instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any Central Body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Kennedy (W. E.), Anderson, Hawley, O'Connell, McNulty, Guerin, McCullen and Lewis.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegates Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union.

WHEREAS, The New York Central Federated Union rendered a decision against Local No. 172, Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, which in effect deprives them of the right to organize within the jurisdiction granted by charter and by decision of A. F. of L. conventions, and the Executive Council, and by an arbitration tribunal provided by A. F. of L. convention, or stand expelled from the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, An appeal was taken by the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to the Executive Council, A. F. of L., against the decision of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The entire subject was placed in the hands of Mr. W. J. O'Brien for investigation and report. Which report is alleged to have been against the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and

in favor of sustaining the action of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the A. F. of L. dismissed the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union and sustained the action of the New York Central Federated Union; and

WHEREAS, The decision of the Executive Council, A. F. of L., was based solely on the report of Mr. W. J. O'Brien, thus subjecting members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union to being deprived of their legal right on report of an investigation of a question of restriction and not on a question of jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union have a chartered legal right to organize the workers in the case at issue without interference; and

WHEREAS, The officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union filed formal notice of appeal with the Executive Council and a stay of proceedings has been conceded by the New York Central Federated Union; therefore,

RESOLVED, That the decision of the Executive Council be reversed and that the appeal of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union from the decision of the New York Central Federated Union be sustained and the New York Central Federated Union be ordered not to attempt to restrict the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union in organizing within the proper jurisdiction.

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee that certain Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cause more or less friction in an endeavor to make wage contracts and adjust working rules. In order that there may be less cause for friction in Central Bodies, your committee recommends:

That the President of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to issue an official circular, notifying all affiliated Central Bodies that they must refrain from taking part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with National or International Unions, unless the laws of the Parent Body allow it, or such Central Bodies have been requested by or receive the consent of the National or International officers of the Unions affected.

The committee recommended that the recommendation of the committee be referred to the Committee on Laws for insertion in the constitution

The question was discussed by Delegates Lewis, O'Connell and Basenburg.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Shamp moved that the question of the Brewery Workers, Engineers and Firemen be made a special order of business for ten o'clock Thursday.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Glockling asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being made he offered the following:

Resolution No. 156—By Delegate Glockling, on behalf of the International Typographical Union Delegation, The International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union Delegation, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' Delegation.

WHEREAS, Recent action of Public Printer Chas. A. Stillings, indicates a policy, which tends to degrade the employees of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by the continuous issuance of orders under the plea of public interest that humiliates said employees and which will bring dissatisfaction, discord and disorganization among them, results, prejudicial to the best interests and efficiency of the Government Printing Office and hence the public interest; and

WHEREAS, A recent order issued by Printer Stillings is an indication of a future policy that warrants the assumption heretofore expressed and which is as follows:

"Text of order recently issued over the signature of Chas. A. Stillings, public printer.

"Foremen and chiefs of divisions shall immediately inform public printer in writing through the proper official channels as to the number of employees of all grades now under their direction whose services can be dispensed with because of inefficiency, ill health, tuberculosis or lack of work.

"This matter requires immediate attention and must be worked out conscientiously, carefully and correctly by every officer affected by this special order. These reports, bearing the endorsements, recommendations and opinions of the superior officers must all be received by the private secretary not later than Saturday noon, Nov. 17, 1906.

"Officers in doubt in regard to the scope of this special order and as to how to proceed shall apply for instructions to their immediate superior officer—i. e., foreman of printing, acting foreman of binding, foreman of press work, etc. It is suggested, in order that this matter may be taken up with uniformity and to insure the records of this office being kept absolutely clear, that each officer shall first prepare a list of the individuals whom he would recommend for dismissal, appending thereto a statement of each individual case upon a separate sheet of paper, giving in full the reasons why each employee should be separated from the service.

"As regards the analysis of the employees, it is suggested that the following points be considered carefully:

"First, efficiency; second, character; third, deportment; fourth, health and cleanliness; fifth, average attendance; sixth, length of service; seventh, desirability for the future; eighth, any special defects or objections which are in marked contrast to the average personnel of the forces in the division.

"The public printer will be enabled to judge by these reports as to how far officials in charge of divisions understand the output and general character of the individuals under them and as to what extent they can be relied upon as officers for the exercise of good sound business judgment, common sense and fairness.

"If the above points are carefully covered, coupled with the ideas and suggestions of the officers making the report, it is believed that the necessary reliable information can be secured upon which to base action." Be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby are, instructed to make investigation into the general policy of Public Printer Stillings in its relation to the employees of the Government Printing Office, and to enter protest wherein such policy indicates tendency to humiliate or degrade such employees, or that tends to prejudice the standard and independence of an American citizen; and that heads of departments removed from positions by reason of refusal to stultify themselves in aiding in such methods be offered every protection possible by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 28 withdrawn from the committee by its author.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the exception of the last paragraph, which is to be considered in connection with Resolution No. 72:

Resolution No. 18—By Delegate Ernest Bohm, of the New York Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is unalterably opposed to the open shop system of wage slavery, as propagated by Parry and Post, their allies and organizations; and

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers have been on strike against the open shop since August 10, 1905; and

WHEREAS, The said strike was endorsed by the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Every honorable means has been employed by the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to make a just and equitable settlement with their employers without avail, the employers we have arrayed against us being the most powerful combination of capital that a labor organization has ever been called upon to combat. They have shown by their attitude that they are determined to destroy our organization, and thus be able to cut wages, lengthen hours and otherwise depress the House-smiths and Bridgemen of the United States and Canada. They are aided in this by all the associations they are connected with financially, morally and otherwise; and

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers are just as determined to stay intact and function in the interests of the Iron Workers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Minneapolis convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers be aided to the full extent of the American Federation of Labor's ability; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention levy a general assessment of one cent per member for four weeks on all affiliated unions, to be paid at once, for the relief of the Bridgemen; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention request the presidents of the various Building Trades to meet in committee to devise ways and means for instituting a concerted move against the open shop in the Building Trades; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its Executive Council, draw up a bill that will repeal the tariff law on steel products and the Central Bodies and state branches to use their political power with Congress for this purpose.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.)—I move that the report of the committee be non-concurred in when it refers part of the resolution to the Executive Council.

Treasurer Lennor—It has always been held in our conventions that the reading of a report by a committee is really a motion to concur. That brings the matter before the convention, and the motion to concur is really made when the report is read. The motion to non-concur is therefore out of order.

The report of the committee was discussed at length by Delegates Ryan (F. M.), Brown (J. G.), and Kemper.

Delegate Kemper moved as an amendment that the same assessment be levied by the convention as was levied in the San Francisco convention for the Textile Workers, and that each and every organization be as prompt as possible in paying the assessment.

Treasurer Lennor—The chair will have to read such a motion out of order at this

## ELEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Friday, November 23d, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

Absentees—Kline, Cummins, Dunn, James, McCain, Law, Richardson, Tracy, Koch, Rickert, Larger, Tarr, McCabe, Lawler, Lillian, Wulff, McSorley, Walsh, Warner, Hogan, Call, Freeman, Downey, Bradley, Mellor, Gudbrandsen, Clark (Thos.), Dix, Mahon, Commons, McMor-row, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Barry, Raasch, Powell, McAndrews, Morgan, Entenza, Byrne, Stoner, Weaver, Iglesias, Rothwell, Zihlman, Hedly, Burgess (Catherine), Failor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Basenberg, Porter, Crellin, O'Neill, Fitzpatrick, Glenn, Cooney, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro, McFadden.

President Gompers—The consideration of Delegate Valentine's substitute for the report of the committee is the question before the convention.

Delegate Kugler—I see no mention of my part in the discussion of the question in the printed proceedings of yesterday, and I therefore ask the privilege of the floor at this time.

President Gompers—Inasmuch as you have spoken on the matter under discussion the privilege of the floor cannot be granted you the second time.

The question was discussed by Delegates Barnes (J. M.), Morton, Sullivan (J. L.), Berger and Lennon.

During his discussion of the question Treasurer Lennon said: "A statement I

made a year or two ago has been quoted incorrectly. What I said at that time was that I would not vote for the revocation of a charter, except for violation of fundamental principles of trade-unionism."

Later Treasurer Lennon moved as an amendment that paragraph No. 6 of the proposition of the committee be stricken out. (Seconded.)

The question was further discussed by Delegates Flannery and Healy.

Vice President Duncan in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Grace and Lyons.

At the expiration of the ten minutes allowed for his discussion, Delegate Lyons wished to continue his remarks. Objection was made, but later withdrawn at the request of Delegate Kemper.

The question was further discussed by Delegates West, Comerford, Kemper and McKee.

At the hour for adjournment Vice President Duncan announced that if Delegate McKee wished to complete his discussion at that time the convention would remain in session to hear him; if not, he could continue after the noon adjournment. Delegate McKee announced that he would continue his discussion of the question after adjournment.

The convention was adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

## ELEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kline, Cummins, Dunn, James, Law, Richardson, Cable, Koch, Larger, Tarr, McCabe, Lillian, Wulff, McSorley, Walsh, Warner, Call, Freeman, Bradley, Spiegl, Gudbrandsen, Dix, Mahon, Commons, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Barry, Raasch, Powell, McAndrews, Morgan, Walker, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Zihlman, Heddy, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Crellin, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro, McFadden.

Delegate McKee continued his discussion of the amendment, offered by Delegate Valentine, to the report of the Committee on Grievances. The question was further discussed by Delegates Shamp, Ketter and Valentine.

**President Gompers**—I think the convention is about ready to vote. The question was discussed two hours yesterday, three hours this morning and one hour this afternoon. The question before the convention is the substitute offered by Delegate Valentine.

The substitute offered by Vice President Valentine was lost, on a viva-voce vote.

On the amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon, Delegate Kemper asked for a roll call; but the request was not supported by a sufficient number of delegates. A division was then called for, and the amendment was lost by a vote of 106 to 68.

Delegate Kemper asked for a roll call on the motion to adopt the report of the committee. A sufficient number of delegates supported the request, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, which resulted as follows:

**Ayes**—Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Fischer (Jacob), Whitehead, Kline, Cummins, Henry, Dunn (Geo. F.), Flynn, Johnson (W. L. A.), Tobin, James, Murphy, Casey, Walls, Hank, Butterworth, Ryan (F. M.), McCain, Duffy (Frank), Guerlin, Potts, Huber, McKinlay, Macfar-

lane, Swartz, Gengenback, Monoy, Con-way, Morris, Lobenberg, Robinson (H.), Manning, Russell, McNulty, Kennedy, Fay, Feeney, Comerford, McKee, Ketter, Winn, Healy, Shamp, Morton, Cumming (J. M.), Mangan, Flannery, Rickert, Larger, Hagan, McMahon, Hayes, Hoag, West, Duncan, Delaney, Coombe, Lockwood, Lawlor, Maher, Donovan, Stemburgh, Lillian, Driscoll, Fitzpatrick (J. J.), Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (J. L.), Farrell, McSorley, Roth, Smiley, Hyde, Johnson (Lawrence), O'Connell, Creamer, Warner, Ireland, Frayne, Downey, Musicians' Delegation (89 votes), Skemp, Lucas, Mellor, Wilson (James), Jordan, Duffy (T. J.), Mumford, Higgins, Quick, Ramsay, Lambert, Mahon, Commons, Penje, Furuseth, Frazier, Harrington, Clark (W. W.), Hart, Kelly (P. J.), Hawley, Heberling, Robinson (Hugh), Flood, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Toome, Golden, O'Donnell, Lynch, Morrison, Foster, Stevenson, Colbert, Engel, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Fossdick, Jones (Jerome), Ream, McCarthy (F. H.), Templeman, Gottlob, Sheridan, Anderson, Bruten, Muendlein, Joyce, Grant, Johannsen, Ott, Whitlam, Lyon, Urlick, Farley, Dihle, Burgess, Bohm, O'Connor, Guye, Leps, Chaney, McCullen, Collins, Fitzpatrick (J. B.), Burns, Downey (T. J.), DeNedrey, Voll, Cardiff, Riddell, McCallum, Mulken, Dunne (J. R.), Pacelli—7,775 votes.

**Nays**—Myrup, Schirra, Glockling, Kemper, Gannon, Sullivan (John), Kugler, Kelly (Garry), Crampton, Gompers, Tracy, Barnes (J. M.), French, Smith (J. T.), Bablitz, Kellington, Bechtold, McArdle, Williams, Lewis (Llewelyn), Pfeiffer, Keefe, Barter, Harrison, Wild, Walsh, Donnelly, Call, Grout, Freeman, Paulitsch, Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis (T. L.), Ryan (W. D.), Fahy, Dempsey, Savage, Valentine, Denny, Bradley, Digel, Barle, Musicians' Delegation (265 votes), Finger, Holton, Dold, Clark (Thos.), Badgley, Kennedy, Gund, Shepard, Brown, Lennon, Dahlman, Fisher (Henry), McAndrews, Gebelein, Entenza, Walker, Weaver, Iglesias, Berger, Hewitt, Linxweiler, Shartel, Whiteman, Kleinman, Maloney, Kolb, Basenberg, Van Lear, Noonan, Lang, Clindinst, Freer, O'Neill, Corless, Lippert, McSwiggen, Lavin, Wille—5,630 votes.

**Not voting**—Law, Stein, Richardson, Cable, Koch, Faulkner, Tarr, McCabe, Wulff, Hogan, Archibald, Gudbrandsen, Dix, McCarthy (P. F.), McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Raasch, Powell, Morgan, Perkins (E. A.), Byrne, Connolly (C. P.), Sweeney, Stoner, Davis, O'Brien, Rothwell, Brown (E. G.), Campbell, Zihlman, Heddy, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Maupin, Porter, Crellin, Douglas, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Woodmansee, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones (H. P.), Ha-

gan, D'Alessandro, McFadden, Reid, Kelly (J. T.), Gee, Bell, Landers—577 votes.

Delegate Winn—I move you that we now affirm what is known as the "Lavery Amendment;" that applies to the Belleville and St. Louis scabbing affair.

President Gompers—Is not that the introduction of new matter? Is there objection to its introduction?

Objection being offered to the introduction of the motion, it was withdrawn.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—That concludes the report of the Committee on Grievances, except the reading of the names. The report is signed by the full committee: James O'Connell, chairman; John F. Tobin, W. E. Klapetzky, John Golden, F. J. McNulty, Chas. Delaney, Jos. N. Weber, C. P. Connolly, Frank H. McCarthy, T. J. Sullivan, Hugh Robinson, Harry P. Hoag, and T. L. Lewis, secretary.

Secretary Morrison—I move that the report of the committee be adopted as a whole.

The motion was seconded and carried.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Rev. J. A. Ryan, professor of theology, St. Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., and author of "A Living Wage." President Gompers introduced Father Ryan to the convention as being in sympathy with the toilers in all their aspirations. Father Ryan spoke eloquently of the benefits of organization to the working people, and very strongly advocated the closed-shop principle.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire now to offer a motion that this convention reconsider the vote by which we adopted the tariff resolution from the Textile Workers and the Bookbinders' organizations. (Resolutions Nos. 40 and 122.) Seconded.

Delegate McNulty asked that the President explain the proposition on which the vote was to be taken, as some of the delegates did not thoroughly understand it. President Gompers explained the question before the convention, and also the tenor of the two resolutions.

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.) asked that President Gompers explain to the delegates why a resolution asking that the tariff be lowered was killed. The President stated that as that matter had been discussed thoroughly the delegates understood it as well as the chairman did.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.) asked if it would be in order to ask Treasurer Lennon why he made the motion to reconsider. The President replied that it would not be in order.

The motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of 79 to 75.

Delegate Johannsen—I have a communication from the Executive Council of the Woodworkers, in Chicago, asking if all hostilities are to cease between our organization and the carpenters. I would like to be enlightened by the delegates from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as to whether they are ready to declare off all hostilities.

President Gompers—The President has had a conference with President Huber in regard to this subject, and Brother Huber stated that before I had called upon him for that purpose he had made up his mind that upon his return to their headquarters he would immediately proceed to make known to the organization throughout the country that hostilities of all sorts must cease at once.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

The committee recommended that the following resolution be non-concurred in:

Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people—workmen in uniform have been thus arrayed against workmen out on a strike, and ordered to shoot down their brothers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instruct all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from any connection with the militia until the military system in vogue in Switzerland, or a similar system is adopted in the United States.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Berger, Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Barnes (J. M.).

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

The question was further discussed by President Gompers.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 131 had been referred to the Committee on President's Report and had already been acted upon.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be non-concurred in:

Resolution No. 132—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Labor creates all values, or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery, and indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere, and in every possible way; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12.00 per month at the age of 60, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage earner is a citizen of the United States and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continuously at the time the application is made.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Berger.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

On the following resolution the committee reported: The committee reaffirms the former favorable position of the American Federation of Labor relative to the subject matter contained in this resolution:

Resolution No. 145—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The bona fide residents of the District of Columbia have been for three decades past, and are now denied the right of suffrage by Congressional enactment, though heavily taxed, and forced to live under an appointive form of government; and

WHEREAS, An earnest effort is now being made by the organized workers of the District of Columbia, and their friends

to secure the right of government by elective franchise; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, hereby endorse the proposition to give to the bona fide residents of the District of Columbia the right of self-government, and direct that the officers of the American Federation of Labor give all assistance possible to secure such self-government.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 147 had been referred to the Committee on President's Report and had been acted upon.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegates Frank J. McNulty, S. J. Fay and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, It is the intention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to endeavor to have the Telephone and Telegraph Companies declared common carriers and brought under the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Law; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to render all assistance possible to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to have such a law enacted.

Delegate Furuseth—I think the resolution should be recommended to the committee. The legislative body of this government does not say what is a common carrier. What is a common carrier depends upon common law. The Associated Press was held to be a common carrier by the Supreme Court of the United States, and there is no doubt that if the matter came before the courts the telephone companies could be held to be common carriers. That particular phase of it, I think, has not been passed upon. I move that the resolution be recommended to the Committee on Resolutions. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegate McNulty.

The motion to recommit to the committee was lost. The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

President Gompers—I wish to state for the information of the delegates that on November 7th Secretary Morrison, Vice-President O'Connell, the attorney of the American Federation of Labor and myself

had a conference with President Roosevelt in regard to matters affecting organized labor, particularly in regard to the anti-injunction bill. It is not necessary to state all President Roosevelt said. His mind seemed to be in a receptive mood, and he desired to have the real cause of complaint presented to him in proper form, that is, where injunctions have been issued that violated the rights of citizenship and manhood. The chair requests the officers of organizations and the delegates who have original injunctions of such a character to forward them to the office of the American Federation of Labor so that at the proper time they may be presented to President Roosevelt.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 149 be referred to the Executive Council when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 149—By Delegates Frank J. McNulty, S. J. Fay and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, The American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Bell system), with its ramifications extending throughout the United States, does persistently discriminate against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is at present involved in difficulty with said corporation in twenty-five states in defense of the right to form and maintain an organization; and

WHEREAS, The present strife is apt to extend to all states and territories in the near future; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled does hereby endorse the position assumed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the aforesaid company in defense of the principle of organized labor, and all affiliated organizations be requested to render the Electrical Workers all possible aid in this struggle; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be empowered to levy an assessment on all affiliated unions, if necessary, as provided for in the Constitution, to prevent this gigantic corporation from defeating the Electrical Workers through lack of funds.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 151, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 151—By Delegate A. L. Faulkner, of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its President and Executive Council, shall make the fullest possible investigation relative to the alleged importation of alien labor by the state of South Carolina, and will use every effort to prevent any violation of the contract labor law and to punish all offenders.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—The parties introducing this resolution, we understand, left the city immediately after presenting it. Your committee had no opportunity to get any further information relative to the matter than is contained in the resolution. We do not believe the American Federation of Labor desires to have its Executive Council denounce the parties mentioned in this resolution, and afterwards investigate the statements and charges for the purpose of finding out whether or not they should be denounced. We are also loth to believe that Commissioner General Sargent, Commissioner Neill, or the other gentleman are guilty of the charges contained in the resolution.

Vice-President Hayes — Delegates Faulkner and Tarr, president and secretary of the Window Glass Workers, were here the first three or four days of the convention, but were called to Pittsburg to attend a conference of manufacturers. Before going they showed me this resolution. I advised them to consult with some of the resident officers at Washington as to the advisability of presenting the resolution. They asked me to explain why they were compelled to leave, and that is my principal object in speaking. At the same time I wish to approve of the report of the committee. It is the best that can be recommended at this time.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

On motion of Delegate Warner the election of officers was made a special order of business for ten o'clock Saturday.

Delegate Driscoll moved that when the convention adjourned it be to reconvene at 8 p. m. The motion was seconded and carried.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 152—By Delegate William F. Gund, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company has locked out certain members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20, because of their being union men and standing for union principles; and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company has demonstrated that it is antagonistic to organized labor and will not employ members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20; and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis and Hennepin County, the State Blue Label League of Minnesota, and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor have endorsed the action of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we give the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 our united moral support in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan moved to reconsider the motion to convene at 8 p. m. The motion was seconded and carried.

The motion providing for a night session was then voted on and lost.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the rules of the convention be suspended as to adjourning at noon on Saturday.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Smiley—I have received a communication from Trenton, N. J., where one of our locals went on strike three months ago, that three of the lady members and one of the men have been indicted and convicted of conspiracy. They were convicted because they were doing picket duty. We want to call the attention of the delegates to the conditions that exist in that city.

Delegate Golden read the following telegram:

"Fall River, Mass., Nov. 23.

"Manufacturers have conceded our request for ten per cent advance Monday morning. His Honor, the Mayor, has been untiring in his efforts. Much credit is due him.

"JAMES FANSEY, President."

On motion of Delegate Driscoll the rules were suspended to allow the convention to remain in session until the

report of the Committee on Resolutions could be completed.

On Resolution No. 154 the committee reported as follows: The committee objects to the first "Resolved" because it asks the American Federation of Labor to make an investigation, but first asks that the Associated Press be denounced. The committee reports favorably on the resolution when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has done everything in its power to discourage the attempts of the telegraphers in its employ to organize for their advancement and protection; and

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has formed a sympathetic alliance with the Western Union Telegraph Company to block the progressive efforts of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, Because a committee of union telegraphers recently requested an adjustment of manifestly unfair hours and salaries, the Associated Press Board of Directors rescinded a resolution passed more than two years ago granting telegraphers free typewriters and a two weeks' vacation each year with full pay; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That unless the Executive Council can bring about an amicable understanding between the Associated Press and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the Executive Council shall, after full and impartial investigation, consider the advisability of placing the Associated Press upon the unfair list.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Russell, Mitchell, Lynch, Ramsay, Ryan (W. D.), Wilson (W. D.), Higgins and Duncan.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

On Resolution No. 156 the committee reported: The committee believes the information at hand is too crude to warrant concurrence in the resolution. We, therefore, recommend that the subject-matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to immediately make such investigation as may be deemed necessary, and render the organizations interested such assistance as the investigation may warrant.

had a conference with President Roosevelt in regard to matters affecting organized labor, particularly in regard to the anti-injunction bill. It is not necessary to state all President Roosevelt said. His mind seemed to be in a receptive mood, and he desired to have the real cause of complaint presented to him in proper form, that is, where injunctions have been issued that violated the rights of citizenship and manhood. The chair requests the officers of organizations and the delegates who have original injunctions of such a character to forward them to the office of the American Federation of Labor so that at the proper time they may be presented to President Roosevelt.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 149 be referred to the Executive Council when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 149—By Delegates Frank J. McNulty, S. J. Fay and W. E. Kennedy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, The American Telephone and Telegraph Company (Bell system), with its ramifications extending throughout the United States, does persistently discriminate against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and

WHEREAS, The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is at present involved in difficulty with said corporation in twenty-five states in defense of the right to form and maintain an organization; and

WHEREAS, The present strife is apt to extend to all states and territories in the near future; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled does hereby endorse the position assumed by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers against the aforesaid company in defense of the principle of organized labor, and all affiliated organizations be requested to render the Electrical Workers all possible aid in this struggle; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be empowered to levy an assessment on all affiliated unions, if necessary, as provided for in the Constitution, to prevent this gigantic corporation from defeating the Electrical Workers through lack of funds.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 151, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 151—By Delegate A. L. Faulkner, of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, through its President and Executive Council, shall make the fullest possible investigation relative to the alleged importation of alien labor by the state of South Carolina, and will use every effort to prevent any violation of the contract labor law and to punish all offenders.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—The parties introducing this resolution, we understand, left the city immediately after presenting it. Your committee had no opportunity to get any further information relative to the matter than is contained in the resolution. We do not believe the American Federation of Labor desires to have its Executive Council denounce the parties mentioned in this resolution, and afterwards investigate the statements and charges for the purpose of finding out whether or not they should be denounced. We are also loth to believe that Commissioner General Sargent, Commissioner Neill, or the other gentleman are guilty of the charges contained in the resolution.

Vice-President Hayes — Delegates Faulkner and Tarr, president and secretary of the Window Glass Workers, were here the first three or four days of the convention, but were called to Pittsburg to attend a conference of manufacturers. Before going they showed me this resolution. I advised them to consult with some of the resident officers at Washington as to the advisability of presenting the resolution. They asked me to explain why they were compelled to leave, and that is my principal object in speaking. At the same time I wish to approve of the report of the committee. It is the best that can be recommended at this time.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

On motion of Delegate Warner the election of officers was made a special order of business for ten o'clock Saturday.

Delegate Driscoll moved that when the convention adjourned it be to reconvene at 8 p. m. The motion was seconded and carried.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be concurred in:

Resolution No. 152—By Delegate William F. Gund, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company has locked out certain members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20, because of their being union men and standing for union principles; and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company has demonstrated that it is antagonistic to organized labor and will not employ members of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20; and

WHEREAS, The Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis and Hennepin County, the State Blue Label League of Minnesota, and the Minnesota State Federation of Labor have endorsed the action of the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we give the Minneapolis Pressmen's Union No. 20 our united moral support in their efforts to unionize the pressmen of the Minneapolis Tribune Publishing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan moved to reconsider the motion to convene at 8 p. m. The motion was seconded and carried.

The motion providing for a night session was then voted on and lost.

Delegate Furuseth moved that the rules of the convention be suspended as to adjourning at noon on Saturday.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Smiley—I have received a communication from Trenton, N. J., where one of our locals went on strike three months ago, that three of the lady members and one of the men have been indicted and convicted of conspiracy. They were convicted because they were doing picket duty. We want to call the attention of the delegates to the conditions that exist in that city.

Delegate Golden read the following telegram:

"Fall River, Mass., Nov. 23.

"Manufacturers have conceded our request for ten per cent advance Monday morning. His Honor, the Mayor, has been untiring in his efforts. Much credit is due him.

"JAMES FANSEY, President."

On motion of Delegate Driscoll the rules were suspended to allow the convention to remain in session until the

report of the Committee on Resolutions could be completed.

On Resolution No. 154 the committee reported as follows: The committee objects to the first "Resolved" because it asks the American Federation of Labor to make an investigation, but first asks that the Associated Press be denounced. The committee reports favorably on the resolution when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has done everything in its power to discourage the attempts of the telegraphers in its employ to organize for their advancement and protection; and

WHEREAS, The Associated Press has formed a sympathetic alliance with the Western Union Telegraph Company to block the progressive efforts of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, Because a committee of union telegraphers recently requested an adjustment of manifestly unfair hours and salaries, the Associated Press Board of Directors rescinded a resolution passed more than two years ago granting telegraphers free typewriters and a two weeks' vacation each year with full pay; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That unless the Executive Council can bring about an amicable understanding between the Associated Press and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the Executive Council shall, after full and impartial investigation, consider the advisability of placing the Associated Press upon the unfair list.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Russell, Mitchell, Lynch, Ramsay, Ryan (W. D.), Wilson (W. D.), Higgins and Duncan.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

On Resolution No. 156 the committee reported: The committee believes the information at hand is too crude to warrant concurrence in the resolution. We, therefore, recommend that the subject-matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to immediately make such investigation as may be deemed necessary, and render the organizations interested such assistance as the investigation may warrant.

**Resolution No. 156—**By Delegate Glocking, on behalf of the International Typographical Union Delegation, The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union Delegation, and the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' Delegation:

WHEREAS, Recent action of Public Printer Chas. A. Stillings indicates a policy which tends to 'degrade the employees of the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., by the continuous issuance of orders under the plea of public interest that humiliates said employees and which will bring dissatisfaction, discord and disorganization among them, results, prejudicial to the best interests and efficiency of the Government Printing Office and hence the public interest; and

WHEREAS, A recent order issued by Printer Stillings is an indication of a future policy that warrants the assumption heretofore expressed and which is as follows:

"Text of order recently issued over the signature of Chas. A. Stillings, public printer.

"Foremen and chiefs of divisions shall immediately inform the public printer in writing through the proper official channels as to the number of employees of all grades now under their direction whose services can be dispensed with because of inefficiency, ill health, tuberculosis or lack of work.

"This matter requires immediate attention and must be worked out conscientiously, carefully and correctly by every officer affected by this special order. These reports, bearing the endorsements, recommendations and opinions of the superior officers must all be received by the private secretary not later than Saturday noon, Nov. 17th, 1906.

"Officers in doubt in regard to the scope of this special order and as to how to proceed shall apply for instructions to their immediate superior officer—I, e., foreman of printing, acting foreman of binding, foreman of press work, etc. It is suggested, in order that this matter may be taken up with uniformity and to insure the records of this office being kept absolutely clear, that each officer shall first prepare a list of the individuals whom he would recommend for dismissal, appending thereto a statement of each individual case upon a separate sheet of paper, giving in full the reasons why each employee should be separated from the service.

"As regards the analysis of the employees, it is suggested that the following points be considered carefully:

"First, efficiency; second, character; third, deportment; fourth, health and cleanliness; fifth, average attendance; sixth, length of service; seventh, desirability for the future; eighth, any special defects or objections which are in marked contrast to the average personnel of the forces in the division.

"The public printer will be enabled to judge by these reports as to how far officials in charge of divisions understand the output and general character of the individuals under them and as to what extent they can be relied upon as officers for the exercise of good sound business judgment, common sense and fairness.

"If the above points are carefully covered, coupled with the ideas and suggestions of the officers making the report it is believed that the necessary, reliable information can be secured upon which to base action." Be it, therefore,

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby are, instructed to make investigation into the general policy of Public Printer Stillings in its relation to the employees of the Government Printing Office, and to enter protest wherein such policy indicates tendency to humiliate or degrade such employees, or that tends to prejudice the standard and independence of an American citizen; and that heads of departments removed from positions by reason of refusal to stultify themselves in aiding in such methods be offered every protection possible by the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—The convention a few days ago recommitted to the committee Resolution No. 53, with certain instructions. In lieu of that resolution the committee presents the following:

#### ECONOMIC PROGRAM.

The aims, desires and aspirations of trade-unionists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family and in the pursuit or accomplishment of which we cheerfully accept and, in fact, desire all the assistance which can be given our movement by all forces which stand for the betterment of mankind. In this position we are in close relationship to other reform bodies and with them agree, that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. As trade-unionists we stand for greater liberty, and are determined so to act that the future shall be more congenial to the whole human family, and especially more bright and enjoyable to men and women bread-winners of North America, whom we directly and indirectly represent.

We unhesitatingly announce that the trade-union movement herein represented is the most practical, safe and legitimate channel through which the working men and women of North America should continue not only to seek redress for

their wrongs, but by which they can strengthen their economic position until it will place labor in full possession of its inherent rights.

We declare that since the inception of our movement inquiry into the best form of government has been its guiding motive, and will so continue while there is a high moral desire to gratify, or an injustice to correct. Our meetings, local, national and international, are now and always have been, free to the discussion of any legitimate economic or political question, but, on the other hand, are as equally pronounced against partisan politics, religious dissensions, or race prejudices, and as success has followed these meritorious conclusions, we would be unfaithful to the duty we owe to mankind to do other than strongly recommend a continuance of the methods, the inculcation of which means the greatest amount of safety to our movement, with the least degree of danger.

In furtherance of our claim, namely, that our principles comprise the fullest and highest scope of human activity, and from time to time will be enhanced and advanced in accordance with the demands to satisfy human needs and desires, we recommend the following as a partial statement at this time of the economic demands of the American Federation of Labor:

1. Free schools and compulsory education.
2. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
3. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
4. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
5. Release from employment one day in seven.
6. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
7. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
8. The abolition of the sweat shop system.

9. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

10. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

11. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

12. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.

13. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

14. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.

15. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.

16. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

17. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Barnes moved to amend by striking out the words "not only" in the sixth line of the second paragraph, and all after the word "wrong." (Seconded.)

Vice President Duncan—The resolution of Delegate Brown which caused this to be re-referred to the committee had reference to certain well known declarations of the American Federation of Labor, and directly associated them with a program and with the money question. His principal hobby was in connection with the money question. The committee looked over the declarations of the American Federation of Labor on this subject, and the preamble following and the program recommended by us is practically the same as that recommended by the New Orleans convention. We believe the public bath system is excellent, and we added to it that permits for buildings in

cities and towns should provide for bathrooms and bathroom attachments in the homes of the people. That is the new proposition.

Delegate Tobin—I move that action upon this resolution be postponed until tomorrow after it is printed. (Seconded.)

The amendment offered by Delegate Barnes was lost.

The motion to defer was carried.

The convention was adjourned at 8:45 to meet at 9 a. m. Saturday, November 24th.

## TWELFTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 24th, President Gompers in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with.

**Absentees**—Kline, Cummins, Dunn, James, Casey, Walls, Hank (Chas.), McCain, Richardson, Lobenberg, Shamp, Koch, Tarr, McCabe, Lillien, Wulfr, McBorley, Walsh, Creamer, Warner, Call, Grout, Freeman, Bradley, Miller, Carey (D. A.), Skemp, Duffy, Dix, McMorrow, Garvey, Kirk, Heberling, Flood, Barry, Raasch, Powell, McAndrews, Morgan, Byrne, Sweeney, Stoner, Rothwell, Muendlein, Campbell, Zihlman, Linxweller, Urlick, Hedly, Failor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Porter, Crellin, Guye, Douglas, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Voll, Cragon, Barnes (E. E.), Jones, Hargan, D'Alessandro.

**President Gompers**—The question before the house is the motion to concur in the report of the Committee on Resolutions' economic program read last evening.

**Delegate Furuseth**—I move to amend by inserting at the head of the first page, making it paragraph 1, and then changing all the rest of the numerals, the following:

The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime. (Seconded.)

**Secretary Morrison**—I move to amend by adding after the words "free schools" the word "free text-books." (Seconded.)

Both amendments were carried.

**Delegate Furuseth**—I move to amend by adding after the section now numbered 14, "the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall."

The amendment was seconded and carried. The motion as amended was carried.

**Delegate Ryan**—The committee desires to submit two short resolutions, in which we concur.

**Resolution No. 157**—By Committee on Resolutions:

The women delegates, wives and friends of delegates to this convention desire to thank the women of Minneapolis and St. Paul for the courteous hospitality shown them during their stay here, and beg to assure the resident women friends of organized labor in this vicinity that their efforts in behalf of the enjoyment of the visiting women have been appreciated to the fullest extent; therefore,

**RESOLVED**, That this convention hereby records this action, and returns its thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown the visiting women.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 158**—By Committee on Resolutions:

**RESOLVED**, That this, the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, thanks the people of Minneapolis and St. Paul for their many tokens of official and social attentions. Business men, clubs, trade union officials, the great rank and file of organized labor, the acting mayor of the city, and the governor have all contributed their portion to make our stay in the "Flour City" both pleasant and instructive. We have enjoyed every moment of our sojourn in your Land of Laughing Water, and we shall carry back to our constituents—that great body of earnest, ambitious and achieving working men and women—the story of your many courtesies to their representatives.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES DUNCAN,  
J. W. KLINE,  
W. D. RYAN,  
J. E. TOONE,  
W. L. A. JOHNSON,  
GEO. R. FRENCH,  
JOHN SULLIVAN,  
B. A. LARGER,  
D. D. MULCAHY,  
HENRY C. STEIN,  
CHAS. HANK,  
HENRY J. GOTTLÖB,  
T. PACELLI,  
T. M. GUERIN,  
JOHN P. SHERIDAN.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

On motion of Secretary Morrison the report of the Committee on Resolutions was adopted as a whole.

Delegate Flynn, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows.

The committee recommends that Resolution No. 141 be referred to the Executive Council, as per Article 9, Section 4, and recommend that it be given immediate attention.

Resolution No. 141—By Delegate Walter West, of the Amalgamated Glassworkers' International Association of America:

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company of New York City, who had signed an agreement through the Decorative Glass Manufacturers' Association of New York, of which they were members thereof, and which agreement does not expire until September, 1908; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has of recent date withdrawn from the aforesaid Manufacturers' Association; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has refused to sign an individual agreement embodying the same conditions as that signed by the Manufacturers' Association with Local No. 36 of the Decorative Glassworkers' Protective Association, members of the A. G. W. I. A.; and

WHEREAS, The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company has put on non-union men, which is a violation of the agreement heretofore signed by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; and

WHEREAS, The refusal of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company to sign an individual agreement with Local 36, which stipulates that no one but those holding union cards of Local 36 shall be employed in the Art Stained Glass Department of their establishment; and

WHEREAS, The act of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company in refusing to sign an agreement is a declaration for the open-shop; and

WHEREAS, Local 36 of the D. G. W. P. A., through no fault, cause or act of theirs, is not responsible for the breaking of the agreement by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company; and

WHEREAS, By the breaking of the agreement, and the refusal to sign an individual agreement, Local 36 has therefore been obliged to withdraw its members from said establishment; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor, through its official journal "The Federationist," does advertise the products, merchandise, etc., of the aforesaid company; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. G. W. I. A. does respectfully request and petition the A. F. of L. Executive Council do refuse advertisements of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company for their official journal. It is further

RESOLVED, That the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. will be placed on the "unfair

list" and we request that its products be not purchased; and it is hereby

RESOLVED, That the same shall continue until such times as the Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. does sign an agreement with Local 36 of the A. G. W. I. A., either individually or as heretofore.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate West—As the mover of that motion I would like to make an amendment to the first section, That the Amalgamated Glass Workers respectfully request and petition that the American Federationist and trade-union journals do not accept the advertisements of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

President Gompers—That would be placing the company upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor prior to any investigation or attempt at adjustment.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Flynn, for the Committee, continued the report, as follows:

At the twenty-fifth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Pittsburg, attention was called to the large number of firms on the unfair list and the necessity of reducing the same so that we could make our declarations of unfairness effective. This committee finds that not many changes have occurred during the past year and believe that some action must be taken in order to secure the co-operation of the Labor Press. We can't expect the Labor Press to give the space it would require to publish the names of all of these firms, and without publicity the intent of the boycott is defeated.

We believe that some measure must be adopted to find out if the National, International or Local Unions who are responsible for the boycott are doing their duty to bring about the desired results. Therefore we recommend that the organizations that have firms on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, beginning January 1, 1907, report every three months to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor what efforts they are making to render the boycott effective. Failure to report for six months shall be sufficient cause to remove such boycotts as are not reported on from the

"We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

HOMER D. CALL,  
THOS. H. FLYNN,  
WM. PENJE,  
H. F. GUDBRANDSEN,  
GEO. W. DIGEL,  
WM. C. WULFF,  
H. J. CONWAY,  
J. F. CASEY,  
J. W. McCAIN,  
P. H. MOLLOY,  
HUGO V. KOCH,  
A. B. GROUT,  
A. McANDREWS,  
JAMES LUCAS,  
THOS. J. MUMFORD.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate West, who asked if he was expected to submit a brief to the Executive Council giving the facts of the case.

President Gompers—The facts upon which the application is based must be set forth to substantiate the complaint, in order to allow the Executive Council to ascertain if a cause for complaint really exists.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), for the Committee on Laws, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Laws, beg leave to report as follows:

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate T. M. Guerin, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

To amend Section 7, of Article 9, by striking out all matter on the third and fourth lines after the word "shall," and inserting the following: "Be \$5 per day for traveling expenses and \$3 per day for hotel."

Resolution No. 137—By Delegate M. P. Higgins, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

The efforts of the American Federation of Labor in organizing the workers of our land has brought tremendous influence for good.

In the carrying on of this work are engaged a body of men known as organizers of the American Federation of Labor, who, with the organizers of the International and National Unions, and other affiliated organizations, composing the Federation, have done magnificent

work in creating this great organization of labor.

Wages and hours, together with conditions and circumstances, are the prime efforts of all who lend their endeavors towards bringing those things about.

In the matter of wages and of hours, the organizers alone work longest and are but poorly paid. To that end, it is but just that they too, be among those who are entitled to consideration for service given; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the sum of \$3.00 per day be allowed the organizers of the American Federation of Labor for hotel accommodations, and incidental expenses, while in the employ of the Federation, as a means of aiding them to live while on the road in a manner in keeping with the dignity of their position.

The committee recommended as a substitute for both of these resolutions that Section 7 of Article 9 of the Constitution be amended to read:

Section 7: The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council or speakers engaged by them shall be \$4.50 per day and traveling and hotel expenses.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Guerin—Does that give a limit for hotel expenses, or are they to be allowed to send in any bill they please?

President Gompers—The chair understands that the practice now in vogue in that respect will be undisturbed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended the non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 89—By Delegate A. W. McCallum, of the Federal Labor Union, No. 11624:

RESOLVED, That in a city of less population than 100,000 but one charter be issued for a "Federal Labor Union" and that where more than one does now exist in different cities under a charter of the American Federation of Labor that steps be taken by this convention to have them merged with the senior organization.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 143—By Delegates Louis Kemper, John Sullivan, A. J. Kugler and Geo. Kolb:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor declares itself for the most democratic and broadminded form of organization; and

WHEREAS, This includes the right of the membership individually and collectively, of voicing their sentiments and opinions and casting their votes or ballots accordingly; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this the twenty-sixth convention herewith inaugurates the initiative and referendum and that in future, no law, change of constitution, or decision of a convention, Executive Council session, election of officers or representatives, or organizers of the American Federation of Labor shall be put in force until the membership at large has been made acquainted with the question in controversy, and has, in addition thereto, had an opportunity to vote on said disputed question or election; and, be it further.

RESOLVED, That the decision of such referendum be final and binding on all parties concerned.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Kemper and Wilson (W. B.).

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 144—By Delegate John Bradley, of the Iron Molders' International Union of N. A.:

RESOLVED, That the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held, commencing on the third Monday in September, 1907.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Bradley and Vice-President O'Connell.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

President Gompers—The hour for the special order of business, the election of officers, has arrived.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the special order was deferred to allow the committee to complete its report.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—The following part of the President's Report was referred to the Committee on Laws.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.

A number of affiliated international organizations and also some local unions

labor under a mistake as to the financial assistance to which they are entitled under both Articles X and XIII of our Constitution. One international union appealed for financial assistance from the defense fund created specifically for the members of local trade and federal labor unions as provided in Article XIII. On the other hand, some local trade and federal labor unions appealed for support under the assessment provision of Article X. Of course, in the first instance the claim is based clearly upon a misapprehension of the provisions of Article XIII, but in the second the language is likely to mislead. It provides that the Executive Council has the power to declare an assessment "in support of an affiliated organization engaged in a protracted strike or lock-out."

The word "organization" does not distinguish between national or international, local trade or federal labor unions, though the purpose of the article is clearly intended to be for national and international unions engaged in protracted trade disputes, while Article XIII was established specifically and exclusively in the interests of the local trade and federal labor unions.

With a view of removing any doubt as to the intention of the law, I recommend that the word "organization" in Section 1, Article X, be stricken out, and the words "national or international union" be substituted in lieu thereof.

I also recommend that Article X be transposed to become Article XII, and that Articles XI and XII become Articles X and XI, respectively, and that the caption of the transposed Article XII be changed to read as follows: "Assessment in Defense of National and International Unions."

Your committee recommends that Section 1 of Article X be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of 1 cent per member per week on all affiliated unions, for a period not exceeding 10 weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of any affiliated national or international union engaged in a protracted strike or lock-out.

We further recommend that Article X become Article XII and that Article XI shall become Article X, and Article XIII shall become Article XI.

We recommend that the caption of Article XII, as thus transposed, shall be "Assessment in Defense of National and International Unions."

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. LENNON, Chairman,  
W. B. WILSON, Secretary,  
D. A. HAYES,  
MAX MORRIS,  
JAMES M. LYNCH,  
W. D. MAHON,  
F. X. NOSCHANG,  
D. G. RAMSAY,  
F. T. HAWLEY,  
LEE M. HART,  
OWEN MILLER,  
GEO. F. DUNN,  
M. COMERFORD,  
JOHN P. MURPHY,  
THOS. SWEENEY.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) discussed the question, and moved as an amendment to Section 1, as recommended by the committee, that the word "ten" be stricken out and the word "twelve" inserted in its place.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the report as amended was adopted.

The following recommendation was referred from the Committee on Grievances to the Committee on Laws:

It has been brought to the attention of the Grievance Committee that certain Central Bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cause more or less friction in an endeavor to make wage contracts and adjust working rules. In order that there may be less cause for friction in Central Bodies, your committee recommends:

That the president of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to issue an official circular, notifying all affiliated Central Bodies that they must refrain from taking part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with National or International Unions, unless the laws of the parent body allow it, or such Central Bodies have been requested by or receive the consent of the National or International officers of the Unions affected.

The Committee on Laws recommended the following new section of the Constitution, to be known as (new) Section 9 of Article XI.

No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the Executive Officer of the National or International union affected.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Collins.

Vice-President O'Connell—The question before the convention was referred to the Committee on Laws by the Committee on Grievances to be incorporated in the Constitution. It was adopted by the convention when the Grievance Committee reported. I make this as a point of order. The matter is not before the convention for discussion.

President Gompers—The convention can, by a majority vote, instruct a committee to do anything it has the right so to do, but to change the constitution of the American Federation of Labor requires a two-thirds vote.

The report of the committee was adopted, more than two-thirds of the delegates voting in the affirmative on the motion to concur in the report.

Vice-President Duncan—I offer as an amendment to the report of the committee that in Section 3 of Article III the word "grievance" be stricken out and the word "adjustment" inserted in lieu thereof, the committee to be then known as "Committee on Adjustment." (Seconded.)

The amendment was discussed by Delegates Kemper and Duncan.

The amendment was adopted, and the report of the committee as a whole adopted.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the Constitution as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Penje obtained the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of the following resolution:

Resolution No. 159—By Wm. Penje, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, It is reported that on November 22, 1906, Kenesaw M. Landis, a United States Circuit Court Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, in a case brought upon an indictment for the violation of a United States Statute protecting seamen, refused to impose a penalty upon the violators of said statute, although the violators of the statute pleaded guilty to the said indictment in open court, and, in refusing to impose a penalty, stated that he would impose no penalty under any statute that was in conflict with his judgment, and he also stated that it was beneath the dignity of the United States Court to enter labor difficulties, and that upon above date he summarily of his own motion continued the said case indefinitely (this amounting to a final disposition of the case) although the prosecution was in the midst of its testimony and the defendants had all pleaded guilty to the criminal offense charged, and the prosecution protested against the indefinite continuance of the case; the action of the court being apparently founded on the fact that the seamen were interested and that the prosecuting witnesses were members of the Lake Seamen's Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to proceed to Chicago and investigate these matters, and if the facts warrant it then this violation of a "square deal" be brought to the attention of the president of the United States; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said committee shall report its findings to the Executive Council and shall be authorized in the name of the American Federation of Labor to request the attendance as witnesses of persons who can aid in determining what the facts were and what was done in the case herein referred to.

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS IN MATTER OF UNITED STATES VS. ASPING, SWEET AND JOHNSON.

The law under which complaints were made is as follows, as amended April 11, 1904: "If any person shall demand or receive either directly or indirectly from any seaman or other person seeking employment as a seaman or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not more than six months, or fined not more than \$500, or both." (U. S. Statutes Supplement 1905, page 592, or U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 30, page 763, Sec. 24.)

For U. S. decisions giving reasons for the above law and holding it constitutional and valid, see cases of: Patterson vs. The Eudora, 190 U. S. Reports 169, and the Kester, 110, Federal Reports 432.

July 17, 1906, defendants appeared before U. S. Commissioner Foote and waived examination and were held to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury, defendants giving new bail for appearance.

November 14, 1906, evidence of complainants heard by Grand Jury and the Grand Jury voted a true bill of indictment.

November 22, 1906, defendants arraigned before His Honor, Kenesaw M. Landis, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. Defendants plead guilty.

Court partly hears one witness for prosecution and witness mentions something about "unfair"; Court inquires what "unfair" means.

Defendants' counsel advises court that a strike was on at the port to which the seamen were to go for employment. The Court at once declares: Parties must come into this court with clean hands, and declined to punish the confessed criminals (as the parties present understood), upon the ground that the prosecuting witnesses were members of the Lake Seamen's Union, and thereupon the case was ordered "Continued Generally," which Assistant U. S. District Attorney advises means that a final disposition of the case cannot be had, for the reason that it is indefinitely continued and the court has refused to enter a "Final Order," and it remains in this court so no other court can take it up and the law affords no method of appeal.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On motion of Vice-President Huber the Committee on Building Trades was instructed to present its report.

Delegate Kennedy (F. J.), for the Committee on Building Trades, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on Building Trades, beg leave to submit the following report:

Resolution No. 107—By Delegate C. C. Douglas, of the Pittsburg (Pa.) Iron City Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades of the City of Pittsburg have been engaged in a struggle for the maintenance of their organization and against the open-shop policy; and

WHEREAS, The Manufacturers' Association and the Employers of Building Trades' Association are using all methods for the destruction of the Building Trades movement in the city of Pittsburg; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor, immediately after the adjournment of this convention, be authorized to call a meeting of all representatives of Building Trades Organizations, to meet at a given date in the city of Pittsburg, to devise ways and means of overcoming this desperate battle.

Your committee recommends that this matter be left in the hands of President Gompers, he to communicate with the

National Officers of the Building Trades, and should he find that a sufficient number of such officers can and will respond to his call, to issue the same.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee desires to recommend the following for adoption:

Your committee finding that there exists almost total disregard for, and evasion of, the laws of states and the ordinances and by-laws of cities relative to the protection of human life, particularly that part of our citizenship engaged upon the constructive works and buildings in various parts of our country; therefore, we

Recommend that this twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to collect from every available source contemporary experiences, violations of law, and present general conditions known to the International, National, State, Territorial, Central and Local Bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

We further recommend that it be required of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to lay before its legal advisors all matters obtained in accordance with the foregoing recommendation, requesting them to prepare a statutory form, which form shall be forwarded to State, Central and Local Organizations, to the end that earnest, simultaneous endeavor be put forth to make the statutory form part of the Code in every state, territory, possession or dependency of the United States.

Also, to the end that the matter may be as thorough as possible, we earnestly request that the nature and the legality of so-called Casualty Companies be ascertained, as experience has shown that these companies are engaged in operations which tend toward the defeat of the ends of justice and the proper protection of human life.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. D. HUBER, Chairman,  
FRANK J. KENNEDY, Sec'y,  
F. M. RYAN,  
ISAAC COOMBE,  
JAS. M. CUMMING,  
F. C. GENGENBACK,  
HERBERT CRAMPTON,  
STEPHEN C. HOGAN,  
J. C. SKEMP.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted.

President Gompers—The next order of business is the election of officers.

Delegate Higgins in the chair.

Delegate McCullen placed in nomination for President, Mr. Samuel Gompers, and said in part: Possibly the greatest writer and thinker the world will ever see caused one of the characters his imaginative genius brought into being to once say that "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness and some have greatness thrust upon them." The man whose name I have the honor of placing in nomination for this great office certainly was not born great; he certainly did not have greatness thrust upon him, but it is certain that he did achieve greatness. By his sterling qualities, by his manhood, by his courage and by his determination at all times to be right, to be fair and to be honest, he has within the past twenty-five or thirty years, achieved a greatness which perhaps the delegates sitting here do not all fully realize. In choosing a man to administer the affairs of this great organization I believe we are called upon to choose one whose responsibilities are as great as are those of the man called upon to administer the affairs of a nation. The administration of the affairs of this organization requires just as much judgment, wisdom, prudence and conservatism as is required in the administration of the affairs of a nation. I say that too much appreciation—too much honor,—cannot be paid to this man, who has administered the affairs of our organization so wisely in the past,—our present President, Samuel Gompers.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—It is a compliment to all of the present officers of the American Federation of Labor that scarcely a whisper of opposition has been heard to the re-election of any one of them during this convention. I think it is a well-merited tribute to the officers of the organization, and I arise to move that Delegate McCullen be authorized to cast the vote of this convention for the election of Samuel Gompers as President, and for the election of the various Vice-Presidents and the Secretary and Treasurer to the various positions they now occupy.

Chairman Higgins—Are there any objections?

Delegate Berger—I object.

Chairman Higgins—Then the motion is not in order.

The nomination of President Gompers was seconded by Delegate Hart.

On motion of Vice-President Mitchell the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for President Gompers. (Carried.)

Delegate Berger—I object, and wish to be recorded as voting against President Gompers.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for Samuel Gompers for President.

Chairman Higgins—It is with considerable pride and pleasure I present to you your newly-elected President, your President of many years past, Mr. Samuel Gompers.

President Gompers made a short address in which he thanked the delegates for their renewed expression of confidence in him.

Delegate Golden placed in nomination for First Vice-President, James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters' International Association, and said in part: I desire to place in nomination a man whose ability, whose courage and whose eloquence we have all been familiar with for many years. I do not think it needs any extended address from me to call your attention to these qualities, for they have been tested through many years of service for the American Federation. He is as honest, as sturdy, and as solid as the name of the organization he represents,—James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Barnes (J. M.), who moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for James Duncan for First Vice-President.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for James Duncan for First Vice-President.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Mangan, in placing in nomination John Mitchell for Second Vice-President, said: Among the many names brought to the attention of the American people, through the medium of the trade-union movement, there stands, one particularly prominent, because of the ability and integrity of the man who bears it. Left to his own resources at

an early age he has proven his ability and resourcefulness since that time. In the prairie state of Illinois he has been honored by his own people, and particularly so by the men of his own craft. I do not think I need say more for the man who now occupies the position of executive head of the United Mine Workers of America. It gives me great pleasure to place in nomination John Mitchell for Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor.

On motion of Delegate Ramsay the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for Mr. Mitchell for Second Vice-President.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for John Mitchell for Second Vice-President.

Delegate Van Lear in placing James O'Connell in nomination for Third Vice-President said: It is a pleasure for me to ask the privilege of the floor at this time to place in nomination for Third Vice-President a man in whom I believe every person assembled here has confidence. I do not care to hold the floor to tell you the good qualities of my nominee; if I did I would have to repeat all the good things that have been said of the other nominees, and would then have to elaborate still more on his good qualities. I am sure that in the future, as in the past, he will stand firmly for what is just and right, and will use his best judgment on all occasions to give to us the greatest benefits that can come from our movement.

The nomination was seconded by Delegate Sullivan (T. J.), who moved that the Secretary cast one ballot of the convention for James O'Connell for Third Vice-President. (Carried.)

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for James O'Connell for Third Vice-President.

Delegate Harrison placed in nomination for Fourth Vice-President Max Morris, and said in part: I feel and esteem it a great pleasure to place in nomination a man who, while he has not served in this position as long as some of the other officers, cannot be surpassed for untiring energy and indefatigable zeal in the service of this great organization.

Delegate Fosdick—In behalf of the trade-unionists of Colorado, and as an appreciation of what has been done for us

in the past, as well as what we look forward to in our country, I take pleasure in seconding the nomination, and move the Secretary cast one ballot of the convention for Max Morris for Fourth Vice-President. (Carried.)

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for Max Morris for Fourth Vice-President.

In placing in nomination for Fifth Vice-President the name of Dennis A. Hayes, Delegate Ryan (W. D.) said in part: I shall not admit that I am not going to be able to set forth the qualifications of the man I intend to nominate for Fifth Vice-President. It is a noticeable fact that the number of ladies attending the conventions is yearly increasing, and as we have not as yet seen fit to select a lady for vice-president, we ought to at least select one member of the Executive Council, who, in looking after their welfare, will not get mixed up in any entangling alliances. I therefore desire to place in nomination D. A. Hayes.

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.) seconded the nomination, and moved that the Secretary cast one ballot of the convention for D. A. Hayes for Fifth Vice-President. The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for D. A. Hayes for Fifth Vice-President.

Delegate Morton, in placing D. J. Keefe in nomination for Sixth Vice-President said: I desire to place in nomination for this position a man whom the people of the Prairie State know and admire. They have watched his career with interest ever since he became connected with the organization. He has organized one of the greatest labor unions in the country—an organization that now stands second to none. We who know him feel that he needs no eulogy, and I therefore take great pleasure in nominating D. J. Keefe, of the Longshoremen.

Delegate Flannery seconded the nomination, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for D. J. Keefe for Sixth Vice-President. (Carried.)

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for D. J. Keefe for Sixth Vice-President.

Delegate Guerin, in placing in nomination for Seventh Vice-President the name of William D. Huber, said in part: I de-

sire to nominate for this position on the Executive Council a representative of an organization that, in the early days of the American Federation of Labor, gave to it one of the brightest minds of the labor movement. That man has now passed away, but we feel it a pleasure and a duty to give to the American Federation of Labor a representative of the Carpenters' Organization, that you may benefit by his wisdom and his judgment in your deliberations.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.) seconded the nomination, and moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for W. D. Huber for Seventh Vice-President. (Carried.)

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for W. D. Huber for Seventh Vice-President.

In nominating Joseph F. Valentine for Eighth Vice-President, Delegate Wilson (J.) said in part: I desire to place in nomination a man who has not sprung up great in the labor movement, but who has grown great in it. He has grown with the growth of his own organization, and when his predecessor, bent with the cares of that great organization, laid down the work, he succeeded Martin Fox of the Iron Molders' Union as its President, and has become one of the most conservative men in the movement.

The nomination was seconded by Delegates Healy, Denny, Kemper and Winn.

Delegate Dille seconded the nomination and moved that the Secretary cast one ballot of the convention for Joseph F. Valentine for Eighth Vice-President.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for Joseph F. Valentine for Eighth Vice-President.

In nominating John B. Lennon for Treasurer, Delegate Hugh Robinson said in part: No man is better known in this movement than the man I wish to nominate. In far away New Foundland Brother Lennon is well known, and his organization is the only one that has a representative from that colony in this convention. He has always had the respect, not only of his colleagues on the Executive Council, but of all the men he has fraternized with in these conventions, and in the conventions of his own organization. His name is almost a household word wherever this organization is known.

Delegate Berger seconded the nomination. The nomination was also seconded by Delegate Sullivan (J. L.), who moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for John B. Lennon for Treasurer.

Secretary Morrison cast the vote of the convention for John B. Lennon for Treasurer.

In placing Frank Morrison in nomination for Secretary, Delegate Ramsay said in part: It affords me great pleasure to nominate a man who is eminently qualified to fulfill the important duties of Secretary of this body. The office of Secretary of this body is a very important one; it requires a person who can act promptly, a man who has patience and tact—for he has to perform many acts in the interest of the organization that the membership in general know very little of. I think if a flashlight were turned on the entire membership of the organization no one could be found who could more acceptably fill the office of Secretary of this American Federation of Labor than Frank Morrison.

Delegate Hart seconded the nomination, and moved that Mr. Gee, Fraternal Delegate from the British Trades-Union Congress cast one ballot of the convention for Frank Morrison for Secretary.

In performing this duty Mr. Gee made a pleasant speech, and thanked the convention again on his own and his colleague's behalf for the many kindnesses that had been shown them during the sessions.

As his election was announced each of the newly elected officers was called upon for a speech, and each responded briefly, thanking the delegates for re-election.

President Gompers announced that two fraternal delegates would be selected to represent the American Federation in the next British Trades-Union Congress convention, and one to represent the organization in the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress convention.

Delegate Foster placed in nomination Delegate John T. Dempsey, of the United Mine Workers. There being no further nominations, Delegate Connolly moved that the nominations close and the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for Delegate Dempsey.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Duffy (Frank) placed in nomination for the second fraternal delegate to the British Trades-Union Congress Delegate W. E. Klapetzky, of the International Union of Journeymen Barbers.

There being no further nominations, on motion of Delegate Engel the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot of the convention for W. E. Klapetzky for delegate to the British Trades-Union Congress.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Vice-President Hayes placed in nomination for Fraternal Delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Delegate Robert S. Maloney, representing the Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Golden.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.) placed in nomination Delegate Thos. A. Van Lear, representative of the Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly. Delegate Van Lear withdrew his name.

Delegate Johnson placed in nomination Delegate James A. Cable, of the Coopers' International Organization. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Templeman.

Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, but at the conclusion of calling the national and international organizations Delegate Cable moved that a further calling of the roll be dispensed with and that Delegate Maloney be declared elected.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Basenberg wished to be recorded as voting against Delegate Maloney.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, Vice-President Mitchell moved that the rules be suspended and the convention remain in session until the completion of the business before it. (Seconded.)

The motion was discussed by Delegates Barnes (J. M.), Furuseth and Lewis (T. L.). It was then adopted by a vote of 100 to 80.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Vice-President Duncan—The next order of business is the selection of a city in which to hold our next convention.

Treasurer Lennon placed in nomination the city of Toronto, Canada.

Delegate Mahon placed in nomination Norfolk, Va.

Delegate Entenza placed in nomination Tampa, Florida.

Delegate Hogan placed in nomination Dayton, Ohio.

Delegate Jones placed in nomination Atlanta, Ga.

Delegate Iglesias placed in nomination San Juan, Porto Rico.

Delegate Wilson (James)—I move that the city receiving the highest number of votes be declared the choice of this body for holding our next convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

For Toronto—Glockling, Pfeiffer, Dold, Typographical Union Delegation (87 votes), Shartel, O'Neill, Corless—278 votes.

For Norfolk—Myrup, Schirra, Klapetzky, Noschang, Schanessy, Fischer (Jacob), Whitehead, Kline, Cummins, Henry, Kemper, Gannon, Sullivan (John), Kugler, Hank, Butterworth, Ryan (F. M.), Kelly (Garry), McCain, Duffy (Frank), Guerin, Potts, Huber, McKinlay, Macfarlane, Swartz, Crampton, Stein, Gengenback, Molloy, Cigarmakers' Delegation (78 votes), Russell, Cable, Bablitz, Ketter, Healy, Shamp, Morton, Flannery, Hayes, Hoag, West, Lockwood, Lawlor, Maher, Donovan, Stemburgh, Lillian, Driscoll, Fitzpatrick (J. J.), Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Farrell, McSorley, Roth, Smiley, Hyde, Machinists' Delegation (125 votes), Valentine, Denny, Bradley, Weber, Miller, Spiegl, Carey, Skemp, Archibald, Finger, Lucas, Holton, Mellor, Clark (Thos.), Badgley, Kennedy, Duffy (T. J.), Mumford, Quick, Ramsay, Lambert, Mahon, Commons, McMorrow, Garvey, Penje, Furuseth, Frazier, Harrington, Brown, Hart, Kelly (Philip), Hawley, Heberling, Robinson (Hugh), Dahlman, Flood, Barry, Donaghue, Grace, Toone, Golden, O'Donnell, Fisher (Henry), McAndrews, Engel, Mulcahy, Gebelein, Braunschweig, Fosdick, Entenza, Gottlob, Davis, Grant, Johannsen, Ott, Whitlam, Dible, Burgess, Whiteman, Kleinman, Kolb, Basenberg, Noonan, Lang, Clindinst, Bohm, O'Connor, Leps, Freer, Chaney, Collins, Lippert, Fitzpatrick (J. B.), Denedrey, Riddell, Dunne (J. R.), Pacelli—7,015 votes.

For Atlanta—Dunn (Geo. F.), Flynn, Johnson (W. L. A.), Tobin, James, Murphy, Casey, Walls, Cigarmakers' Delegation (312 votes), Conway, Morris, Lobenbergh, Robinson (Herman), Manning, McNulty, Kennedy, Fay, Feeney, Comerford, McKee, Winn, Cumming, Mangan, Rickert, Larger, Hagan, McMahon, Duncan, Delaney, Coombe, McArdle, Williams, Lewis (Llewelyn), Johnson (Lawrence), Keefe, Barter, Harrison, Wild, Walsh, Machinists' Delegation (375 votes), Donnelly, Call, Frayne, Downey (P. J.), Paulitsch, Mitchell, Wilson (W. B.), Lewis (T. L.), Ryan (W. D.), Fahy, Dempsey, Savage, Digel, Barle, Willson

(James), Higgins, Gund, Shepard, Lennon, Typographical Union (351 votes), Jones (Jerome), Templeman, Weaver, Bruten, Lyon, Maloney, Burns, McSwiggen, Downey (T. J.), Lavin—6,235 votes.

For San Juan—Iglesias—1 vote.

Not Voting—Law, Richardson, Kellington, Bechtold, Koch, Faulkner, Tarr, McCabe, Wulff, Hogan, Grout, Freeman, Gudbrandsen, Jordan, Dix, McCarthy, Kirk, Clark (W. W.), Rzasch, Powell, Morgan, Walker, Perkins (E. A.), Ream, Byrne, McCarthy (F. H.), Connolly, Sweeney, Stoner, Sheridan, Anderson, Berger, O'Brien, Hewitt, Rothwell, Muendlein, Joyce, Brown (E. G.), Campbell, Zihlman, Linxweiler, Urick, Farley, Hedly, Fallor, Hassard, Ford, Perkins (R. W.), Whitney, Maupin, Van Lear, Porter, Crellin, Guye, Douglass, McCullen, Glenn, Cooney, Summerville, Hill, Saylor, Botham, Voll, Cardiff, Woodmansee, Cragon, McCallum, Barnes (R. E.), Jones (H. P.), Hargan, D'Alessandro, Wille, Mulkern, McFadden, Reid, Kelly (J. T.), Gee, Bell, Landers—453 votes.

Delegate O'Neill, for the Special Committee on the Eight-Hour Day, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, American Federation of Labor.

Your special committee on eight hours reports that it has given careful consideration to that section of the report of the President of this Federation which deals with the eight-hour question, and by reason of which this committee was created. While thoroughly approving of the sentiment expressed in that report favoring a universal eight-hour day, your committee does not find it practicable at this time to report a definite plan designed to give effect to the common desire to establish a shorter workday. This decision of your committee is to a great extent due to the fact that it has not at hand sufficient data on which to report other than general conclusions on the subject. Having in mind recent and pending contests of the organized workers for a shorter workday, as well as the benefits that accrue from its establishment, your committee favors action by this convention in the nature of a recommendation to its affiliated unions that have not yet secured the normal workday, that they devote their energies to securing a reduction of the hours of labor rather than an increase of wages. The history of the labor movement has demonstrated that reductions of the hours of labor can be maintained with less difficulty than can increases in wage rates, while

It is also true that increases in wage rates can be more readily secured after the workday has been shortened.

While strongly advising affiliated organizations to establish the normal workday as soon as practicable, we desire to impress upon their officials and members the absolute necessity of having a large treasury before undertaking to enter into a contest for a shorter workday. While organized labor can be uniformly depended upon to support, both morally and financially, shorter workday movements, it is not a wise nor a safe policy for an organization to depend wholly on such support. The eight-hour fight of the International Typographical Union affords an excellent illustration of the point your committee desires to make. That organization has received general and valuable support in its eight-hour contest from other labor unions, yet had not its members in the main financed this magnificent contest themselves its success would have been doubtful.

The success of the Typographical Union in its eight-hour struggle, has encouraged other organizations in the printing trade to determine to establish the eight-hour day for their crafts. The Lithographers are now engaged in a strike for eight hours, and the Bookbinders' Union, and the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union have determined to establish the eight-hour day in their respective crafts in 1907. These organizations have adopted the policy of the International Typographical Union and are building a defense fund to support their demand for an eight-hour day.

Your committee is of the opinion that concerted action to establish a universal eight-hour day is highly desirable, and in order that a definite step in that direction may be taken, we recommend that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to secure from affiliated unions data concerning the workday which prevails in their respective trades and callings, their disposition to join in a concerted movement for a universal eight-hour day, and the preparations, if any, they have made to insure success of a demand for a normal workday.

We further recommend that the data obtained in conformity with the preceding recommendations be presented to a special committee on eight hours at the next convention of this Federation.

With respect to Resolution No. 126, introduced by the Lithographers' delegation, we recommend that it be concurred in. The resolution follows:

Resolution No. 126—By Delegate Lawrence Johnson, of the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has declared for the eight-hour workday, and it is one of its established principles to work for its further advancement; and

WHEREAS, In line with this policy and believing it to be for the best interest of labor that the eight-hour day should be accomplished by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, and having made a step in the direction of bringing about the inauguration of an eight-hour workday in their trade, which has been refused by the employers, thereby bringing about a strike in that industry; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Minneapolis, Minn., heartily endorse the strike inaugurated by the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association for an eight-hour day; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we call upon the members of our affiliated organizations to give them their full financial and moral support in their effort to establish in their trade an eight-hour workday.

For the Committee:

J. J. O'NEILL,  
Chairman.

Delegate Kemper—I move that the report of the committee be concurred in, and that all international, national, state and local bodies be requested to do their utmost to carry it into effect.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

The committee concurs in the following resolution and recommends that the Executive Council take action, if possible, before leaving this city.

Resolution No. 159—By Delegate Wm. Penje, of the International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, It is reported that upon November 22, 1906, Kenesaw M. Landis, a United States Circuit Court Judge for the Northern District of Illinois, in a case brought upon an indictment for the violation of a United States Statute protecting seamen, refused to impose a penalty upon the violators of said statute, although the violators of the statute pleaded guilty to the said indictment in

open court, and in refusing to impose a penalty, stated that he would impose no penalty under any statute that was in conflict with his judgment, and he also stated that it was beneath the dignity of the United States Court to enter labor difficulties, and that upon above date he summarily, of his own motion, continued the said case indefinitely (this amounting to a final disposition of the case), although the prosecution was in the midst of its testimony and the defendants had all pleaded guilty to the criminal offense charged, and the prosecution protested against the indefinite continuance of the case; the action of the court being apparently founded on the fact that the seamen were interested and that the prosecuting witnesses were members of the Lake Seamen's Union; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That a committee of three be appointed to proceed to Chicago and investigate these matters, and if the facts warrant it, then this violation of "a square deal" be brought to the attention of the president of the United States; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That said committee shall report its findings to the Executive Council and shall be authorized in the name of the American Federation of Labor to request the attendance as witnesses of persons who can aid in determining what the facts were and what was done in the case herein referred to.

**STATEMENT OF FACTS IN THE MATTER OF UNITED STATES VS. ASPING, SWEET AND JOHNSON.**

The law under which complaints were made is as follows, as amended April 11, 1904, "If any person shall demand or receive either directly or indirectly from any seaman or other person seeking employment as a seaman or from any person on his behalf, any remuneration whatever for providing him with employment, he shall for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be imprisoned not more than six months, or fined not more than \$500.00, or both." (U. S. Statutes, supplement 1905, page 592, or U. S. Statutes at Large, Vol. 30, page 763, Sec. 24.)

For U. S. decisions giving reasons for the above law and holding it constitutional and valid, see cases of: Patterson vs. The Euroda, 190, U. S. reports, 169, and the Kester, 110, Federal reports, 432.

July 17, 1906, defendants appeared before U. S. Commissioner Foote and waived examination and were held to await the action of the Federal grand jury, defendants giving new bail for appearance.

November 14, 1906, evidence of complainants heard by grand jury and the grand jury voted a true bill of indictment.

November 22, 1906, defendants arraigned before His Honor, Kenesaw M. Landis, Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division. Defendants plead GUILTY.

Court partly hears one witness for prosecution and witness mentions something about "unfair;" Court inquires what "unfair" means.

Defendants' counsel advises Court that a strike was on at the port to which the seamen were to go for employment. The Court at once declares: "Parties must come into this court with clean hands," and declined to punish the confessed criminals (as the parties present understood, upon the ground that the prosecuting witnesses were members of the Lake Seamen's Union), and thereupon the case was ordered "Continued Generally," which Assistant U. S. District Attorney advises means that a final disposition of the case cannot be had, for the reason that it is indefinitely continued and the Court has refused to enter a "Final Order," and it remains in this court so no other court can take it up and the law affords no method of appeal.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Committee on State Organization, reported as follows:

We, your Committee on State Organization, beg leave to report as follows:

First—We recommend that all State Organizations encourage the farmers to attach themselves to the Farmers' Society of Equity.

Second—That all organizers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to assist the Local and Central Bodies and encourage all organizations to affiliate with the State Branches wherever they exist, and assist in forming new branches.

Third—We would also recommend that all international officers be requested to advise their local unions to attach themselves to the State Branches.

Fourth—We also believe that if the different trade journals would, from time to time, call the attention of the General Organizations to the necessity of having

their locals attach themselves to the State Branches, it would be a good step in the right direction.

Fifth—It is a well known fact that the State Branches can render invaluable services from a legislative standpoint to the labor movement, as well as increasing the demand for union made goods.

Sixth—We also recommend that the Executive Council encourage and assist as far as possible in bringing about a more thorough organization of the State Branches.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. KEEFE, Chairman.  
JAMES WILSON,  
TIMOTHY HEALY,  
D. D. DRISCOLL,  
A. M. SWARTZ,  
D. F. MANNING,  
P. J. FLANNERY,  
S. G. FOSDICK,  
THOS. HARRISON,  
HUGH FRAYNE,  
THOS. CLARK,  
THOS. MELLOR,  
WM. W. CLARK,  
S. E. HEBERLING,  
THOS. VAN LEAR.

On motion of Delegate Duffy (Frank) the word "requested" was inserted in the third paragraph instead of the word "instructed."

The report of the committee as amended was then adopted.

Delegate Robinson, for the Committee Organization, reported as follows:

That Resolution No. 36 be referred to the Executive Council, the question to be investigated and a report made to the next convention.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate S. G. Fosdick, of the Colorado State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label is the most potent weapon in the hands of trades unionists and that a consistent demand for the union labels of all crafts will go far to remedy that lack of solidarity and fraternalism which exists among trades unionists, as manifested by the fact that many members of organized labor are indifferent or careless in the matter of purchasing union-made goods, thereby failing to avail themselves of their most powerful weapon—the combined purchasing power of trades unionists; and

WHEREAS, It is the further belief that the individual efforts of trades unionists to advance the interests and use of their

own labels has not met with the success that worthy cause merits; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the organization of Label Leagues composed of delegates from all labor unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and organized on the lines of central bodies, as illustrated by the Union Label League of Denver, for the purpose of advancing the interests of all labels recognized by the American Federation of Labor, be indorsed; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recommend to all affiliated unions that they use their best efforts to secure the organization of such leagues in cities where subordinate unions exist, and that such local organizations form a national organization, and through the medium of a national publication use their combined influence for the furtherance of the label agitation; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the Blue Cross Button adopted by the Colorado State Federation of Labor be recognized as the official emblem of Labor Leagues.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Fosdick.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that the matter contained in the following Resolutions Nos. 139 and 140, having been decided upon by the Executive Council during the time of the convention, no further action be taken:

Resolution No. 139—By Delegate M. E. McSwiggen, of the Jefferson County Trades and Labor Assembly:

WHEREAS, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union, an International Body of skilled mechanics connected with the flint glass industry of North America, was one of the first international organizations to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and for twenty-two years maintained its loyal membership in the same; and

WHEREAS, Said American Flint Glass Workers' Union, through some dissatisfaction, withdrew from the American Federation of Labor in 1903; and

WHEREAS, The worthy President, Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, deploring the fact of said withdrawal, earnestly solicited an early return to the American Federation of Labor ranks, which appeal has been complied with, and three delegates, elected at their last annual convention, are

now upon the ground, awaiting the pleasure of this convention; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this convention recommend to the Executive Council the granting of the charter applied for by the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

Resolution No. 140—By Delegate M. E. McSwiggen, of the Jefferson County Trades and Labor Assembly:

**WHEREAS**, There are present in this city three gentlemen representing the American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America, an international organization, who were among the very first to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, and for twenty-two years maintained its loyal membership in the same, and who, through dissatisfaction on matters pertaining to their craft, in 1903, withdrew from the American Federation of Labor and are now applying for charter upon the solicitation of President Gompers; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the above mentioned representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union be granted the right of the floor of this convention, for the purpose of presenting their claims and desires to the delegates.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Barnes (J. M.), McSwiggen, Lewis (T. L.), Vice-Presidents Mitchell, Duncan and Hayes.

On motion debate was closed.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried

Delegate Robinson—This completes the report of the Committee on Organization.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman,  
FRANK DUFFY, Asst. Chm.,  
HERMAN ROBINSON, Sec'y,  
JAMES WILSON,  
BEN COMMONS,  
JOHN WILLIAMS,  
FRANK BUTTERWORTH,  
WALTER WEST,  
A. E. IRELAND,  
M. F. NOONAN,  
J. G. BROWN,  
THOS. O'DONNELL,  
E. GERRY BROWN,  
E. J. McCULLEN.

Delegate Rickert, for the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of the International United

Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

**WHEREAS**, It is evident to the members of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods that the union stamp of this organization is not receiving the deserving support of members of other international unions; and

**WHEREAS**, There are but a few trade unionists who can directly assist in increasing the sale of union stamp harness, saddles, collars, horse boots and other saddlery products, it must necessarily devolve upon all trade unionists to indirectly urge and encourage the demand for the union stamp on saddlery goods; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this convention again endorse the union stamp of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, By this convention, that the General Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be, and is hereby instructed to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising among its affiliated organizations, suggestions that will tend to indirectly encourage the demand for the union label products that are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 8—By Delegates Henry Fisher and A. McAndrews, of the Tobacco Workers' International Union:

**WHEREAS**, The blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

**WHEREAS**, The tobacco workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust-made tobacco; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Minneapolis, Minn., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 109—By Cigar Makers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The product of the American Tobacco Company, or the American Cigar Company is on sale in nearly all the cities and towns of America; and

WHEREAS, Child labor is extensively employed in their factories; be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor re-endorse the Blue Label of the Cigar Makers' International Union of America. The label when placed on a box of cigars is a guarantee that the contents of same are union made, and represent fair wages and sanitary conditions; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That all trade unionists, their friends and sympathizers of labor's rights, urge and request the sale of union made cigars and all other goods bearing the union label in their respective localities.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that Resolutions Nos. 10 and 31 had been withdrawn.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 22—By Delegates A. A. Myrup, Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The twelfth convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, held in New York on Oct. 15, 1905, adopted one label only for bread, crackers and candy; and

WHEREAS, The adoption of this label has caused a change in the make-up of the label, by the insertion of the label of the Typographical Union on the face of the former label, thereby causing a re-registration; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor re-endorse and recognize this label as the only label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 17—By Delegate Santiago Iglesias, Free Federation of Workmen, Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, the Porto Rican delegate submits for consideration in this convention the important economic question directly affecting the agricultural workers of Porto Rico, referring to the buying of Porto Rican coffee by the members of the American Federation of Labor all over the United States and Canada; and

WHEREAS, It is absolutely right to ask and secure effective protection to the Porto Rico coffee among the united

American workingmen, as it protects our brother coffee workers of Porto Rico; and

WHEREAS, In the twenty-second annual convention your Committee on Resolutions advise that the organized coffee producers and workmen use the label of the American Federation of Labor to distinguish their product; and further recommend that the purchasers of coffee give their preference to the coffee bearing said label; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor give absolute recognition and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico to be consumed or bought by all the union workingmen in the United States and give truth and protection to the coffee of Porto Rico over the coffee from foreign countries among trades unions.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 30—By C. P. Burgess, of the Eureka (Cal.) Central Federated Trades:

WHEREAS, The need for concerted movement in forwarding the sale of products of organized labor bearing the label has become a pressing and recognized one; and

WHEREAS, The position of the various organizations which have adopted the label can be materially strengthened and their power more effectually brought to bear in the manufacturing world through such proposed concerted action; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor create a Sales Department for the purpose of sending out salesmen to act also as label league organizers and educators, and that a committee be appointed to secure contracts with manufacturers and dealers handling label goods, and to supervise and direct the Sales Department under such regulations as from time to time may be found expedient to put in force for the careful and efficient management of such a department.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Burgess and Larger.

Delegate Larger moved that the Executive Council make an investigation as to the practicability of inaugurating a sales department, taking such action as the results of that convention shall warrant, and report to the next convention.

A motion to refer to the Executive Council was seconded and carried.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 94, with the exception of the last paragraph, which it referred to the Executive Council with favorable consideration.

Resolution No. 94—By Delegates A. A. Myrup, Rudolph Schirra, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

WHEREAS, The National Master Bakers' Association, at their convention held Sept. 7th, 1906, in New York City, made a renewed vigorous attack on the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers by proclaiming themselves for the inauguration of the open shop in the various parts of the country; and

WHEREAS, Said National Master Bakers' Association in the aforesaid mentioned convention had a representative of the Anti-Boycott League make a furious attack on the American Federation of Labor, especially its President, calling him anarchist and other vile names which is an insult not only to him, but to all organized labor; and

WHEREAS, The efforts of the Master Bakers for the inauguration of the open shop has put the organization of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' into many a hard struggle; and

WHEREAS, In Racine, Wis., a baking employer named Schultz, who was placed on the unfair list by our local union and Federated Trades Council of that city for running an open shop, sued organized labor of that city for \$20,000 damages, and was awarded \$6,000 damages by Judge Fowler; and

WHEREAS, In San Jose, Cal., the Master Bakers, upon a reasonable demand for an increase of wages following the raising of prices in commodities of life, have locked out all their men and announced to them that only under the open shop conditions could they continue to work; and

WHEREAS, Our local union of San Jose was compelled to establish a bakery of their own in order to be able to supply the people of said city with union labeled bakery goods; and

WHEREAS, The Master Bakers, of San Jose, with the assistance of the Pacific Coast Master Bakers' Association, a combination of master bakers, flour mills, bakery supply merchants, etc., are using all kinds of conspiracies to undermine the union bakeries, such as boycotting stores who sell label bread; boycotting firms who supply material to the union bakeries, threaten others so they will not supply them. All such acts for which, if attempted by organized labor, union men would be put in prison; and

WHEREAS, By the foregoing statement it is plain to be seen that the organization of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' is picked out as the victim for the open shop all over the country; and

WHEREAS, The open shop in the baking industry not only means long hours

and small pay to the bakery workers, but, above all, unsanitary conditions of the bake shops, through which the entire public is to suffer; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor assembled in its twenty-sixth annual convention in the city of Minneapolis to denounce the actions of the National Master Bakers, the Pacific Coast Master Bakers and the Santa Clara County Master Bakers' Associations, and assist the organization of Bakery Workers, morally by only purchasing bakery goods bearing the label of the B. & C. W. I. Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, To instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue a circular letter in connection with a copy of this resolution to all affiliated bodies, calling upon all organized labor to assist the bakers in their fight against the open shop.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 86—By Delegate Anton J. Engel, of the Upholsterers' International Union of N. A.:

WHEREAS, The yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union of N. A. on mattresses represent mattresses made under fair conditions by union men; and

WHEREAS, The yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union being the only union label now in use on mattresses makes it the only proof of fair conditions, and distinguishes union from non-union mattresses; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, endorses the yellow label of the Upholsterers' International Union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That members of affiliated unions be and are hereby requested to demand the yellow label on all mattresses they may purchase, thereby showing their loyalty to the cause of union labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate Thomas H. Lockwood, Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union:

WHEREAS, The Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union has adopted an International Label; and

WHEREAS, The Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union believe that by the use of this label fair manufacturing firms engaged in the production of pocket knives will receive great benefit by its use, that the firms

now considered unfair will be brought into harmony with our craft and a most effective blow will be given all such firms such as may exist, which produce unfair made pocket knives; and

WHEREAS, We believe the manufacturers have combined to keep this label off the market with the exception of a small number; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-sixth annual convention, do hereby endorse and approve of the said label of the Pocket Knife Blade Grinders' and Finishers' National Union and that it pledges its hearty support and the support of all its affiliated bodies in their endeavor to bring about the full recognition of the said label in the manufacture of pocket knives.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following resolution:

Resolution No. 134—By Coopers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, Through the co-operation of the trade unionists in general, and especially the members of the brewery workers' union, the label of the Coopers' International Union is fairly well established in the brewing industry; and

WHEREAS, Owing to the lack of proper support by the union men in some other industries the label is not recognized; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled re-affirms its endorsement of the Coopers' Union label and calls upon the union men of the country to make a special effort to establish the coopers' label, especially on barrels used for flour, meal, oat meal, whiskey, alcohol, printers' ink, fish, pickles, sauerkraut, fruit of all descriptions, and any other articles packed in, or sold from cooperage packages.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommends concurrence in the following section of the report of the Executive Council, and further recommends that the Executive Council have full power to act:

"We recommend, however, that an Exhibition, including a union label exhibit, be held at Jamestown, Virginia, and that in connection therewith, there be given as full and complete an exhibit as possible of union-made and union-labeled products, and that all labor organizations be requested to aid us in making this the best exhibition of the history, work, methods and achievements of the American Labor Movement."

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 142 had been referred by the Committee on Labels to the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, and Resolution No. 36 to the Committee on Organizations, and had been acted upon.

Delegate Rickert—This concludes the report of the Committee on Labels.

Respectfully submitted,

JACOB FISCHER, Chairman,  
F. A. RICKERT, Secretary,  
MARTIN LAWLOR,  
MICHAEL COLBERT  
J. M. BARNES,  
R. SHIRRA,  
LEWIS KEMPER,  
A. E. KELLINGTON,  
E. T. WALLS,  
HENRY FISHER,  
J. L. SULLIVAN,  
CHAS. GEBELEIN,  
A. DAHLMAN,  
J. M. SMILEY.

Delegate Kemper—I move you that this convention endorse the label of every organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that has a label, and, instead of listening to resolutions, that we go home and see that all these labels are supported. (Seconded.)

Delegate Mulcahy—I move as an amendment that we re-endorse all the labels that have previously been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the motion as amended was carried.

Delegate Burgess—I move that, in order to make our protestations of friendship for the farmers stand out as having been made in absolute good faith, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be requested to formulate some plan for directing central bodies to co-operate with local farmers' organizations, and to go as far as local conditions will admit of them opening exchanges or other means, as requested by the American Society of Equity.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—I think the delegates did act in good faith, and intend to do what they promised. I do not want the inference that they did not act in good faith to go out from this convention.

The motion offered by Delegate Burgess was seconded and carried.

Delegate Frank Duffy, for the special committee provided for in Resolution No. 5, reported as follows:

We, your special committee, appointed by President Gompers in accordance with the provisions of Resolution No. 5, beg leave to report, that, on account of the short time allowed us for investigating the conditions as set forth in said resolution, we recommend that the matter be referred to the Executive Council for investigation, either by correspondence with the various organizations affected, or in such manner as they may decide. They to take whatever action may be found warranted by their investigation.

FRANK DUFFY,  
EDW. J. McCULLEN,  
JOHN PFEIFFER.

Fraternal Delegates Allan Gee and J. N. Bell, of the British Trades-Union Congress, and Samuel L. Landers, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, made brief addresses to the convention, in which they thanked the delegates for the kindness and courtesies received at their hands, and repeated the fraternal greetings of their respective organizations.

President Gompers—A word in regard to this convention before declaring it adjourned. Some may have failed to understand how intensely vital are the questions discussed and formulated and determined by the American Federation of Labor, and may imagine, because the discussions are approached with deep interest and a manifestation of deep feeling, that therefore there is bitter personal hostility.

I know of no gathering in the world where men are more strongly committed to various interests than are the men in these conventions. I know of no legislative body where such strong charac-

teristics so generally prevail as among the men in the labor movement; and when we advocate, or oppose, or defend any pending proposition, we are prompted by deep-seated convictions and by the large interests committed to our care.

I have been very much impressed by the splendid self-restraint of the delegates in the convention, notwithstanding the fact of their strong convictions and the deep interest they had in the questions that were pending before them. I am sure, though there have been some manifestations of feeling, that outside of this convention men and women who differ strongly with each other, hold each other generally in the highest respect and esteem.

I have no desire to add to what I have already said, but I felt in duty bound to make these few remarks in this closing moment of our great convention. I know I but speak very faintly the feelings of the delegates to this convention when I say to our fraternal delegates, "You have been welcome among us. You have our hopes and wishes for a pleasant stay in our midst, and when you depart from our shores you will take with you the best wishes of the men and women in the labor movement of America—the men and women representing the reform forces of our country—to our British and Canadian brothers and sisters of labor."

Led by Fraternal Delegate Allan Gee, the delegates joined in the singing of Auld Lang Syne with enthusiasm. At its close three rousing cheers were given.

On motion of Vice-President O'Connell the convention was adjourned at 3:40 p. m., sine die.

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary A. F. of L.

E. J. O'BRIEN,

Assistant Secretary.

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LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

OF THE

AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF LABOR



HELD AT  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA  
NOVEMBER 11 TO 23 INCLUSIVE  
1907



WASHINGTON, D. C.  
THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE COMPANY  
1907

# OFFICERS

## OF THE

# AMERICAN FEDERATION

# OF LABOR

1908

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<i>President,</i>				
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<i>First Vice-President,</i>				
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<i>Second Vice-President,</i>				
JOHN MITCHELL	-	-	-	Indianapolis, Ind.
<i>Third Vice-President,</i>				
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<i>Fourth Vice-President,</i>				
MAX MORRIS	-	-	-	Denver, Colo.
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JOHN B. LENNON	-	-	-	Bloomington, Ill.
<i>Secretary,</i>				
FRANK MORRISON	-	-	-	Washington, D. C.

# DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Actors National Protective Union of America .....	1	11	Harry DeVeaux, 8 Union Square, New York City.
Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and.....	1	5	Andrew J. Kennedy, 3522 Paulina st., Chicago, Ill.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers, International Union of.....	2	55	A. A. Myrup, 45, 161 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.
		55	John Weber, 518 Sixth st. N. E., Washington, D. C.
		61	W. E. Klapetzky, P. O. Box 976, Los Angeles, Cal.
		60	Frank X. Noschang, P. O. Box 397, Albany, N. Y.
Barbers International Union, Journeymen .....	4	60	James C. Shanessy, 603 Burlington Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
		60	Jacob Fischer, P. O. Box 107, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bill Posters and Billers of A., National Alliance .....	1	14	Thos. A. Sheehan, 120 E. 27th st., New York City.
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	3	31	J. W. Kline, 585 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		31	Wm. J. Dougherty, 462 Genesee st., Buffalo, N. Y.
		31	John J. Mockler, 540 No. Farm Avenue, Webster Grove, Mo.
Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of..	3	53	George F. Dunn, 314 Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kan.
		52	Thos. H. Flynn, 20 Maple Terrace, Pittsburg, Pa.
		52	W. L. A. Johnson, Topeka, Kan.
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of .....	1	89	Robert Gloeckling, 4 Emerson Avenue, Toronto, Ont.
		64	John F. Tobin, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass.
		64	Charles L. Bain, 246 Summer street, Boston, Mass.
		64	William Tateman, 29 E. 12th street, Cincinnati, O.
Boot and Shoe Workers Union.....	5	64	John D. Dulica, 61 Exchange street, Lynn, Mass.
		64	Warren M. Hatch, 23 First Parish Bldg., Brockton, Mass.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers Alliance, International.....	1	43	Frank Butterworth, 711 Preston street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, International Association of.	3	34	F. M. Ryan, American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		33	John T. Butler, 116 E. North street, Buffalo, N. Y.
		33	D. F. Dwyer, 834 Santa Clara avenue, Alameda, Cal.
		276	Frank Duffy, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.
Carpenters and Joiners of A., United Brotherhood of.....	7	276	T. M. Guerin, 290 Second avenue, Troy, New York.
		276	J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover street, Boston, Mass.
		276	Wm. D. Huber, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
		275	J. D. McKinlay, 5715 Shields avenue, Chicago, Ill.
		275	Wm. B. MacFarlane, 154 Potomac avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
		275	A. M. Swartz, 1410 Sandusky street, Allegheny, Pa.

iv. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society .....	2	29	Herbert Crampton, 28 Abbott Court, Chicago, Ill.
		29	C. A. Nelson, 1590 21st avenue South, San Francisco, Cal.
Carriage and Wagon Workers, International .....	1	31	John H. Brinkman, 520 Sixth street N. W., Washington, D. C.
Cement Workers, American Brotherhood of .....	2	29	F. C. Gengenback, 248 South Green street, Chicago, Ill.
		29	P. H. Malloy, 248 South Green street, Chicago, Ill.
Cigarmakers International Union of A. ....	5	80	Samuel Gompers 423 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		80	Thos. F. Tracy, 11 Appleton street, Boston, Mass.
		80	J. Mahlon Barnes, 269 Dearborn street, Boylston Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
		80	George R. French, 418 Center street, Louisville, Ky.
		79	John T. Smith, 1112 Locust street, Kansas City, Mo.
Clerks International Protective Association, Retail .....	5	100	H. J. Conway, P. O. Box 1581, Denver, Colo.
		100	Max Morris, P. O. Box 1581, Denver, Colo.
		100	B. Loebenberg, 47 East Main street, Decatur, Ill.
		100	D. F. Manning, 425 G street N. W., Washington, D. C.
		100	Herman Robinson, 25 Third avenue, New York City, N. Y.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United .....	1	23	Maurice M. Holzsgager, 62 E. Fourth street, New York City.
Commercial Telegraphers Union of America, The .....	1	35	Daniel L. Russell, 239 W. 134th street, New York City.
Coopers International Union of North America .....	2	27	J. A. Cable, suite A, Meriwether Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.
		26	August Babilitz, 950 Manchester street, Lexington, Ky.
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of .....	3	101	F. J. McNulty, 309 Pierik Building, Springfield, Ill.
		101	Stephen J. Fay, 2880 Grenshaw street, Chicago, Ill.
		100	W. E. Kennedy, 151 W. 21st street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Elevator Constructors, International Union of .....	1	23	Frank Feeney, 2336 So. 15th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Engineers, International Union of Steam .....	4	44	Matt Comerford, 595 East Seventh st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
		44	R. A. McKee, 606 Main street, Peoria, Ill.
		44	P. C. Winn, 1668 N. Sawyer ave., Chicago, Ill.
		43	Henry Ketter, 821 Oliver st., Cincinnati, O.
Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary .....	3	42	C. L. Shamp, 2502 N. 18th st., Omaha, Neb.
		42	Timothy Healy, 193 Bowery, New York City.
		41	J. W. Morton, 70 N. Paulina st., Chicago, Ill.
Fitters and Helpers of America, International Association of Steam and Hot Water .....	2	28	John Mangan, 4222 Wentworth ave., Chicago, Ill.
		27	James J. Nugent, 316 E. 58th st., New York City.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees, International Union .....	1	7	A. E. Kellington, 122 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

**DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.      V.**

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of .....	1	10	George Bechtold, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior .....	2	32 31	P. J. Flannery, 210-12 S. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill. J. J. Flynn, 210-12 S. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.
Garment Workers of America, United	5	67 67 67 67 66	T. A. Rickert, 117 Bible House, New York, N. Y. B. A. Larger, 117 Bible House, New York, N. Y. M. A. McMahon, 85 Hamilton ave., Paterson, N. J. Sarah Hagan, 316 14th st., San Francisco, Cal. S. L. Landers, 117 Bible House, New York, N. Y.
Garment Workers Union, International Ladies .....	1	23 27	Abraham Rosenberg, 64 E. Fourth st., New York City. D. A. Hayes, 930 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Glass Bottle Blowers Association.	3	27 26	Patrick Lafferty, Alton, Ill. William J. Dunlap, 4126 Nebraska st., St. Louis, Mo.
Glass Workers International Association, Amalgamated.....	1	14	Walter West, 108 E. 91st st., New York City.
Glass Workers of America, Amalgamated Window .....	2	31 30	Daniel Winters, Jr., 1913 Carson st., Pittsburgh, Pa. John Newton, Smethport, Pa.
Glove Workers Union of America, International .....	1	8	Agnes Nestor, Room 506 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.
Granite Cutters International Association of America, The.....	3	42 42 42	James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass. Isaac Coombe, 145 Railroad ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Alex. I. Cruickshank, 21 Maple ave., Barre, Vt.
Hatters of North America, United	3	29 28 28	John A. Moffitt, 24 Lincoln Place, Orange, N. J. Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City. James P. Maher, 11 Waverly Place, New York City.
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union, International.....	2	49 48	H. A. Stemburgh, Weiting Blk., Syracuse, N. Y. John Breen, Weiting Blk., Syracuse, N. Y.
Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen .....	2	22 22	John Fitzpatrick, Rooms 501-2-3, 277 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill. D. D. Driscoll, 110 Wayland st., Dorchester, Mass.
Hotel and Restaurant Employes International Alliance and Bartenders International League.....	5	73 73 73 72 72	T. J. Sullivan, 82 Franklin st., Hartford, Conn. Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Thos. S. Farrell, 60 Public Square, Cleveland, O. Wm. Q. Sullivan, 932 N. Clinton ave., Rochester, N. Y. John H. Wallace, 46 Market st., Newark, N. J.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of .....	3	34 33 33	P. J. McArdle, Room 506, House Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. David U. Williams, Court House, Birmingham, Ala. Llewellyn Lewis, Washington st., Martin's Ferry, O.

**VI. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.**

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	2	{ 20	Wm. J. McSorley, 401 Superior Bldg., Cleveland, O.
Laundry Workers, International Union Shirt Waist and.....	1	{ 20	A. F. Liebig, 182 Abbey st., Cleveland, O.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood .....	1	31	John J. Manning, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.
Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association .....	1	40	John J. Pfeiffer, 209 Postal Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Longshoremen's Association, International .....	5	23	James J. McCafferty, 194 Bowery, New York City.
		{ 64	Daniel J. Keefe, 601 Elks' Temple, Detroit, Mich.
		{ 64	T. V. O'Connor, 83 Kingston Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
		{ 64	Thos. Harrison, 618 Phillip st., New Orleans, La.
		{ 64	J. G. Noyes, Box 622, Port Arthur, Texas.
		{ 64	J. E. Dwyer, 22 5th ave., Room 508, Chicago, Ill.
Machinists, International Association of .....	3	{ 187	James O'Connell, McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.
		{ 187	James J. Creamer, 619 China st., Richmond, Va.
		{ 186	A. E. Ireland, 305 Arnfeld Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.
Maintenance of Way Employes, International Brotherhood of.....	1	132	John T. Wilson 609-25 Benoist Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Marble Workers, International Association of .....	1	20	Walter V. Price, 105 W. 138th st., New York City.
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated .....	2	{ 27	Edward W. Potter, 124 Park ave., Utica, N. Y.
		{ 26	Homer D. Call, 861 Cortland ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers International Union .....	2	{ 50	A. B. Grout, Room 407, Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
		{ 50	James Dardis, 433 Elizabeth ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
Metal Workers International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	3	{ 51	M. O'Sullivan, 41 Madison ave., Crafton, Pa.
		{ 51	C. D. Wheeler, 667 W. Lake st., Chicago, Ill.
		{ 51	Hugh Frayne, Box 447, Scranton, Pa.
		{ 365	T. L. Lewis, 1120 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		{ 364	W. B. Wilson, 1106 State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		{ 364	W. D. Ryan, Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
Mine Workers of America, United..	7	{ 364	John H. Walker, Marine Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.
		{ 364	John T. Dempsey, 407 Pauli Bldg., Scranton, Pa.
		{ 364	G. W. Savage, 75 Ruggery Bldg., Columbus, O.
		{ 364	D. H. Sullivan, care State Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		{ 100	Jos. F. Valentine, Box 699, Cincinnati, O.
		{ 100	John P. Frey, Box 699, Cincinnati, O.
		{ 100	William Schwab, 396 National ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Molders Union of N. A., Iron.....	5	{ 100	James A. Carroll, care James Brown, 136 S. Halsted st., Chicago, Ill.
		{ 100	John O'Neill, 446 W. First ave., Columbus, O.

**DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.      vii.**

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Musicians, American Federation of	4	<div>94</div> <div>94</div> <div>94</div> <div>93</div>	<div>Joseph N. Weber, 1344 Broadway, Cincinnati, O.</div> <div>Owen Miller, 3535 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.</div> <div>Joseph F. Winkler, 134 E. Van Buren st., Chicago, Ill.</div> <div>D. A. Carey, 95 Markham st., Toronto, Canada.</div>
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers, Brotherhood of	5	<div>125</div> <div>125</div> <div>125</div> <div>125</div> <div>124</div>	<div>J. C. Skemp, Drawer 199, Lafayette, Ind.</div> <div>George Finger, 320 Commonwealth ave., York City.</div> <div>P. F. Holton, 214 Franklin ave., Scranton, Pa.</div> <div>James P. Archibald, 236 E. 86th st., New York City.</div> <div>James Lucas, 621 30th st., Chicago, Ill.</div>
Paper Makers, United Brotherhood of	1	31	J. T. Carey, 22 Smith Bldg, Watertown, N. Y.
Pattern Makers League of North America	2	<div>25</div> <div>25</div>	<div>James Wilson, 403 Neave Bldg., Cincinnati, O.</div> <div>James L. Gernon, 411 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.</div>
Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of	1	15	James L. Wallace, 456 West 57th st., New York City.
Paving Cutters Union	1	18	John Sheret, Box 116, Albion, N. Y.
Photo Engravers Union, International	1	28	Louis A. Schwarz, 52 W. Rockland st., Station G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Piano and Organ Workers Union, International	2	<div>25</div> <div>25</div>	<div>Chas. Doid, 40 Seminary ave., Chicago, Ill.</div> <div>A. E. Starr, 625 George st., Woodstock, Ontario, Canada.</div>
Plate Printers Union, International Steel and Copper	1	12	Jeremiah P. Murphy, 935 S st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers	4	<div>40</div> <div>40</div> <div>40</div> <div>40</div>	<div>Frank Kennedy 432 S. Claremont ave., Chicago, Ill.</div> <div>Thos. Badgley, 48 Williams st., Irvington, N. J.</div> <div>Thos. Clark, 61 E. 39th st., Chicago, Ill.</div> <div>John R. Alpine, Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.</div>
Post Office Clerks, National Federation of	1	9	Edward B. Goltra, 401 W. 64th st., Chicago, Ill.
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative	2	<div>29</div> <div>29</div>	<div>Thos. J. Duffy, Box 50, East Liverpool, O.</div> <div>Sheldon M. Moore, 633 Brunswick ave., Trenton, N. J.</div>
Print Cutters Association, National	1	4	Chas. Calhoun, 2439 Carpenter st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Printing Pressmen's Union, International	1	166	H. F. Paetel.
Quarryworkers International Union	1	41	P. F. McCarthy, Scampini Bldg., Barre, Vt.
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of	3	<div>50</div> <div>50</div> <div>50</div>	<div>L. W. Quick, Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.</div> <div>H. B. Perham, Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.</div> <div>D. G. Ramsay, Unity Bldg., Chicago, Ill.</div>
Railway Employees, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	3	<div>107</div> <div>107</div> <div>106</div>	<div>W. D. Mahon, 601-3 Hodges Bldg., Detroit, Mich.</div> <div>C. O. Pratt, Welshfield P. O., Geauga Co., O.</div> <div>J. C. Colgan, 291 Clybourn Place, Chicago, Ill.</div>
Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of	1	10	Henry Sands, 236 Washington st., Newark, N. J.

viii. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Seamen's Union, International.....	4	62	Andrew Furuseth, 46 East st., San Francisco, Cal.
		62	Victor Olander, 143 W. Madison st., Chicago, Ill.
		62	Con. J. Harrington, 91 Stenert st., San Francisco, Cal.
		62	Edward Andersen, 46 East st., San Francisco, Cal.
Shingle Weavers Union, International.....	1	18	J. G. Brown, 405 American National Bank Bldg., Everett, Wash.
Shipwrights Joiners and Caulkers, International Union.....	1	19	H. G. Noble, 610 S. Wenona st., Bay City, Mich.
State and Tile Roofers Union, International.....	1	6	Benjamin Russell, 314 M st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Stage Employes International Alliance, Theatrical.....	2	30	Lee M. Hart, State Hotel, State and Harrison sts., Chicago, Ill.
		30	John J. Barry, 75 Albany st., Boston, Mass.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, International.....	1	29	James J. Freel, 1839 85th st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stonecutters Association, Journeymen.....	3	29	Joseph Evans, 1313 W. 14th ave., Denver, Colo.
		28	Harry Bosworth, care Ashland House, New York City.
		28	Joseph Gervais.
Tailors Union, Journeymen.....	3	56	John B. Lennon, Box 597, Bloomington, Ill.
		56	Hugh Robinson, 3 Kent st., Hamilton, Ont.
		55	T. L. Lantz, 853 Sheffield ave., Chicago, Ill.
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	5	74	Emmet T. Flood, 302 W. Congress st., Chicago, Ill.
		73	Michael J. McDonald, 116-118 Fifth ave., Chicago, Ill.
		73	M. J. Sheehan, 2B Union Park st., Boston, Mass.
		73	H. J. Wendelken, 919 Thompson st., Philadelphia, Pa.
		73	J. J. Callahan, 1112 Locust st., Kansas City, Mo.
Textile Workers of America, United.....	2	57	John Golden, Box 742, Fall River, Mass.
		57	James Whitehead, Box 713, Fall River, Mass.
Tile Layers and Helpers Union, International Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic.....	1	21	Chas. H. Leps, 232 N. 9th st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Tin Plate Workers, International..	1	14	George Powell, Rooms 20 and 21, Redlly Block, Wheeling, West Va.
Tobacco Workers International Union.....	2	26	Henry Fischer, American Nat'l Bank Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
		25	Anthony McAndrews, 440 Pioneer st., Cincinnati, O.
		107	James M. Lynch, 642 Newton Claypool Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
		107	Frank Morrison, 423 G st. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Typographical Union, International.	4	107	Hugh Stevenson, 146 McPherson st., Toronto, Ont.
		107	Michael Colbert, care Schliiz Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.
Upholsterers International Union.	1	26	James H. Hatch, 145-147 E. 53rd st., New York City.
Wood Workers International Union, Amalgamated.....	3	31	D. D. Mulcahy, 101 Magnolia st., Detroit, Mich.
		31	Richard Braunschweig, 259 Burling st., Chicago, Ill.
		31	Charles F. Gebelein, 2522 Warren st., St. Louis, Mo.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Alabama State Federation of Labor	1	1	Andy Marx, Birmingham, Ala.
California State Federation of Labor	1	1	Walter Macarthur, 46 East st., San Francisco, Cal.
Colorado State Federation of Labor	1	1	S. G. Fosdick, Box 781, Denver, Colo.
Florida State Federation of Labor	1	1	Tony Entenza, St. Augustine, Fla.
Georgia Federation of Labor	1	1	Robert Fechner, care Trades Assembly Hall, Savannah, Ga.
Illinois State Federation of Labor	1	1	George Kuernerly, 123 West Main st., Danville, Ill.
Indiana State Federation of Labor	1	1	Edgar A. Perkins, 5537 Julian ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Iowa State Federation of Labor	1	1	W. W. White, Jerome, Ia.
Kansas State Federation of Labor	1	1	S. E. Peete, 635 Kansas ave., Kansas City, Kans.
Kentucky State Federation of Labor	1	1	Gus L. Heicken, 914 Jackson st., Louisville, Ky.
Maryland State Federation of Labor	1	1	George G. Griffin, 1623 W. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts State Federation of Labor	1	1	Edward Cohen, 15 Ingalls street, Lynn, Mass.
Michigan Federation of Labor	1	1	Gustav Dible, 148 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Minnesota Federation of Labor	1	1	W. E. McEwen, care Labor World Office, Duluth, Minn.
Missouri State Federation of Labor	1	1	E. T. Behrens, 110 E. Third street, Sedalia, Mo.
New Jersey State Federation of Labor	1	1	Carlton Park, 513 N. Fourth street, Millville, N. J.
New York, Workingmen's Federation of the State of	1	1	John J. Jæckle, 1608 Lodi street, Syracuse, N. Y.
North Carolina State Federation of Labor	1	1	C. F. Koonce, Raleigh, N. C.
Ohio Federation of Labor	1	1	James A. Reynolds, 1607 E. 49th street, Cleveland, Ohio.
Oklahoma State Federation of Labor	1	1	J. Luther Langston, Box 1006, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor	1	1	P. J. Shea.
Porto Rico Free Federation of Workingmen	1	1	Santiago Iglesias, 43 Cruz street, San Juan, P. R.
Rhode Island Federation of Labor	1	1	Charles H. Lee, 73 Harris avenue, Arlington, R. I.
Tennessee Federation of Labor	1	1	Horace Johnson, Box 102 Memphis, Tenn.
Texas State Federation of Labor	1	1	C. W. Woodman, Box 437, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Virginia State Federation of Labor	1	1	James H. Bradley, 734 North Fourth street, Richmond, Va.
Washington State Federation of Labor	1	1	Frank W. Cotterill, Tacoma, Wash.
West Virginia State Federation of Labor	1	1	M. Mahoney, McCulloch street, East End, Wheeling, W. Va.
Wisconsin State Federation of Labor	1	1	Victor L. Berger, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Arecibo (P. R.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Federico E. Virella, Box 34, Arecibo, P. R.
Asheville (N. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	W. C. Frank, 75 Starnes avenue, Asheville, N. C.
Atlanta (Ga.) Federation of Trades	1	1	Jerome Jones, 14 1-2 No. Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.
Aurora (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	F. R. McDonald, 14 Cross street, Aurora, Ill.
Baltimore Federation of Labor	1	1	Edward Hirsch, Box 900, Baltimore, Md.
Belmont (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	A. J. Crouse, Box 86, Bridgeport, Ohio.

# **X. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.**

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Biddeford (Me.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	E. L. Leighton, Biddeford, Me.
Boston (Mass.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Arthur M. Huddell, 13 Maverick street, Chelsea, Mass.
Brooklyn (N. Y.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Daniel Sullivan, 15 Union street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brockton (Mass.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Thos. F. O'Leary, Brockton, Mass.
Buffalo (N. Y.) United Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	John C. Johnston, 135 Rose street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Chattanooga (Tenn.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	R. F. Zimmerman, 813 Cowart street, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Chicago (Ill.) Federation of Labor .....	1	1	P. F. Duffy, 175 Indiana street, Chicago, Ill.
Chico (Cal.) Federated Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	Thos. H. Richards, corner First and Chestnut street, Chico, Cal.
Cleveland, (Cuyahoga Co., O.) United Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	Max S. Hayes, 310 Champlain avenue N. W., Cleveland, Ohio.
Columbia (S. C.) City Federation of Trades .....	1	1	John A. Seaber, 1825 Barnwell street, Columbia, S. C.
Cumberland (Md.) Trades Council .....	1	1	F. N. Zihlman, 289 Centre street, Cumberland, Md.
Columbus (O.) Federation of Labor .....	1	1	Geo. W. Ertley, Fourth ave. and 17th st., Columbus, O.
Dallas (Texas) Trades Assembly .....	1	1	George C. Edwards, Dallas, Texas.
Dayton (O.) United Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	Elias Breidenbach, 29 Glencoe avenue, Dayton, Ohio.
Denver (Colo.) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	George Allen, Box 759, Denver, Colo.
Detroit (Mich.) Federation of Labor .....	1	1	John H. Mahoney, 20 Wing Place, Detroit, Mich.
East St. Louis (Ill.) Central Trades and Labor Union .....	1	1	J. E. Strait, East St. Louis, Ill.
Ennis (Texas) Trades Assembly .....	1	1	R. A. McCullough, Ennis, Texas.
Ft. Worth (Texas) Trades Assembly .....	1	1	U. M. Lee, Ft. Worth, Texas.
Geneva (N. Y.) Federation of Labor .....	1	1	Michael F. Tracy, 51 North street, Geneva, N. Y.
Granite City (Ill.) Central Trades Council .....	1	1	W. L. Johns, Madison, Ill.
Harrisburg (Pa.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	James W. Coldren, 1908 Greenwood street, Harrisburg, Pa.
Hartford (Conn.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	S. Kossick, 5 Spring street, East Hartford, Conn.
Hudson County (N. J.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	John Jennings, 262 Varick street, Jersey City, N. J.
Indianapolis (Ind.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	John Gorman, 118 East North street, Indianapolis, Ind.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	John C. Privett, Jacksonville, Fla.
Jefferson County (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	James P. Flynn, 772 North Eighth street, Steubenville, Ohio.
Lafayette (Ind.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Joseph C. Bahlhorn, Lafayette, Ind.
Lawrence (Mass.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Robert S. Maloney, 121 Jackson street, Lawrence, Mass.
Lincoln (Neb.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	G. F. Quick, 1121 Pine street, Lincoln, Neb.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. xi.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Louisville (Ky.) Federation of Labor .....	1	1	John Young, 823 Preston street, Louisville, Ky.
Los Angeles (Cal.) Central Labor Council .....	1	1	W. A. Engle, 520 San Pedro street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Marinette (Wis.) Trades Council..	1	1	Charles H. A. Zahn, 600 Holmes avenue, Menominee, Mich.
Memphis (Tenn.) Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	Robert Armstrong, 1195 Mississippi avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Milwaukee (Wis.) Federated Trades Council .....	1	1	Thomas J. Feeley, 432 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mobile (Ala.) Central Trades Council .....	1	1	P. J. Doherty, 1055 Church street, Mobile, Ala.
Muncie (Ind.) Trades Council ....	1	1	M. J. Clark, Muncie, Ind.
New Castle (Pa.) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	Thos. C. Humphrey, Trades Assembly Hall, New Castle, Pa.
New Haven (Conn.) Trades Council	1	1	W. F. Costello, 118 Crown street, New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans (La.) Central Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	James Welch, 2064 Jackson avenue, New Orleans, La.
New York City Central Federated Union .....	1	1	James P. Holland, 193 Bowery, New York City.
Newark (Essex Co., N. J.) Trades Council .....	1	1	George Leary, 36 Richmond street, Newark, N. J.
Newport News (Va.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Frank S. Lyon, 311 27th street, Newport News, Va.
Norfolk (Va.) Central Labor Union	1	1	H. S. Scott, 71 City Hall avenue, Norfolk, Va.
Norwich (N. Y.) Trades Assembly.	1	1	W. E. Minor, 45 Fair street, Norwich, N. Y.
Oakland (Cal.) Central Labor Council .....	1	1	Chas. W. Petry, 453 Eighth street, Oakland, Cal.
Ogden (Utah) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	W. M. Piggott, Ogden, Utah.
Oklahoma City (Okla.) Trades and Labor Assembly .....	1	1	E. A. Lowerman, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha (Neb.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Albert C. Kugel, 1019 South 11th street, Omaha, Neb.
Pasadena (Cal.) Central Labor Council .....	1	1	G. C. Keyes, 34 E. Colorado street, Pasadena, Cal.
Philadelphia (Pa.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Wm. J. Tracy, 232 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg (Pa.) Central Trades Council .....	1	1	E. A. McGinn, 1 Moorhead Bldg. Pittsburg, Pa.
Portsmouth (Va.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Frank Robinson, 127 Henry street, Portsmouth, Va.
Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	John Bradley, 186 Mill street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Raleigh (N. C.) Central Labor Union .....	1	1	Sam Bogasse, care Carolina Hardware Co., Raleigh, N. C.
Richmond (Va.) Central Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	John J. Powell, Richmond, Va.
Roanoke (Va.) Central Trades and Labor Council .....	1	1	W. M. Shickel, 705 Third avenue N. W., Roanoke, Va.

## XII. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Rome (Ga.) Central Labor Union	1	1	W. A. Clinton, Rome, Ga.
Salisbury (N. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	L. H. Donkel, Salisbury, N. C.
San Francisco (Cal.) Labor Council	1	1	T. A. Reardon, 391 Oak street, San Francisco, Cal.
San Juan (P. R.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, Box 807, San Juan, P. R.
Savannah (Ga.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	A. C. Snyder, 216 Liberty street W., Savannah, Ga.
Scranton (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	M. E. Kane, 216 Franklin avenue, Scranton, Pa.
Seattle (Wash.) Central Labor Council	1	1	C. O. Young, Box 709, Tacoma, Wash.
Shawnee (Okla.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	B. C. Hausen, Shawnee, Okla.
South Bend (Ind.) Central Labor Union	1	1	G. J. Johnson, 309 Church street, St. Joseph, Mich.
South Chicago (Ill.) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	W. W. McGary, South Chicago, Ill.
South Framingham (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	V. B. Vaughan, 34 Harrison street, South Framingham, Mass.
Spokane (Wash.) Central Labor Union	1	1	J. E. McCracken, 1013 Railroad avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Springfield (Ohio) Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	T. J. Creager, Room 10, Johnson Building, Springfield, Ohio.
Springfield (Ill.) Federation of Labor	1	1	Robert Byron, Jr., 1404 North Third street, Springfield, Ill.
Staunton (Ill.) Trades Council	1	1	Joseph W. Rizzle, Staunton, Ill.
Streator (Ill.) United Trades and Labor Council	1	1	Frank Schunk, 609 South Park street, Streator, Ill.
St. Louis (Mo.) Central Trades and Labor Union	1	1	Joseph B. Conroy, 1026 Franklin avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
Tampa (Fla.) Central Trades and Labor Assembly	1	1	James F. Scott, Box 517, Tampa, Fla.
Toledo (Ohio) Central Labor Union	1	1	Thomas C. Devine, 2020 Ontario street, Toledo, Ohio.
Tonopah (Nev.) Trades and Labor Council	1	1	W. J. Justice, Tonopah, Nev.
Trenton (N. J.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Frank L. Kresge, 2 East State street, Trenton, N. J.
Troy (N. Y.) Central Federation of Labor	1	1	Michael Muldoon, 2918 Fifth avenue, Troy, N. Y.
Washington (D. C.) Central Labor Union	1	1	J. L. Rodler, 1511 S street N. W., Washington, D. C.
White River Junction (Vt.) Central Labor Union	1	1	S. F. Ramsdell, White River Junction, Vt.
Wilkesbarre (Pa.) Central Labor Union	1	1	William Naucarrow, 4 Woodbury street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Wichita (Kans.) Central Labor Union	1	1	A. A. Roe, Wichita, Kans.
Wilmington (Del.) Central Labor Union	1	1	H. A. W. Behen, 117 North Jackson street, Wilmington, Del.
Worcester (Mass.) Central Labor Union	1	1	Charles A. Cullen, 2 Fairmont avenue, Worcester, Mass.
Vineland (N. J.) Central Labor Union	1	1	James J. Dunn, Hotel Cumberland, Bridgeton, N. J.
Zanesville (Ohio) Central Trades and Labor Council	1	1	John A. Voll, Kelly street, Zanesville, Ohio.

DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION. xiii.

Organizations.	No. of delegates	No. of votes for each delegate	Name and address of delegates.
Bed Spring Makers Union 12,103.	1	1	Wm. E. Blake, 53 Coles street, Jersey City, N. J.
Bottlers and Peddlers, Soft Beer. 8934 .....	1	1	Daniel L. Canty, 337 Fitch street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Bottle Cap, Cork and Stopper Workers Union, No. 10,875.....	1	2	Robert C. Hunter, 2845 Fulton avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Brecklayers Union 10,982.....	1	1	Joaquin A. Becerril, San Juan, P. R.
Double Drum Holster Runners, 11,275 .....	1	1	James H. Foley, 523 East 150th street, New York City.
Federal Labor Union, 7426.....	1	1	R. E. Woodmansee, 407 Myers Building, Springfield, Ill.
Federal Labor Union, 11,624.....	1	2	Alex. W. McCallum, 901 Fourth avenue, Spokane, Wash.
Federal Labor Union, 11,990.....	1	1	K. R. Thompson, Box 562, High Point, N. C.
Federal Labor Union, 12,018.....	1	1	William Hall, Jamestown, N. D.
Federal Labor Union, 12,222.....	1	2	George G. Cody, Spokane, Wash.
Federal Labor Union, 12,363.....	1	1	George Clifton Edwards, 157 Parker street, Dallas, Texas.
Federal Labor Union, 12,444.....	1	2	L. M. Meeks, Bucna Vista, Va.
Federal Labor Union, 12,538.....	1	1	Charles P. Beatty, 9 West Bland street, Charlotte, N. C.
Federal Labor Union, 12,426.....	1	1	J. L. Hamlin, Tifton, Ga.
Grain Workers Association, 11,407.	1	1	Ernest Bohm, 85 East Fourth street, New York City.
House Shorers, Movers and Sheath Pilers, 7417.....	1	2	Francis Creamer, 229 East 47th street, New York City.
Laborers Protective Union, 12,430	1	1	J. E. Booth, 822 Jamison avenue S. E., Roanoke, Va.
Mall Bag Repairers Union, 10,523	1	1	Boadman C. Green, 405 Second street S. E., Washington, D. C.
Machinists Helpers Union, 12,403..	1	1	W. E. Myers, Portsmouth, Va.
Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, 9463.....	1	0	John R. Dunne, 25 Frankfort street, New York City.
Pipe Caulkers and Repairers Union, 11,465 .....	1	1	A. Grant, 104 Alexander Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, 11,808 .....	1	4	Thomas Curtis, 1452 Third avenue, New York City.
Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Type-writers and Assistants Union, 12,455 .....	1	1	Elizabeth Ryan, 924 West Munroe street, Springfield, Ill.
Suspender Makers Union, 9560....	1	2	Joseph Freedman, 137 Goerck street, New York City.
Water Pipe Layers Union, 12,357.	1	1	Peter E. Conley, 3740 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.
British Trades Union Congress...	2	1	D. J. Shackleton, 51 London Terrace, Darwin, England.
Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1	1	J. Hodge, St. Ormond street, London, W. C., England.
American Society of Equity.....	2	1	W. R. Trotter.
Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union.....	1	1	John T. Touhy.
Women's International Union Label League .....	1	1	M. Wesley Tubbs.
Women's Trade Union Label League	1	1	R. F. Chapman.
Department of Church and Labor, Presbyterian Church .....	1	1	Miss Annie Fitzgerald, 286 South Homan avenue, Chicago, Ill.
	1	1	Mrs. Raymond Robins.
	1	1	Rev. Charles Stelzle, Room 700, 156 Fifth avenue, New York City.

# xiv. DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Number of Unions.	Organizations.	Number of Delegates.	Number of Votes.
87	National and International.....	203	14,751
29	State .....	29	29
89	Central .....	89	89
25	Trade and Federal Labor Unions.....	25	41
7	Fraternal Organizations.....	9	6
237		355	14,916

## List of Fraternal Delegates.

To British Trades Union Congress.		From British Trades Union Congress.	
1895	Samuel Gompers.	1894	John Burns.
	P. J. McGuire.		David Holmes.
1896	J. W. Sullivan.	1895	Edward Cowey.
	Adolph Strasser.		James Mawdsley.
1897	Martin Fox.	1896	Sam Woods.
	Geo. E. McNeill.		John Mallinson.
1898	James Duncan.	1897	Edward Harford.
	Harry Lloyd.		J. Havelock Wilson.
1899	James O'Connell.	1898	William Inskip.
	Thomas F. Tracy.		William Thorne.
1900	J. M. Hunter.	1899	James Haslam.
	Sidney J. Kent.		Alexander Wilkie.
1901	Daniel J. Keefe.	1900	John Weir.
	Eugene F. O'Rourke.		Pete Curran.
1902	Patrick Dolan.	1901	Frank Chandler.
	Henry Blackmore.		Ben Tillett.
1903	Max S. Hayes.	1902	M. Arrandale.
	Martin Lawler.		E. Edwards.
1904	W. D. Ryan.	1903	William Mullin.
	D. D. Driscoll.		James O'Grady.
1905	John A. Moffitt.	1904	William Abraham.
	James Wood.		James Wignall.
1906	Frank K. Foster.	1905	William Mosses.
	James Wilson.		David Gilmour.
1907	John T. Dempsey.	1906	Allen Gee.
	W. E. Klapetzky.		J. N. Bell.
1908	Andrew Furuseth.	1907	David J. Shackleton.
	James J. Creamer.		John Hodge.
To Canadian Trades and Labor Congress		From Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.	
1898	Thomas I. Kidd.	1898	David A. Carey.
1899	James H. Sullivan.	1899	David A. Carey.
1900	W. D. Mahon.	1900	David A. Carey.
1901	John R. O'Brien.	1901	P. M. Draper.
1902	D. D. Driscoll.	1902	John H. Kennedy.
1903	John Coleman.	1903	James Simpson.
1904	John H. Richards.	1904	John A. Flett.
1905	Frank Feeney.	1905	William V. Todd.
1906	Thomas A. Rickert.	1906	Samuel L. Landers.
1907	Robert S. Maloney.	1907	W. R. Trotter.
1908	Hugh Frayne.		

# CONSTITUTION

## OF THE

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

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### PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, A struggle is going on in all the nations of the civilized world between the oppressors and the oppressed of all countries, a struggle between the capitalist and the laborer, which grows in intensity from year to year, and will work disastrous results to the toiling millions if they are not combined for mutual protection and benefit.

It, therefore, behooves the representatives of the Trade and Labor Unions of America, in Convention assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the mechanics and laborers of our country as will permanently unite them to secure the recognition of rights to which they are justly entitled.

We, therefore, declare ourselves in favor of the formation of a thorough Federation, embracing every Trade and Labor Organization in America, organized under the Trade Union system.

### CONSTITUTION.

#### ARTICLE I.—NAME.

This Association shall be known as THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR, and shall consist of such Trade and Labor Unions as shall conform to its rules and regulations.

#### ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The object of this Federation shall be the encouragement and formation of local Trade and Labor Unions, and the closer federation of such societies through the organization of Central Trade and Labor Unions in every city, and the further combination of such bodies into State, Territorial, or Provincial organizations to secure legislation in the interest of the working masses.

SEC. 2. The establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies.

SEC. 3. An American Federation of all National and International Trade Unions, to aid and assist each other; to aid and encourage the sale of union-label goods, and to secure legislation in the interest of the working people, and influence public opinion, by peaceful and legal methods, in favor of organized labor.

SEC. 4. To aid and encourage the labor press of America.

#### ARTICLE III.—CONVENTION.

SECTION 1. The Convention of the Federation shall meet annually at 10 a. m., on the second Monday in November, at such place as the delegates have selected at the preceding Convention.

SEC. 2. At the opening of the Convention the President shall take the chair and call the Convention to order, and preside during its sessions.

SEC. 3. The following committees, consisting of fifteen members each, shall be appointed by the President: First, Rules and Order of Business; second, Report of the President; third, Report of the Secretary; fourth, Report of the Treasurer; fifth, Resolutions; sixth, Laws; seventh, Organization; eighth, Labels; ninth, Adjustment; tenth, Local or Federated Bodies; eleventh, Education; twelfth, State Organization; thirteenth, Boycotts; fourteenth, Building Trades (to which shall be referred all grievances that involve only building trades, and all other matters pertaining exclusively to the building trades.)

SEC. 4. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the Annual Convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose an Auditing Committee. The committee shall meet at such place as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct, and at such time prior to the Convention as the President may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of the Federation for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention. The expense of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Federation.

SEC. 5. Resolutions of any character or propositions for changes in this Constitution can not be introduced in the Convention after the fourth day's session, except by unanimous consent.

SEC. 6. The Convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

SEC. 7. None other than members of a bona fide Trade Union shall be permitted to address the Convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the Convention.

SEC. 8. Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populistic, Prohibition, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 9. The rules and order of business governing the preceding Convention shall be in force from the opening of any Convention of the American Federation of Labor until new rules have been adopted by action of the Convention.

SEC. 10. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-fourth of the delegates attending a Convention.

SEC. 11. No grievance shall be considered by any Convention that has been decided by a previous Convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

#### ARTICLE IV.—REPRESENTATION.

SECTION 1. The basis of representation in the Convention shall be: From National and International Unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates, and so on. From Central Bodies, State Federations, Federal Labor Unions, and Local Unions having no National or International Union, one delegate; provided, however, that Local Unions and Federal Labor Unions herein referred to, located in one city, shall have the right to unite in sending a delegate to represent them unitedly. Only bona fide wage workers who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other Trade Unions, shall be eligible as delegates from Federal Labor Unions.

SEC. 2. The delegates shall be elected at least two weeks previous to the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary of this body immediately after their election.

SEC. 3. Questions may be decided by division or a show of hands, but if a call of the roll is demanded by one-tenth of the delegates present each delegate shall cast one vote for every one hundred members or major fraction thereof he represents, but no City or State Federation shall be allowed more than one vote.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall prepare for use of the Convention printed poll lists, containing the number of votes the delegates from National and International Unions are entitled to, based upon the average membership during the year, from reports made to the office of the Federation not later than September 30 preceding the Annual Convention.

SEC. 5. No organization or person that has seceded, or has been suspended, or expelled, by the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected with the Federation, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Federation, or in any Central Body or National or International Union connected with the American Federation of Labor, under the

penalty of the suspension of the body violating this section.

SEC. 6. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization has applied for and obtained a certificate of affiliation at least one month prior to the Convention, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

#### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of the Federation shall consist of a President, eight Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by the Convention on the last day of the session, and these officers shall be the Executive Council.

SEC. 2. The President and Secretary shall be members of the succeeding Convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote.

SEC. 3. All elective officers shall be members of a local organization connected with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 4. The terms of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall expire on the first day of January succeeding the Convention.

SEC. 5. The President and Secretary shall engage suitable offices in the same building at Washington, D. C., for the transaction of the business of the organization.

SEC. 6. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

#### ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the Annual Convention; to exercise supervision of the Federation throughout its jurisdiction; to sign all official documents, and to travel, with the consent of the Executive Council, whenever required, in the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 2. The President shall submit to the Secretary, at the end of each month, an itemized account of all moneys, traveling and incidental, expended by him in the interest of the Federation, and shall report his acts and doings to the Annual Convention of the Federation.

SEC. 3. The President, if not a delegate, shall have the casting vote in case of a tie, but shall not vote at other times. He shall be required to devote all his time to the interest of the Federation.

SEC. 4. The President shall call meetings of the Executive Council, when necessary, and shall preside over their deliberations, and shall receive for his services such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation, or other cause, the Secretary shall perform the duties of the President until his successor is elected. In that event it shall be the duty of the Secretary to issue, within six days from the date of vacancy, a call for a meeting of the Executive Council at headquarters for the purpose of electing a President to fill said vacancy.

#### ARTICLE VII.—DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

SECTION 1. The duties of the Secretary shall be to take charge of all books, papers, and effects of the general office; to conduct

the correspondence pertaining to his office; to furnish the elective officers with the necessary stationery; to convene and act as Secretary at the Annual Convention, and to furnish to the Committee on Credentials at the Convention a statement of the financial standing of each affiliated body; to forward on March 1st and September 1st of each year to the secretaries of all affiliated organizations a list of the names and addresses of secretaries and organizers.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall keep all letters, documents, accounts, etc., in such manner as the Annual Convention may direct; he shall receive and collect all moneys due the Federation, and pay them to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; provided, that he may retain in his hands a sum not exceeding \$2,000 for current expenses, which money shall be paid out only on the approval of the President.

SEC. 3. The Secretary shall submit to the Auditing Committee, for their inspection, vouchers for all moneys expended; close all accounts of the Federation on September 30 of each year, and all moneys received or disbursed after such date shall not be reported in the general balance account of the ensuing Convention. He shall publish a financial report monthly in the "*American Federationist*," and send one copy to each affiliated body, and such additional number of copies as may be ordered and paid for by any organization connected with the Federation.

SEC. 4. The Secretary shall give a bond of \$2,000 for the faithful performance of his duties, and for his services he shall receive such sum as the Annual Convention may determine, payable weekly.

SEC. 5. The Secretary shall issue stamps to Local and Federal Labor Unions, which shall be used by such unions with which to receipt for members' dues.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of each International, National, Local Trade and Federal Labor Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to furnish to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor a copy of all official reports issued by such affiliated organizations, containing a statement of their membership in good standing, and to furnish such additional statistical data as may be called for by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor as may be in the possession of the respective unions.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF TREASURER.

SECTION 1. The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and securities of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary or other officers of the American Federation of Labor. All funds of the A. F. of L. exceeding fifteen thousand dollars shall be deposited by the Treasurer in bank, or banks, on interest bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to be cashed shall require the signatures of the Treasurer, the President, and the Secretary of the Federation. The Treasurer shall collect the interest on all such certificates or other deposit at the expiration of each six months, and pay the same over to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall deposit in open account in bank, or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, all amounts

in his possession not on certificates of deposit, and before any money thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. A copy of this section shall be forwarded by the President of the Federation to each bank upon which the Federation holds certificates of deposit.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer shall pay, through the Secretary, all warrants regularly drawn on him, signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary, as required by this Constitution and none others.

SEC. 3. The Treasurer shall submit to the Annual Convention a complete statement of all receipts and disbursements during his term of office, and at the expiration of his term of office he shall deliver up to his successor all moneys, securities, books, and papers of the Federation under his control; and for the faithful performance of his duties he shall give a bond in such sum as the Executive Council may determine. The annual salary of the Treasurer shall be \$500.

#### ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to watch legislative measures directly affecting the interests of working people, and to initiate, whenever necessary, such legislative action as the Convention may direct.

SEC. 2. The Executive Council shall use every possible means to organize new National or International Trade or Labor Unions, and to organize Local Trade and Labor Unions, and connect them with the Federation until such time as there is a sufficient number to form a National or International Union, when it shall be the duty of the President of the Federation to see that such organization is formed.

SEC. 3. When a National or International Union has been formed the President shall notify all Local Unions of that trade to affiliate with such National or International Union, and unless said notification be complied with within three months their charters shall be revoked.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council shall also prepare and present to the Convention, in printed form, a concise statement of the details leading up to approved and pending boycotts (and all matters of interest to the Convention), and no indorsement for a boycott shall be considered by the Convention except it has been so reported by the Executive Council.

SEC. 5. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations, so far as to assist each other in any trade dispute.

SEC. 6. Whenever the revenue of the Federation shall warrant such action, the Executive Council shall authorize the sending out of Trade Union speakers from place to place in the interests of the Federation.

SEC. 7. The remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council organizers or speakers engaged by them, shall be \$5.00 per day, hotel expenses, and actual railroad fare.

SEC. 8. The Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern matters not in conflict with this Constitution, or the constitution of affiliated unions, and shall report accordingly to the Federation.

SEC. 9. In the event of a vacancy of any member of the Executive Council, other than that of the President, by reason of death, resignation, or other cause, the President shall make such vacancy known to the Executive Council, and shall call for nominations. The names of all nominees shall be submitted to the Executive Council, and it shall require a majority vote of the Executive Council to elect. Upon each unsuccessful balloting the name of the candidate receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped.

SEC. 10. All Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions holding charters direct from the American Federation of Labor desiring the assistance of the American Federation of Labor in trade disputes, shall submit to the President of the American Federation of Labor for approval by the Executive Council a full statement of the grievance before a strike occurs. Unions violating this section shall forfeit all claims upon the American Federation of Labor or affiliated organizations for support.

SEC. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions, without the written consent of such unions; no affiliated international, national or local union shall be permitted to change its title or name if any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization, without having first obtained the consent and approval of a convention of the American Federation of Labor, and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

SEC. 12.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated National or International Union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

#### ARTICLE X.—REVENUE.

SECTION 1. The revenue of the Federation shall be derived from a per capita tax to be paid upon the full paid-up membership of all affiliated bodies, as follows: From International or National Trade Unions, a per capita tax of one-half of one per cent per member per month; from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, ten cents per member per month, five cents of which must be set aside to be used only in case of strike or lockout; Local Unions, the majority of whose members are less than eighteen (18) years of age, two cents per member per month; from Central and State bodies, \$10 per year, payable quarterly.

SEC. 2. Delegates shall not be entitled to a seat in the Annual Convention unless the tax of their organization, as provided for in section 1 of this Article, has been paid

in full to September 30 preceding the Convention.

SEC. 3. Any organization affiliated with this Federation not paying its per capita tax on or before the 15th of each month shall be notified of the fact by the Secretary of the Federation, and if at the end of three months it is still in arrears it shall become suspended from membership by the Federation, and can be reinstated only by a vote of the Convention when such arrearages are paid in full, as provided in section 2 of this Article.

#### ARTICLE XI.—LOCAL CENTRAL BODIES.

SECTION 1. No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, National or International, hostile to any affiliated organization, or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a National or International organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next Convention.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Where there are one or more Local Unions in any city belonging to any National or International Union affiliated with this Federation, they may organize a Trades Assembly or Central Labor Union, or shall join such body, if already in existence.

SEC. 4. The Executive Council and Local Central Labor Unions shall use all possible means to organize and connect as Local Unions to National or International Unions the organizations in their vicinity; to aid the formation of National or International Unions where none exist, and to organize Federal Labor Unions where the number of craftsmen precludes any other form of organization.

SEC. 5. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have the authority or power to order any organization, affiliated with such Central Labor Union, or other central labor body, on a strike, where such organization has a National organization, until the proper authorities of such National or International organization have been consulted and agreed to such action.

SEC. 6. Separate charters may be issued to Central Labor Unions, Local Unions, or Federal Labor Unions, composed exclusively of colored members, where, in the judgment of the Executive Council, it appears advisable and to the best interest of the Trade Union movement to do so.

SEC. 7. No Central Labor Union, or other central body of delegates, shall have authority or power to originate a boycott, nor shall such bodies indorse and order the placing of the name of any person, firm, or corporation on an unfair list until the Local Union desiring the same has, before declar-

ing the boycott, submitted the matter in dispute to the Central Body for investigation, and the best endeavors on its part to effect an amicable settlement. Violation of this section shall forfeit charter.

SEC. 8. No Central Body affiliated with the American Federation of Labor shall reject credentials presented by a duly elected or appointed delegation of a Local Union, chartered by a National or an International Union having affiliation with the American Federation of Labor; Provided, however, that upon written charges signed by at least three delegates, any delegate of an affiliated Union may, upon conviction after a fair trial, be expelled or suspended. Action of the Central Body, under this section, shall be subject to appeal to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and no delegation representing Local Unions affiliated, as herein described, shall be suspended or expelled until like action is taken.

SEC. 9. No Central Body shall take part in the adjustment of wage contracts, wage disputes or working rules of Local Unions, affiliated with a National or International Union, unless the laws of the National or International Union permit, except upon the request or consent of the executive officer of the National or International Union affected.

#### ARTICLE XII.—ASSESSMENT IN DEFENSE OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The Executive Council shall have power to declare a levy of one cent per member per week on all affiliated unions for a period not exceeding ten weeks in any one year, to assist in the support of an affiliated National or International Union engaged in a protracted strike or lockout.

SEC. 2. Any Union, International, National, or Local, failing to pay within sixty days the levies declared in accordance with section 1, shall be deprived of representation in Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and in City Central Bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

#### ARTICLE XIII.—DEFENSE FUND FOR LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

SECTION 1. The money of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, indorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this Article:

SEC. 2. In the event of a disagreement between a Local Union and an employer which, in the opinion of the Local Union, may result in a strike, such Union shall notify the President of the American Federation of Labor, who shall investigate, or cause an investigation to be made, of the disagreement, and endeavor to adjust the difficulty. If his efforts should prove futile, he shall take such steps as he may deem necessary in notifying the Executive Council, and if the majority of said Council shall decide that a strike is necessary, such Union shall be authorized to order a strike, but that under no circumstances shall a strike or lockout be deemed legal, or moneys expended from the defense fund on that account, unless the strike or lockout shall have

been first authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council.

SEC. 3. When a strike has been authorized and approved by the President and Executive Council, the president of the Local Union interested shall, within twenty-four hours, call a meeting of said Union, "of which every member shall be regularly notified," to take action thereon, and no member shall vote on such question unless he is in good standing. Should three-fourths of the members present decide, by secret ballot, on a strike, the president of the Local Union shall immediately notify the President of the American Federation of Labor of the cause of the matter in dispute; what the wages, hours, and conditions of labor then are; what advances, if any, are sought; what reductions are offered, if any; state the number employed and unemployed; the state of trade generally in the locality, and the number of persons involved, union and non-union. Also the number of members who would become entitled to the benefits herein provided should the application be authorized and approved.

SEC. 4. No local shall be entitled to benefit from the defense fund unless it has been in continuous good standing for one year; and no member shall be entitled to benefit from said defense fund unless he has been a member in good standing in the American Federation of Labor for at least one year.

SEC. 5. When a strike has been inaugurated under the provisions of sections 2 and 3, the American Federation of Labor shall pay to the bonded officer of the Union involved, or his order, for a period of six weeks, an amount equal to four (\$4) dollars per week for each member. Each Local Union shall require its treasurer to give proper bond for the safe keeping and disbursement of all funds of the Local. No benefit shall be paid for the first two weeks of the strike. The Executive Council shall have the power to authorize the payment of strike benefits for an additional period.

SEC. 6. No member of a Local Union on strike shall be entitled to weekly benefits unless he reports daily to the proper officer of the Local Union while the strike continues, and no member who shall receive a week's work, three days to be a week, shall receive benefits. Any member refusing other work while on strike (providing said work is not in conflict with labor's interests) shall not be entitled to any benefits.

SEC. 7. Any Union inaugurating a strike without the approval of the Executive Council shall not receive benefits on account of said strike.

SEC. 8. In case of lockout the Executive Council shall have power to pay benefits if, upon investigation, it is found that the Local Union whose members are involved did not by their action or demands provoke the lockout by their employer.

SEC. 9. During the continuance of a strike, the executive board of the Local Union shall make weekly reports to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, showing the amount of money distributed for benefits, and to whom paid, furnishing individual receipts to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor from all members to whom such benefits have been paid, and all other facts that may be required.

SEC. 10. Before a strike shall be declared off, a special meeting of the Union shall be

called for that purpose, and it shall require a majority vote of all members present to decide the question either way.

SEC. 11. In the event of the defense fund becoming dangerously low through protracted strike or lockout, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall have the power to levy an assessment of ten cents on each member of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, assessments to be restricted to not more than five per year; and further, that there shall always be a surplus of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars in the defense fund.

SEC. 12. That no Local shall be entitled to any of the benefits of the defense fund unless it requires its members to pay not less than fifty (50) cents per month.

SEC. 13. That the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions set aside for the maintenance of a local defense fund not less than five cents a month from each member.

#### ARTICLE XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. Certificates of affiliation shall be granted by the President of the Federation, by and with the consent of the Executive Council, to all National and International Unions and local bodies affiliated with this Federation.

SEC. 2. Seven wage-workers of good character, following any trade or calling, who are favorable to Trade Unions, whose trade or calling is not organized, and are not members of any body affiliated with this Federation, who will subscribe to this Constitution, shall have the power to form a local body to be known as a "Federal Labor Union," and they shall hold regular meetings for the purpose of strengthening and advancing the Trade Union movement, and shall have power to make their own rules in conformity with this Constitution, and shall be granted a local certificate by the President of this Federation; Provided, the request for a certificate be indorsed by the

nearest Local or National Trade Union officials connected with this Federation. The President of the American Federation of Labor shall have authority to appoint any person who is a member of any affiliated union to audit the accounts of such Federal Trade or Labor Unions as the President of the American Federation of Labor may direct and report the result thereof to the President of the American Federation of Labor. The books and accounts of each Federal Trade and Labor Union shall be at all times open to the inspection of auditors appointed under this section.

SEC. 3. The certificate fee for affiliated bodies shall be five (\$5) dollars, payable to the Secretary of the Federation, and the fee shall accompany the application.

SEC. 4. The American Federation of Labor shall refer all applications for certificates of affiliation from Local Unions or Federal Labor Unions from a vicinity where a chartered Central Labor Union exists to that body for investigation and approval.

SEC. 5. Certificates of affiliation shall not be granted by State Federations of Labor. That power is vested solely in the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and the executive officers of National and International Unions affiliated therewith.

SEC. 6. Not more than three Federal Labor Unions shall be chartered in any one city. No Federal Labor Union shall be recognized as affiliated if its membership consists of a majority of active members of Trade Unions.

SEC. 7. Fraternal delegates attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be entitled to all the rights of delegates from Central Bodies.

#### ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution can be amended or altered only at a regular session of the Convention, and to do so it shall require a two-thirds vote.

**TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**  
**OF THE**  
**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR**  
**1907**

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**REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS**

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**FIRST DAY—Morning Session**

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Auditorium, Jamestown Exposition.  
Norfolk, Va., Nov. 11, 1907.

Pursuant to law the regular meeting of the twenty-seventh annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers at 11 o'clock a. m., in the Auditorium, Jamestown Exposition.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, Norfolk, Virginia.

President Gompers then introduced Hon. H. St. George Tucker, president of the Jamestown Exposition.

Mr. Tucker—Mr. President and Brothers of the American Federation

of Labor. It gives me great pleasure as President of the Jamestown Exposition, to welcome to its gates your great body. All expositions should have some great distinctive object in view. Our exposition has been chiefly historical; but we have sought to emphasize certain things in the building and running of this Exposition to be signalized as different from anything else that has occurred in the country. We count ourselves happy in having in the celebration of the Jamestown Exposition signalized one great fact, that it is the only exposition ever builded in America by union labor. We have demonstrated to the world that capital and labor can work harmoniously together.

I take special pride in the position

which I occupy in this Exposition in being able to point to the world the one great achievement made on the soil of Old Virginia—the unity of capital and labor in this great undertaking. You know Old Virginia is always first in everything. She is like the Irishman, first at a frolic, a fight, or a funeral. Mighty good qualities. We fight sometimes down here when some people think we ought not to fight, and we are sometimes called rebels. Some people don't like the word rebel—I like it. The man or the people that has not the starch to rebel against wrong or oppression is unworthy of freedom. (Applause.)

My simple province is to bid you welcome. I want you to see this Exposition. It has had a great deal of knocking besides what the carpenters have put on it; it has had a great deal of hammering besides what has been done on these anvils; but I want you to go and look at it, to go through the beautiful walks and buildings, and then when you leave these grounds, say whether or not this Exposition is not worthy of the great event which it celebrates, worthy of our great people and worthy of Old Virginia. (Applause.) Some people ask me whether we are going to pay out, and say, "Your Exposition is not a success, is it? You are not going to pay out." Some people have an idea that you cannot have anything that is a success unless there is a little money in. Did you ever hear anybody ask the question whether Abraham Lincoln died rich or poor?

I bid you God-speed in your work. I trust your session may be a pleasant and a profitable one, and that when you leave these shores you will say it was good for us to have met together in Jamestown in that Exposition builded by union labor and carried through without controversy by them. (Applause.)

President Gompers introduced Mr. James G. Riddick, Mayor of the City of Norfolk.

Mr. Riddick said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—The City of Norfolk today bids every laboring

man within the confines of the United States, from Canada to the Keys, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and every laboring man from the center of the world to its outermost circumference welcome within her gates. We are glad to have you among us. Our city has no locks or keys; there are no golden gates that open to golden keys. We are proud to grasp the hand of the laboring man; we are proud to feel that you have honored us with your presence, and we are more than glad that you are well represented among us. Our city is open at all times and all hours. We ask you to enjoy every blessing that we can offer.

President Gompers introduced Hon. S. R. Buxton, Mayor of Newport News.

Mr. Buxton said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is a great pleasure to welcome you on behalf of the city of Newport News, which in this day of 1907, when we are talking about birthplaces and things of which we boast, I will designate as the birthplace of the American battleship, as I supplement the words of welcome that have been so graciously extended by the gentlemen who have preceded me. Your honorable president was with us on two occasions prior to this. On one of those occasions the cities and communities of Tidewater Virginia were celebrating "Tidewater Day." Mr. Gompers made on that occasion one of the best addresses to which I have ever listened. In his concluding remarks he took as his own the sentiments that are contained in the conclusion to a toast to Virginia that was given by some good Virginian, and with which you are familiar. It concluded in this way: He believed that that happy land the Lord had prepared for mortal man was built exactly on the plan of Old Virginia, and prayed that when his time should come to die they would take him back and let him lie close to where the James goes flowing by. While I do not know the author of that little bit of verse, nor from what section of this commonwealth he or she may

have come, I am persuaded that when those lines were penned the writer must have stood on the bank of the old historic James not far from the site which is today occupied by the city I have the honor to represent.

President Gompers introduced Hon. Merritt Cook, who spoke on behalf of the Business Men's Association and Board of Trade of Norfolk.

Mr. Cook—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Federation of Labor: I am very sorry Mr. Anderson, President of the Business Men's Association and Board of Trade is unable to be with you today on account of illness. He has delegated to me the pleasure of welcoming you on behalf of the Board of Trade of the City of Norfolk; also to express to you the kindest wishes of that body for your success. For, as one of the capitalists of the City of Norfolk, so reported, I think it is absolutely essential that the working men should be successful if capital and business would be successful. The one is essential to the other, and it is utterly impossible for capital or the business man to succeed unless you succeed. Therefore, on behalf of the Board of Trade I wish you the greatest success in your deliberations. Of course a few grasping capitalists have made mistakes, but on the whole the business men wish you God-speed.

If you will pardon me for a personal allusion, I will say I am a working man in one sense. While I like money, and there are very few of us who do not, I have a boy I am prouder of than I would be of any amount of money. When he returned from school this summer he said he wanted to learn the practical part of electrical engineering, and he arose at 6 o'clock in the morning took his dinner pail, went to work, and did not return till late at night. I have no doubt that when he is graduated, if you will accept him, he will be a member of the American Federation of Labor.

Let me say again we welcome you, and will be glad to see each and

every one of you at our Board of Trade Building.

President Gompers introduced Mr. H. S. Scott, President of the Central Labor Union of Norfolk.

Mr. Scott—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—On behalf of the Central Labor Union of the City of Norfolk, we extend to you a hearty welcome, and assure you we will do all we can to make your stay among us pleasant. I trust that your deliberations may assist in up-building further and extending further the good work of the American Federation of Labor. On behalf of some of our local people here I wish to present to President Gompers a gavel. President Gompers, this gavel is valuable because of its historical associations. The piece of wood from which it was made was taken from an old oak tree standing on the Exposition grounds, said to be one thousand years old. On behalf of C. P. Connolly, James M. O'Connor, H. S. Scott, and R. E. Reed, I present this gavel.

President Gompers introduced Mr. James O'Donnell, President of the Virginia Federation of Labor.

Mr. O'Donnell said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—It is my pleasure no less than my privilege, to appear before this distinguished representation of the best that there is in labor's ranks, and extend to you a hearty welcome to this, the first convention of the American Federation of Labor held in this part of the country. When a delegate was sent to Minneapolis from the Virginia Federation of Labor, accompanied by a delegate from the Central Labor Union of Norfolk, to invite you here our first thought was to bring you to Norfolk to show to the people that those who represented the labor of this great country of ours made up a body of men eminently fitted to bring to them, as they had brought to others in greater cities and great states, numerically speaking, the knowledge that what is possible to acquire in other parts

of the country was possible in this. Men the world over are fundamentally the same, and we wished to show the people here that what others had done they might do. We also wanted to call to your minds the fact that union labor has built this Exposition, one of the greatest plants—not in area, but in perfection. We wanted to show you this city beautiful, we wanted to show you what was done by the labor unions from the foundation to the completion of these beautiful and symmetrical structures. We wanted to call to your attention that there are greater things in life, than the mere making of money. I believe the American Federation of Labor is not so much interested in the making of money per se as it is in getting a larger product of that labor for the purpose of bettering conditions. They want a greater number of people to enjoy the conditions that are made by a larger circulation of money.

President Gompers introduced Hon. Claude A. Swanson, Governor of Virginia.

Governor Swanson: Mr. President and members of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I feel highly complimented in being allowed the privilege and honor of addressing such an assemblage as this. Now, you have been welcomed by everybody in Virginia, the mayors, the laboring man, the capitalists, but I extend to you a warm, loving welcome on behalf of the great toiling masses of Virginia, who are glad to see you here in our midst. Before I welcome you as an organization, I want to welcome your distinguished officers to Virginia, for I feel a pride in having your president and your splendid secretary here in this state. I was in Congress for years, and I wish to pay this tribute to these two splendid officials of the American Federation of Labor. They have been patriotic, unselfish, and have served the organization actively and untiringly. I am glad to have this opportunity as a member of Congress to pay this tribute to them, and also as Governor of Virginia, to

say they have been to see me whenever labor had any rights to be maintained or wrongs to be redressed. I could not have any peace. I was chased up and down from committee room to lobby by your president and secretary, if a bill affecting labor was pending—and they always got me.

I also want to extend a cordial welcome to this splendid organization. If there is any body of people that has done a great deal for the uplifting of America, for the building of American institutions, for the honor and credit of America abroad and at home, it is the American Federation of Labor. I pass down the streets of a city every day, and I see beautiful, gladsome little girls going to school. When I look at them I think of the homes they will some day preside over, of the future Americans who will cluster around them, and realize that the fact that they are going to school instead of working in factories is due to the American Federation of Labor. (Applause.) When I pass one of those sweet little flaxen-haired girls I give a tribute of gratitude and approval to the institution that brought these great blessings to her and to America and to humanity. I go to the laboring man's home—and I have been there, I am one of them—when I go to that home and find comforts, when I find leisure on the part of the man to talk to his family and keep in touch with his children, when I find the hours of labor are limited so that he can get some pleasure in life, I give the credit to this great organization. Indeed I go further. I think of the great future of this country, the home of the greatest race the world has ever seen, the amalgamation of all the victorious white races met here. The Anglo-Saxon, the Scotch, the Jew, the Irish, the Dutch, all are met here and blended into one great race, the American, the greatest and noblest race of all time that holds in its hand the destinies of the world. The races we descended from were great races. I know the organization and the people who have stood as a barrier against the greed of capital and re-

fused to have an infusion of Oriental blood in America are right. You have built, not only for yourselves, not only because you did not want competition in labor, but you have been broad enough to build America for future generations. Surely an organization that could do this, an organization that is broad enough and patriotic enough to build American institutions, not for the day, but for the future, is entitled to a cordial, warm loving welcome at the birthday party given for the celebration of the foundation of this great nation. I extend to you the high seat in the synagogue here today. Take possession of it.

There has been a great deal of complaint about the demands of labor. I was in Congress for many years, and I have been Governor of Virginia for two years, and it has been very rarely that they have come to me with demands that were not just. Some times they have; for I have had laboring men come to me with demands that were not just, not the organizations, but the members, and I have had the courage to refuse them when they were not right; but nine times out of ten when the organizations make demands they are just.

My friends, what makes America great? It is not the vast fortunes piled up here and there; it is not the great millionaires, not the great statesmen, speakers and soldiers; it is the myriad of happy homes dotting the hills and valleys whose inmates are blessed with refinement and education. They are greater than all the armies and navies and splendors and wealth of the world. And America is builded that way. The settlement here at Jamestown three centuries ago, marked the beginning of a great social revolution. Up to that time caste, the privileged classes and the aristocracy ruled the world. Labor was servile, and to admit you were a laboring man was to admit you were a slave of some feudal lord, some king or some aristocrat. But in the forests of America, humanity made for itself a new existence. Privilege, caste, aristocracy had no power in the wilderness. What was needed was ability to fight savages, to build

homes and construct bridges and roads; courage and achievement became the password of success. The idle and listless drone, however; high his station or blue his blood, had no place in the forests of America and disappeared. Enterprise, labor, achievement gave dignity to manhood, and every city and commonwealth in America has been built upon it.

This great social revolution in America has circumnavigated the globe. It has gone to Great Britain, and the great power in that country today is not the aristocracy but the working class. It regenerated France and brought life and liberty and change to an oppressed and down-trodden people. It emancipated the serfs of Russia. This great doctrine of what a man is, not what his father was, emanated from America; it was founded here at Jamestown and has circumnavigated the globe, and is the harbinger of great revolutions yet to come for the relief of down-trodden humanity. Here was first taught to man the dignity of labor, and he has today more honor, more power and more profit than the listless dude who does nothing but spend the accumulations of a father or former ancestor. And we will cling to these ideals. We do not want fortunes in America piled up like snow in a storm. When I was a country boy I used to go out and see the snow piled up in great heaps by the wind, while out in the fields were spaces bare and without snow. America does not want such conditions. We want the great accumulations of wealth in America justly and fairly distributed between labor and the employers of labor. You can not get rich by legislation. You can take a sorry, trifling member of the American Federation of Labor, let him sit here in Norfolk on a dry goods box and chew tobacco and spit, and Abraham Lincoln might be president, all the statesmen the world might ever furnish could control the destinies of this nation, and that man will have nothing to eat at home and nobody to credit him. Labor must produce wealth; there is no wealth except that produced by labor. Governments cannot create

wealth, but they can distribute it when once created. I am not going to make a political speech, do not be uneasy.

What is honest government? Honest government is one that will take the toil and sweat of one man and let it stay in the pockets of the man that produced the wealth. Dishonest government is the one that will take the sweat and toil of one man and put in the pockets of another; that will take the earnings of labor and put it in the pockets of the man who did not produce it. Edmund Burke, one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived, said that when a bill came before him his first question was whether it left the wealth stay in the pocket of the man who produced it. An honest public man is a public man who will not unite with the laboring man to rob a rich man, or assist the rich man by any system of legislation to rob the laboring man. This is the great principle that should animate this organization. Work for the nation, work for the flag, and when you do that you will work for yourselves, because the great glory of America is inseparably wound up in the government. As long as the masses of the people are honest, as long as they can have sweet homes, unmortgaged, as long as they can spend hours with their children and in educating themselves, the future of America is assured and her past glories are but a prelude to greater power, greater glory and greater achievement.

We have made a wonderful progress in three centuries. The settlement of Virginia was peculiar. Among the 107 men who came here were three bricklayers, three carpenters and one barber. The rest of them were gentlemen who never did any work. The greatest man who ever lived at that time was John Smith and he said to these gentlemen, "No work, no food," and the sons of these dukes and lords went out and cut down trees, and soon began to vie with one another to see who could cut down the most. He taught these men of gentle blood the lesson that labor gives dignity, that labor gives position. This principle was estab-

lished here three centuries ago, and it has been the principle of the country ever since; by the sweat of your brow shall you earn your bread.

The pioneer as he advanced across the continent constructed with his log cabin the log church and the log schoolhouse. We give more money today for schools, we have education more generally diffused than any country in the world, and we propose that this great system of education shall continue to be invigorated and strengthened until there is not a child in the country who has not the blessing of a splendid education.

Whether by a laboring man or a public man, whether in the higher walks of life or the humbler ones, let us be true to our calling and our country; let us feel as our fathers felt, that public honor is private honor, that public disgrace is private disgrace, that public success is private success. Let us put that principle above money and carry this great country, to that goal which God and opportunity has pointed out to us. (Applause.)

President Gompers: I am sure that no one could have been within hearing distance of the magnificent addresses that have been delivered to us this morning without being impressed so deeply by them as to make that impression last so long as life shall remain. And for a moment I was transported back a third of a century, and it seemed to me I could see again the doors of decent society closed against the men who had the intelligence and the courage to face antagonism, bitterness and prejudice, the men who had the courage to associate themselves with the few in the labor movement who proclaimed the rights of labor, and who pledged themselves and their lives to the task of trying to bring about the knowledge and conception among the toilers of our country that unity is essential to their common uplift. (Applause.) In those days, to speak in the language of today, the men who spoke of united labor were regarded as having had a "brainstorm."

Passing through the years since, aye, and looking farther back into the days when men not only had their

foreheads branded with red-hot irons to designate their contumacy against their masters, but were sent to the jails and to the gibbets, we find ourselves here in grand Old Virginia today with a transformation that has not only honored labor, but which in return honors the intelligence of the men who have come here and welcomed us by their presence and in their speech. No man can speak of that wonderful progress without feeling some exultation that the day of real freedom is near at hand, or that its coming events are casting their shadows before, or that there is a ray of sunlight that is peering into the homes and lives of the working people of our country and of our time the world over and that justice and liberty in their truest and best acceptance will reign among the people of the earth.

I am always proud to be in Virginia; its history is so interesting, its influence is so great, and its men have done so much. They have coined language that has had a magical effect upon the destinies of mankind. No man can read with unmoved emotion the declaration of the immortal Patrick Henry, who preferred, in the last analysis, death rather than the loss of freedom. (Applause.) No man can read the declarations of Thomas Jefferson without feeling that he lived for his fellowmen. No man can read and study and think over the wonderful declarations made in the three conventions in which was done the foundation work for the principles enunciated in that famous document the Declaration of Independence with emotions unmoved. We know Virginia as the mother of presidents, the mother of statesmen, and the mother of states. Virginia has given us glorious men and glorious people, and when the time came for a contest for that which her people believed to be right, no matter how much we may differ with them as to the merits of it, no one will dispute either the mental capacity or the physical courage of any of them. (Applause.) And I venture this prediction, that when any grave crisis shall arise in the affairs of our country or our people,

Virginia will make good her quota of all that may be essential to the progress or the protection of our rights. And I want to say that this does not apply to Virginia alone, nor are my words intended to be flattery; they are simply a fair, just estimation of the makeup of Virginia's people, but apply also to all our people.

Now a word in reference to this great exposition. I very well remember one of the earliest expositions of the whole world, somewhere in the neighborhood of 1860, held in England. Workingmen were permitted to go to that exposition occasionally, and workingmen's children were allowed to go semi-occasionally. I remember the growth of the several expositions held in various places, and they show a continued and marked progress. In one place I saw an exposition being arranged in which contract convict labor entered, and because I criticised that I do not think my stay in the town was prolonged with the consent or encouragement of those who were in charge of the management of the exposition.

We saw a large measure of recognition in the exposition in Chicago, a little better recognition in San Francisco, in Omaha, in Buffalo, in St. Louis, but it remained for the great Jamestown Exposition management to have all this grand work of genius that existed in the minds of the projectors transformed into actualities by the brain and brawn of American organized labor. (Applause.) And it was the great concern, both of the management of the exposition and of organized labor, that there should not occur one hitch upon which opponents and critics might find a peg to hang their criticism. You may go through the grounds and view the buildings from the exterior and the interior, and you will see that they are so artistically constructed as to make a deep impression upon the minds of all who visit the exposition. They are a credit to everyone who had anything to do with their designing and construction, and the pity of it all is that the exposition will soon have to be closed, perhaps not to be reopened.

Today the only people, if there be

any, deprived of any rights; the only people, if there be any, upon whom tyranny and wrong and injustice are imposed, are the men and women of labor. It is the last estate in the development of human progress upon which injustice will be practiced. But we have made great progress, and we propose to make still more. If ever a movement has been established whose influence extends far beyond its own membership, that movement is the much-abused organized labor movement, for it consists of such elements that its members cannot do anything for themselves that has not a corresponding influence upon every other working man, particularly, and upon all the people generally.

I know of no organization that makes so little pretense of patriotism, but in which true patriotism prevails to such a large extent as in organized labor. We want peace; we love peace and we are working for peace, and in the proportion our working people are better organized, in that degree will we secure peace. But we are not supine, we are not driveling sycophants; we know our rights—or we think we do, and that is just as good—and we are going to stand for them.

I believe that industrial peace is essential to our progress, almost as essential as is air to lung-breathing animals; but the time is passed when the possessors of wealth, the

employers of labor who consider themselves masters, can look down upon the laboring man who stoops with bent shoulders and accepts the order of the master. Labor today stands erect looking the whole world in the face, insisting upon equal treatment and equal opportunity, and it resents any attempt at injustice or wrong.

Governor Swanson, the Mayors of the two cities, representatives of organized labor, we want to assure you that we appreciate your words of welcome to Virginia more than we can find words to express. We thank you most earnestly for them, and will endeavor to show by our actions what is in our hearts, although we cannot adequately express it now. We are all grateful and thankful for these words of welcome, for we know and feel they have been expressed in all sincerity. We know they are not meant as mere passing compliments appropriate to an occasion. To you gentlemen of labor of Virginia, who have presented me with this gavel, I want to extend my thanks. It is one of the souvenirs I shall cherish. I do not think I will say anything more but will thank you for the courtesy of your attention.

After announcement was made of the arrangement for a group photograph of the convention, the session was adjourned at 1 p. m., to convene at 2:45 p. m. .

## FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 3 p. m., Monday, November 11, President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate John H. Brinkman, of the Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union, read the following report for the committee on credentials:

Norfolk, Virginia Nov. 11, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Credentials begs leave to report that they have examined the credentials of 356 delegates, representing 86 International and National Unions, 29 State Branches, 93 Central Bodies, 26 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, and 5 Fraternal Delegates, and recommend the following be seated:

Actors National Protective Union of North America—Harry DeVeaux 11 votes.

Asbestos Workers of America, National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and—Andrew J. Kennedy, 5 votes.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—A. A. Myrup, John Weber 110 votes.

Barbers' International Union—W. E. Klapetsky, Frank X. Noschang, Jas. C. Shanessy, Jacob Fischer, 241 votes.

Bill Posters and Billers National Alliance—Thomas A. Sheehan, 14 votes.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of—J. W. Kline, William J. Dougherty, John J. Mockler, 93 votes.

Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America, Brotherhood of—Thomas H. Flynn, W. L. A. Johnson, Thomas Nolan, 157 votes.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of—Robert Glockling, 89 votes.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—John F. Tobin, Chas. L. Balne, William Tateman, John D. Dullea, Warren M. Hatch, 320 votes.

Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International—Frank Butterworth, 43 votes.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association of—F. M. Ryan, John T. Butler, D. F. Dwyer, 100 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, Brotherhood of—Frank Duffy, T. M. Guerin, J. E. Potts, William D. Huber, J. D. McKinlay, William B. Macfarlane, A. M. Swartz, 1,929 votes.

Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society—Herbert Crampton, C. A. Nelson 58 votes.

Carriage and Wagon Workers, International Union—John H. Brinkman, 31 votes.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America—Samuel Gompers, Thos. F. Tracy, J. Mahlon Barnes, Geo. R. French, John T. Smith, 399 votes.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail—H. J. Conway, Max Morris, A. B. Loebenberg, D. F. Manning, Herman Robinson, 500 votes.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, the—Daniel L. Russell, 35 votes.

Coopers' International Union of North America—J. A. Cable, August Bahlitz, 53 votes.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of—F. J. McNulty, Stephen J. Fay, W. E. Kennedy, 302 votes.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of—Frank Feeney, 23 votes.

Engineers' International Union of Steam—Matt Comerford, R. A. McKee, P. C. Winn, Henry Ketter, 175 votes.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary—C. L. Shamp, Timothy Healy, J. W. Morton, 125 votes.

Fitters and Helpers of America, In-

- ternational Association of Steam and Hot Water—John Mangan, Jas. J. Nugent, 55 votes.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Employes, International Union—A. E. Kellington 7 votes.
- Foundry Employes, International Brotherhood of—George Bechtold, 10 votes.
- Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union of America, Interior—P. J. Flannery J. J. Flynn, 63 votes.
- Garment Workers of America, United—T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, M. A. McMahon, Sarah Hagan, S. L. Landers, 334 votes.
- Garment Workers' Union, International, Ladies—Abraham Rosenberg, 23 votes.
- Glass Bottle Blowers' Association—D. A. Hayes, Patrick Lafferty, William J. Dunlap, 80 votes.
- Glass Workers' International Association, Amalgamated—Walter West, 14 votes.
- Glass Workers' of America Amalgamated Window—Daniel Winters, Jr., John Newton, 61 votes.
- Granite Cutters' International Association of America—James Duncan, Isaac Coombe, Alex. I. Cruickshank, 126 votes.
- Hatters of North America, United—John A. Moffitt, Martin Lawlor, James P. Maher, 85 votes.
- Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' Union, International—H. A. Stemburgh, Herman Lillien, 97 votes.
- Horse Shoers of United States and Canada, International Union, Journeymen—John Fitzpatrick, D. D. Driscoll, 44 votes.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League—T. J. Sullivan Jere L. Sullivan, Thomas S. Farrell, William Q. Sullivan, John H. Wallace, 363 votes.
- Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of—P. J. McArdle, David J. Davis, Llewellyn Lewis, 100 votes.
- Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal—William J. McSorley, A. F. Liebig, 40 votes.
- Laundry Workers' International Union, Shirt, Waist and Laundry—John J. Manning, 31 votes.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods, United Brotherhood—John J. Pfeiffer, 40 votes.
- Lithographers, International Protective and Beneficial Association—James J. McCafferty 23 votes.
- Machinists, International Association of—James O'Connell, James J. Creamer, A. E. Ireland, 560 votes.
- Maintenance of Way Employes, International Brotherhood of—John T. Wilson, 132 votes.
- Marble Workers, International Association of—Walter V. Price, 20 votes.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, Amalgamated—Edward W. Potter, Homer D. Call, 53 votes.
- Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union—A. B. Grout, James Dardis, 100 votes.
- Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—M. O'Sullivan, C. D. Wheeler, Hugh Frayne 153 votes.
- Mine Workers' of America, United—T. L. Lewis, W. B. Wilson, W. D. Ryan, John H. Walker, John T. Dempsey, G. W. Savage, D. H. Sullivan, 2,549 votes.
- Molders' Union of North America, Iron—Joseph F. Valentine, John P. Frey, William Schwab, James A. Carroll, John O'Neill, 500 votes.
- Musicians, American Federation of—Joseph N. Weber, Owen Miller, Joseph F. Winkler D. A. Carey, 375 votes.
- Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of—J. C. Skemp, George Finger, P. F. Holton, James Lucas, 624 votes.
- Paper Makers, United Brotherhood of—J. T. Carey, 31 votes.
- Pattern Makers' League of North America—James Wilson, James L. Gernon, 50 votes.
- Pavers and Rammermen, International Union of—James L. Wallace, 15 votes.
- Paving Cutters' Union—John Sheret, 18 votes.
- Photo Engravers' Union, International—Louis A. Schwarz, 23 votes.
- Plate Printers' Union, International Steel and Copper—Jeremiah P. Murphy, 12 votes.

Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers—Frank Kennedy, Thomas Baugiey, Thomas Clark, John R. Alpine, 160 votes.

Post Office Clerks, National Federation of—Edward B. Goltra, 9 votes.

Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—Thomas J. Duffy, Sheldon M. Moore, 58 votes.

Print Cutters' Association, National—Chas. Calhoun, 4 votes.

Printing Pressmen's Union, International—George L. Berry, 166 votes.

Quarry Workers' International Union—P. F. McCarthy, 41 votes.

Railroad Telegraphers, Order of—L. W. Quick, H. B. Pernam, D. G. Ramsay, 150 votes.

Railway Employes, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon, C. O. Pratt, J. C. Colgan, 320 votes.

Roofers, Composition, Damp and Waterproof Workers, International Brotherhood of—Henry Sands, 10 votes.

Seamen's Union, International—Andrew Furuseth, Victor Olander, Con. J. Harrington, Edward Andersen, 248 votes.

Shingle Weavers' Union, International—J. G. Brown, 18 votes.

Shipwrights' Joiners and Caulkers, International Union—H. G. Noble, 19 votes.

Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, International—Benjamin Russell, 6 votes.

Stage Employes' International Alliance, Theatrical—Lee M. Hart, John J. Barry, 60 votes.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers, International—James J. Freel, 29 votes.

Stone Cutters' Association, Journeymen—Joseph Gervais, Joseph Evans, Harry Bosworth, 85 votes.

Tailors' Union, Journeymen—John B. Lennon, Hugh Robinson, T. L. Lantz, 167 votes.

Teamsters' International Brotherhood of—Michael J. McDonald, M. J. Sheehan, H. J. Wendelken, J. J. Callahan, Emmet T. Flood, 366 votes.

Textile Workers of America, United—John Golden, James Whitehead, 114 votes.

Tile Layers and Helpers' Union, In-

ternational—Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic—Chas. H. Lens, 21 votes.

Tin Plate Workers, International—George Powell, 14 votes.

Tobacco Workers' International Union—Henry Fischer, Anthony McAndrews, 51 votes.

Typographical Union, International—James M. Lynch, Frank Morrison, Hugh Stevenson, Michael Colbert, 428 votes.

Upholsterers' International Union—James H. Hatch, 26 votes.

Wood Workers' International Union, Amalgamated—D. D. Mulcahy, Richard Braunschweig, Charles F. Gebelein, 93 votes.

California State Federation of Labor—Walter Macarthur 1 vote.

Colorado State Federation of Labor—S. G. Fosdick, 1 vote.

Florida State Federation of Labor—Tony Entenza, 1 vote.

Georgia Federation of Labor—W. C. Puckett, 1 vote.

Illinois State Federation of Labor—George Kuermmerly, 1 vote.

Indiana State Federation of Labor—Edgar A. Perkins, 1 vote.

Iowa State Federation of Labor—W. W. White, 1 vote.

Kansas State Federation of Labor—S. E. Peete, 1 vote.

Kentucky State Federation of Labor—Gus L. Helcken, 1 vote.

Maryland State Federation of Labor—George G. Griffin, 1 vote.

Massachusetts State Federation of Labor—Edward Cohen, 1 vote.

Michigan Federation of Labor—Gustav Diehle, 1 vote.

Minnesota Federation of Labor—W. E. McEwen, 1 vote.

Missouri State Federation of Labor—E. T. Behrens, 1 vote.

New Jersey State Federation of Labor—Carlton Park, 1 vote.

New York, Workingmen's Federation of the State of—John J. Jaeckle, 1 vote.

North Carolina State Federation of Labor—C. F. Koonce, 1 vote.

- Ohio Federation of Labor—James A. Reynolds, 1 vote.
- Oklahoma State Federation of Labor—J. Luther Langston, 1 vote.
- Pennsylvania Federation of Labor—P. J. Shea 1 vote.
- Porto Rico Free Federation of Work-  
ingmen—Santiago Iglesias, 1 vote.
- Rhode Island Federation of Labor—  
Chas. H. Lee, 1 vote.
- Tennessee Federation of Labor—Hor-  
ace Johnson, 1 vote.
- Texas State Federation of Labor—C.  
W. Woodman, 1 vote.
- Virginia State Federation of Labor—  
James H. Bradley, 1 vote.
- Washington State Federation of La-  
bor—Frank W. Cotterill, 1 vote.
- West Virginia State Federation of La-  
bor—M. Mahoney, 1 vote.
- Wisconsin State Federation of Labor  
—Victor L. Berger, 1 vote.
- Arecibo, P. R., Central Labor Union—  
Federico E. Virella, 1 vote.
- Asheville, N. C., Central Labor Union  
—W. C. Frank, 1 vote.
- Atlanta, Ga., Federation of Trades—  
Jerome Jones, 1 vote.
- Aurora Ill., Trades and Labor As-  
sembly—F. R. McDonald, 1 vote.
- Baltimore, Md., Federation of Labor—  
Edward Hirsch, 1 vote.
- Belmont, Ohio, Central Trades and  
Labor Assembly—A. J. Crouse, 1  
vote.
- Biddeford, Me., Central Labor Union  
—E. L. Leighton, 1 vote.
- Boston, Mass., Central Labor Union—  
Arthur M. Huddell, 1 vote.
- Brooklyn, N. Y., Central Labor Union  
—Daniel Sullivan, 1 vote.
- Brockton, Mass., Central Labor Union  
—Thomas F. O'Leary, 1 vote.
- Chicago Ill., Federation of Labor—  
P. F. Duffy, 1 vote.
- Chico, Cal., Federated Trades and  
Labor Council—Thomas H. Rich-  
ards, 1 vote.
- Columbia, S. C., City Federation of  
Trades—John A. Seaber, 1 vote.
- Columbus, Ohio, Federation of Labor  
—George Ertley, 1 vote.
- Cumberland, Md., Trades Council—  
F. N. Zihman, 1 vote.
- Chattanooga, Tenn., Central Labor  
Union—R. F. Zimmerman, 1 vote.
- Dayton, Ohio, United Trades and La-  
bor Council—Elias Breidenbach, 1  
vote.
- Denver, Col., Trades and Labor As-  
sembly—George Allen, 1 vote.
- Detroit Mich., Federation of Labor—  
John H. Mahoney, 1 vote.
- Fort Worth, Texas, Trades Assembly—  
U. M. Lee, 1 vote.
- Geneva, N. Y., Federation of Labor—  
Michael F. Tracy, 1 vote.
- Granite City, Ill., Central Trades  
Council—W. L. Johns, 1 vote.
- Harrisburg, Pa., Central Labor Union  
—James W. Coldren, 1 vote.
- Hartford, Conn., Central Labor Union  
—S. Kossick, 1 vote.
- Indianapolis, Ind., Central Labor  
Union—John Gorman, 1 vote.
- Lafayette, Ind., Central Labor Union  
—Joseph C. Bahlhorn, 1 vote.
- Lawrence, Mass., Central Labor Union  
—Robert S. Maloney, 1 vote.
- Lincoln, Neb., Central Labor Union—  
G. F. Quick, 1 vote.
- Louisville, Ky., Federation of Labor—  
John Young, 1 vote.
- Los Angeles, Cal., Central Labor Union  
—W. A. Engle, 1 vote.
- Marinette, Wis., Trades Council—  
Chas. H. A. Zahn, 1 vote.
- Memphis, Tenn., Trades and Labor  
Council—Robert Armstrong, 1 vote.
- Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades  
Council—Thomas J. Feeley, 1 vote.
- Mobile, Ala., Central Trades Council—  
P. J. Doherty, 1 vote.
- Muncie, Ind., Trades Council—M. J.  
Clark, 1 vote.
- New Castle, Pa., Trades and Labor  
Assembly—Thomas C. Humphrey,  
1 vote.
- New Haven, Conn., Trades Council—  
W. F. Costello, 1 vote.
- New Orleans, La., Central Trades and  
Labor Council—James Welch, 1  
vote.
- New York City Central Federated  
Union—James P. Holland, 1 vote.

- Newark, N. J. Trades Council—Geo. Leary, 1 vote.
- Newport News, Va., Central Labor Union—Frank S. Lyon, 1 vote.
- Norfolk, Va., Central Labor Union—H. S. Scott, 1 vote.
- Oakland, Cal., Central Labor Union—Chas. W. Petry, 1 vote.
- Ogden, Utah, Trades and Labor Assembly—W. M. Piggott, 1 vote.
- Omaha, Neb., Central Labor Union—Albert C. Kugel, 1 vote.
- Philadelphia, Pa., Central Labor Union—William J. Tracy, 1 vote.
- Pittsburg, Pa., Central Trades Council—E. A. McGinn, 1 vote.
- Portsmouth, Va., Central Labor Union—Frank Robinson, 1 vote.
- Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Trades and Labor Council—John Bradley, 1 vote.
- Raleigh, N. C., Central Labor Union—Sam Bogasse, 1 vote.
- Richmond, Va., Central Trades and Labor Council—John J. Powell, 1 vote.
- Roanoke, Va., Central Trades and Labor Council—W. M. Shickel, 1 vote.
- Rome, Ga., Central Labor Union—W. A. Clinton, 1 vote.
- Salisbury, N. C., Central Labor Union—L. H. Donkel, 1 vote.
- San Francisco, Cal., Labor Council—T. A. Reardon, 1 vote.
- Savannah, Ga., Trades and Labor Assembly—A. C. Snyder, 1 vote.
- San Juan, P. R., Central Labor Union—Eugenio Sanchez Lopez, 1 vote.
- Scranton, Pa., Central Labor Union—M. E. Kane, 1 vote.
- Seattle, Wash., Central Labor Union—C. O. Young, 1 vote.
- Shawnee, Okla., Trades and Labor Assembly—B. C. Hausen, 1 vote.
- South Framingham, Mass., Central Labor Union—V. B. Vaughan, 1 vote.
- South Chicago, Ill., Trades and Labor Assembly—W. W. McGary, 1 vote.
- South Bend, Ind., Central Labor Union—G. J. Johnson, 1 vote.
- Spokane, Wash., Central Labor Union—J. E. McCracken, 1 vote.
- Springfield, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly—T. J. Creager, 1 vote.
- Springfield, Ill., Federation of Labor—Robert Byron, Jr., 1 vote.
- Staunton, Ill., Trades Council—Joseph W. Rizzie, 1 vote.
- Steubenville, Ohio, Trades and Labor Assembly—James P. Flynn, 1 vote.
- Streater, Ill., United Trades and Labor Council—Frank Schunk, 1 vote.
- Tampa, Fla., Central Trades and Labor Assembly—James H. Scott, 1 vote.
- Toledo, Ohio, Central Labor Union—Thos. C. Devine, 1 vote.
- Tonopah, Nev., Trades and Labor Council—W. J. Justice, 1 vote.
- Troy, N. Y., Central Federation of Labor—Michael Muldoon, 1 vote.
- Vineland, N. J., Central Labor Union—James J. Dunn, 1 vote.
- Washington, D. C., Central Labor Union—J. L. Rodier, 1 vote.
- White River Junction, Vt., Central Labor Union—S. F. Ramsdell, 1 vote.
- Wilkesbarre, Pa., Central Labor Union—William Naucarrow, 1 vote.
- Wichita, Kan., Central Labor Union—A. A. Roe, 1 vote.
- Wilmington, Del., Central Labor Union—H. A. W. Behen, 1 vote.
- Worcester, Mass., Central Labor Union—Chas. A. Cullen, 1 vote.
- Zanesville, Ohio, Central Trades and Labor Council—John A. Voll, 1 vote.
- Bed Spring Makers' Union No. 12,103—William E. Blake, 1 vote.
- Beer Bottlers and Peddlers, 8934, Soft—Daniel L. Canty, 1 vote.
- Bottle Cap, Cork and Stopper Workers' Union, No. 10,875—Robert C. Hunter, 2 votes.
- Bricklayers' Union, No. 10,982—Joaquin A. Becerril, 1 vote.
- Double Drum Hoister Runners, No. 11,275—James H. Foley, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union No. 7426—R. E. Woodmansee, 1 vote.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 11,624—Alex. W. McCallum, 2 votes.
- Federal Labor Union, No. 11,990—K. R. Thompson, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,018—  
William Hall, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,222—  
George G. Cody, 2 votes.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,363—  
George Clifton Edwards, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,544—  
Chas. H. Stevens 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,538—  
Charles P. Beatty, 1 vote.

Federal Labor Union, No. 12,426—J.  
L. Hamlin, 1 vote.

Grain Workers' Association, No.  
11,407—Ernest Bohm, 1 vote.

House Shorers, Movers and Sheath  
Pilers, No. 7417—Francis Creamer,  
2 votes.

Laborers' Protective Union No. 12,430  
—J. E. Booth, 1 vote.

Mail Bag Repairers Union No. 10,523  
—Boardman C. Green, 1 vote.

Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12,403  
—W. E. Myers, 1 vote.

Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union  
No. 9463—John R. Dunne, 9 votes.

Pipe Caulkers and Repairers' Union  
No. 11,465—A. Grant, 1 vote.

Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners  
No. 11,808—Thomas Curtis, 4 votes.

Stenographers, Bookkeepers, Type-  
writers and Assistants' Union No.  
12,455—Elizabeth Ryan, 1 vote.

Suspender Makers' Union No. 9560—  
Joseph Freedman, 2 votes.

Water Pipe Layers' Union, No. 12,357  
—Peter E. Conley, 1 vote.

British Trades Union Congress—D. J.  
Shackleton, J. Hodge, 2 votes.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress  
—W. B. Trotter, 1 vote.

Women's International Union Label  
League—Miss Annie Fitzgerald.

Department of Church and Labor.  
Presbyterian Church—Rev. Charles  
Steizle.

On motion of Delegate Hart, of the  
State Employes International Alli-  
ance, the report of the committee was  
adopted and the delegates whose  
names had been read seated.

Delegate Brinkman for the com-  
mittee on credentials, read the fol-

lowing supplemental report.

We beg further to report that pro-  
tests have been filed against the seat-  
ing of the delegates of the following  
organizations, namely:

International Longshoremen's As-  
sociation; protested by the Interna-  
tional Seamen's Union.

American Brotherhood of Cement  
Workers; protested by International  
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers'  
Union.

Buffalo, N. Y., United Trades and  
Labor Council; protested by United  
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Join-  
ers.

Federal Labor Union 12,444.

Seating of James P. Archibald for  
Brotherhood of Painters and Decora-  
tors, protested by Painters Local No.  
848, alleging that his election was in  
violation of International law.

We therefore, recommend that  
these delegates be not seated until  
the Credential Committee has an op-  
portunity to hear both sides of the  
controversies, for which purpose a  
meeting will be held this evening,  
at 8 o'clock, Room 311, Fairfax  
Hotel.

J. H. BRINKMAN, Chairman.

PATRICK LAFFERTY.

A. E. KELLINGTON, Secretary.

A motion was made and seconded  
that the recommendation of the com-  
mittee be adopted.

Treasurer Lennon moved as an  
amendment, that the committee be  
instructed to report Tuesday morning  
as some of the protests involved large  
organizations.

The amendment was seconded and  
carried, and the original motion as  
amended was adopted.

Vice-President Duncan offered the  
following:

#### RESOLUTION NO 1.

RESOLVED, That the twenty-  
seventh annual convention of the  
American Federation of Labor,  
through its executive officers, tele-  
graph to Vice-President John Mitch-  
ell its sympathy in his present illness,  
express its gladness at the informa-  
tion of his convalescence, and trust  
that at an early date consistent with

the seriousness of the situation, he will be fully restored to his customary activity and usefulness as a citizen and co-worker for the betterment and uplift of humanity.

Vice-President Duncan moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded by Treasurer Lennon and unanimously adopted.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following assist-

ants to the officers. For sergeant-at-arms, James O'Connor; Messenger, John Turner; Assistant Secretary, Benj. Rowson.

First Vice-President Duncan presided while the President, Secretary and Treasurer read their reports, which were referred to their respective committees when appointed.



REGISTERED.

## PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

NORFOLK, VA., November 11, 1907.

*To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:*

Fellow Trade Unionists: In obedience to the requirements of our laws I submit to you a report upon some of the more important matters which have transpired since our last convention. In it occurs such suggestions and recommendations which to my mind should receive your earnest consideration and action. Of course, you will appreciate the fact that it is impossible in an annual report such as this to deal with the multifarious questions which have transpired and the action taken thereon during the entire year. In the preparation of the tentative report for the consideration of the Executive Council I have endeavored to have it include the more detailed transactions in connection with our movement for the past year. Nor therein is it possible to enumerate, much less comprehensively report, upon the thousand and one matters of importance, perhaps of equal importance, to those incorporated in the report. Indeed, though in these reports and in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST I endeavor to publish much of the thought and many of the transactions in connection with our real movement, the real history exists in the archives of our offices and in the memories of men. It awaits the coming of the man who will record and interpret for all time the great struggles made, the prejudice, the ignorance, the bigotry, the selfishness with which labor has had to contend, and the antagonism of greed which has been overcome; the glorious achievements which have dispelled the gloom and brought the light of life into the homes of the toilers and the spirit of self-reliance, unity and fraternity which our movement has engendered.

When the true historian shall present to the world the great struggles of the past and of the present; when the tinsel and false coloring shall have been removed from the real figures and events, there will be revealed to mankind's astonished gaze the continuous struggle of labor against tyranny, brutality and injustice; the struggle for the right, for humanity, for progress and for civilization. The trade unions and the Federation of our time are in their very essence the continuity of the historically developed progress of labor through the ages.

We who are engaged in the battle of labor to secure its rights and to achieve justice for all our people are in the very nature of things too much engrossed in the performance of constantly pressing duty to be enabled to write its story.

We meet here on this historic ground, where three hundred years ago the first permanent settlement of the English speaking people was made. It was an event portentous in its world-wide influence upon progress and civilization. It has a magnificent lesson for the men of labor. The trials and tribulations of the early colonists and the difficulties with which they had to contend put their endurance and forbearance to the severest tests. That they established a new order of society maintaining the largest amount of individual sovereignty consistent with interdependence and mutuality, should prove an inspiration to us to struggle tenaciously to achieve the high and ennobling aspirations of labor. From these colonists have come the men who with immortal inspiration gave to the world the doctrines and principles not only of a new and independent nation, but of the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

We meet on this historic ground representing the best general federated labor movement in the world, a movement founded upon the highest principles of justice, right and humanity; a movement which has for its mission not only the uplifting of the submerged, but the attainment of a higher and better life for all; a movement which aims to make the principles of the Golden Rule and of the Declaration of Independence the rule of conduct of our every-day lives.

It is a privilege to be permitted on this ground, made sacred by such historic events, and at this time, commemorative of them all, to meet in the highest councils of labor; to devise ways and means whereby we may still further be of service to our fellows now and for the future.

To this convention, representatives of America's toilers, permit me to extend to you a sincere and hearty welcome. The eyes of our fellow-workers and friends are directed toward our deliberations and actions. The labor movement of our country represents not only those who have by membership declared their comradeship with us, but also the millions who by force of circumstance momentarily yield their advantage of organization and fraternity, and yet who yearn, hope and pray that our legislation may be wise and fruitful; that its influence and power may reach and protect them so that they may become brothers and sisters in the great fraternity of labor.

It may not be amiss to bear in mind that of all those who will have their attention directed to this convention, none will be more keen and alert than those who are either our open or covert antagonists. The so-called National Association of Manufacturers and industrial alliances, and "industrial workers," with their Pinkerton agencies, their legal lynxes and hirelings, are always on the *qui vive* and crouching to take advantage of and leap upon labor for any mistake which it may make. They will distort, misrepresent and exaggerate it, not only to the general public but to our own fellow-workers, to prejudice both against us, our movement and our cause. That our course, our conduct and our work may disappoint and confound them and bring enlightenment and encouragement to our fellows and our friends, is my most earnest wish.

#### AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS EXTENDING—THE LAW OF GROWTH.

During the last fiscal year we issued from the office of the American Federation of Labor 373 charters, as follows:

International unions .....	3
State federations .....	1
City central bodies.....	72
Local trade unions.....	204
Federal labor unions.....	93
Total .....	373

We have now affiliated to the American Federation of Labor the following:

International unions .....	117
State federations .....	37
City central bodies.....	574
Local trade and Federal labor unions.....	661

The international unions are made up of approximately 28,500 local unions.

Of course, it is known that the American Federation of Labor issues charters to such local unions only of which there is no international union of the trade or calling in existence. It must also be borne in mind that when local unions are organized for which there is even a remote kinship to an existing international union, that applications to us for charters are denied, and turned over to the international union having the clearest jurisdiction. It is of greater importance to add to the strength of an international union than to have local unions directly affiliated to the American Federation of Labor.

The secretaries of 112 international unions report that they have issued from their respective organizations charters to 2,948 newly organized unions during the past year. There has been an increase in the membership in the organizations comprising our Federation of 188,373 during the same period. This leaves entirely out of account the forty thousand members of the brewery workers, formerly affiliated to our Federation.

Our State federations, and particularly our city central bodies, have increased in numbers, power and influence. They all have helped in the fullest in carrying on the great work of organizing and aiding in the common uplift of all our people. Upon them we must largely depend in enforcing the decisions and policies declared by the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. It is with pleasurable pride that it can be stated to their credit that now more than ever exist closer fraternal relations and more loyal support to the principles and purposes for which our great movement stands.

And of the local unions of affiliated international unions and those directly attached to our Federation, let me say that there is clearly manifest the spirit of fraternity and solidarity; the faithful effort not only to initiate but to carry to its fulfillment the work for the material, moral, political and social improvement of the toilers and of all our people. The great rank and file of organized labor in all its ramifications are earnestly engaged in the movement to bring betterment and light into not only their own homes but into the homes and lives of all. *In the tremendous work for progress, brotherhood and civilization in which our entire movement is engaged none appreciates more than do I the great debt of gratitude we owe to the*

rank and file of the local unions. In the last analysis it must be realized that upon the membership of the local unions rests the responsibility for the success and perpetuity of our movement.

For about a year previous, and until the early part of 1907, there was a slight reaction from the growth of our movement. This is clearly shown in the reports made to the Minneapolis convention and the voting strength of the organizations affiliated. From reference to the increased membership and voting strength this year it will be seen that there has been a decided gain in organizations and membership, clearly demonstrating that our movement has recovered, and is again moving onward and forward for the more thorough organization of our fellow-workers.

In connection with this it may be well to call attention to the fact that there is a natural law of growth in the labor movement, a law that is not generally understood. When there is a falling off of membership, no matter how slight, our opponents point to it with satisfaction as an indication of disintegration or dissolution of the labor movement. The unthinking in our own ranks view it with alarm. The fact of the matter is that any temporary falling off in membership is due largely to the failure on the part of those organizations to adopt the means by which the members' best interests are safeguarded. After all, a better intelligence and a revived spirit of workmen soon demonstrate the necessity of organization to protect their best interests, and they soon return to their Alma Mater of the labor movement, the trade union. With this revived spirit the enthusiasm penetrates into the ranks of the unorganized, and these, together with the trend of events in industry and labor conditions, have their compelling force upon the minds of the wage-earners, who in constantly larger numbers join the ranks of the grand army of organized labor, to make common cause for the protection and advancement of all the wage-earners.

Let pessimists and opponents take umbrage to their souls for their mastership of the past. The present and the future are for labor, which in its organized, federated movement will stand as a protest against injustice and wrong toward any of our fellow-men, as the vanguard to proclaim and achieve the rights to which the toilers, the masses, are entitled.

#### **DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS'—DEFENSE FUND.**

We have had most excellent results attend the trade movements of the local unions directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor. These 661 local unions, coming directly under the supervision of your President, are a constant source of solicitude as to their welfare. By persistent efforts their interests have been protected and advanced. It is true beyond question that the Defense Fund has been a potent factor in securing for the workers to whom I have referred substantial improvement in their wages, hours and working conditions. It is equally true that by the timely advice given them they have obtained such betterment without the necessity of a cessation of work. I am quite confident that unless the greatest possible care were constantly exercised the Defense Fund would not only be depleted, but impractical and often unnecessary strikes would be inaugurated, resulting in defeat and injury to the workers themselves. This is cited as applying more to the years preceding the one just closing. There is a better conception and understanding among the members of our directly affiliated local unions that their interests will neither be neglected nor frittered away, but will be safeguarded by the best advice and direction which experience can give; that at all times, when necessary, the Defense Fund will be generously at their disposal, subject only to such limitations as the laws provide.

#### **TO FEDERATE THE ORGANIZED.**

During the year I had conferences with a number of the representatives of organizations which are unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor, among them some of the railroad organizations, the bricklayers and masons, and the Western Federation of Miners. It has been my aim to bring these organizations into closer relationship with the American Federation of Labor.

In the conference with the representatives of the first-named organizations much good was accomplished and co-operative work undertaken along trade union lines to attain justice for labor. In interviews with the representatives of the Western Federation of Miners many erroneous impressions regarding the American Federation of Labor and its course toward that organization were removed and a clearer understanding established.

We should, and I know we will, make every effort not simply to organize the unorganized of our fellow-workers, but to bring into full fellowship all the national and international trade unions of America in the family of trade unions under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

**TRADE UNIONS NOT RIGID—EXPAND WITH INDUSTRY.**

In previous reports which I have had the honor to submit to conventions of the American Federation of Labor and in this, attention is called to the constantly changing conditions of labor which are brought about by the introduction of new machinery and improved tools and substitutes for old material, with the division, subdivision and specialization of labor. Our movement, in order to be most effective for the protection and advancement of the interests of labor, must recognize the constant recurrence of these changes in industry, meet them and deal with them in the most enlightened and comprehensive manner.

To attempt to meet these conditions without taking into account our existing organizations as they are now formed; to attempt to institute what some are pleased to term industrial organizations with the avowed purpose of destroying existing trade unions, is not only foolhardy, but it is ruinous, aye, almost criminal.

Trade unions are not rigid organizations which can not meet new conditions. In truth, our trade unions are flexible and are constantly solving the trade and industrial problems confronting them.

The constantly increasing claims to jurisdiction are themselves evidence of the evolutionary character of the trade unions, which endeavor to expand their membership and adapt themselves to the various branches of industry under their jurisdiction and influence.

Starting from the first principle that he who works as a wage-earner is entitled to the protection and benefit of organization, is involved the logical development of organization; that is, local organizations of a trade, craft or industry forming one international union, and where there are a number of organizations covering various branches of one industry, they not only co-operating for their common good but eventually developing into one amalgamated body.

To attempt prematurely to force such amalgamation brings reaction and failure in its wake. We have evidence of a number of international unions which started out and continued for a number of years to have jurisdiction over all branches of one industry, and yet in time, by mutual consent in some cases, and as the result of contest in others, they divided into several separate international unions. In some instances thereafter they co-operated with each other with the best possible results; in others, the contest was continued.

It may not be uninteresting to call attention to a fact of recent occurrence. A branch of the United Garment Workers of America, known as the most rampant advocate of the so-called industrial form of organization, has undertaken a movement, no matter how abortive, for the formation of an international union of its own branch of the trade. Other instances of the same character could be cited, clearly showing that the advocates of the so-called industrial form of organization simply use it as a subterfuge to cover their antagonism to the proper development and the fullest extension of the trade union movement on rational and natural lines.

With all the responsibilities devolving upon us to be of service to our fellow-workers, we should not only organize the yet unorganized, inculcate the spirit of unity, fraternity and federation; but we should work to that one common end which shall make our organized labor movement the most effective to advance the interests of the toiling masses of our country and to bring encouragement and hope, light and success, into their lives and into the lives of those dependent upon them.

**NO WAGE REDUCTIONS.**

In my reports to conventions, beginning at Boston, I felt it incumbent upon me to press home upon the attention of labor the economic unsoundness of the old school of political economists who advocated the assent of workmen to wage reductions as a means to what they were pleased to term the way out of an industrial reaction or crisis. Not alone in our conventions, but in the gatherings of labor generally, "No reductions in wages" has been made the slogan and watchword. That policy has had its beneficent influence, not only upon labor but upon all industry. It has been heard and heeded; at no time has it had greater justification and demonstration of its effectiveness than during recent months.

Not in the history of all our country has there been what has been termed a shrinkage of values so great as within a few months past. The shrinkage occurred not upon actual, tangible values, but upon inflated or watered stocks which in the financial vernacular are termed "values." In former periods when shrinkage of inflated values transpired, its general influence upon industry was almost immediately to affect the real values of production, which in turn were forced upon the toilers in the form of reductions of wages, bringing in their wake an industrial crisis and panic.

It is due to the determined and clean-cut policy of labor of our country that our

princes of finance, despite their machinations, could not influence employers of labor to hazard an attempt at wage reductions. If all labor will unfalteringly adhere to the determination to resist any and all reductions in wages, we shall not only avoid the misery, poverty and calamity of the past, but we shall teach financiers, employers and economists in general a new philosophy of life and industry, the magnificent and humane influences of which will live for all time.

To achieve success we must more thoroughly organize, unite and federate our fellow-workers. We must establish more fully faith in ourselves and confidence in each other, stand shoulder to shoulder amidst stress or strife, make fraternity the principle of our every-day lives, and impress upon our fellow-workers the necessity of helping to bear each other's burdens.

In our organized effort we should endeavor to maintain industrial peace by trade agreements with employers. These agreements, written or verbal, should be faithfully kept. We should use our best influences and judgment to avoid industrial conflicts wherever possible, and under any and all circumstances to resist to the uttermost every attempt to reduce wages.

With a view that all may have the opportunity of understanding clearly the soundness of our position, a restatement of it here may not be out of place. I can not express it better than by quoting part of my report upon the subject to the last convention and referring you to my previous reports.

"In this world of ours, and especially in our own country, with the wonderful fertility and extent of our land, the magnificent ingenuity of our people, and particularly the tremendous energy and industry of our workers, there should not be any workers who are workless.

"Some have taken unctious to their souls and loudly proclaimed that they are the cause for the better general conditions of employment of the working people of our country. Without discussing the hypothesis upon which they base these claims, we assert and emphatically re-affirm that whatever improvement in a material, moral, social, and political way has come to the toiling masses of America, is due to their own efforts in their more thorough organization, their higher intelligence and their positive determination to aid and stand by each other in the contention and struggles for the common uplift.

"It was but a few years ago when the working people of our country were confronted with a condition similar to that which was previously repeatedly presented to the toilers in similar situations. Had we acquiesced or consented to the policy presented to us by the representatives of the captains of industry, we would have experienced all the poverty, misery and suffering incident to lack of employment, and a constantly decreasing opportunity for employment resultant from reductions in wages, one following close upon the other.

"It is due to the firm and unequivocal declaration of America's organized workers, and their positive repetition since, that wage reductions will be resisted to the uttermost, that we have averted the usual industrial crisis and emerged from it with a greater industrial and commercial activity than ever before.

"In several countries the people are confronted with the great problem of an immense number of unemployed workers. In some form or other they are endeavoring to ascertain the cause and to find a means to assuage it. Often in the history of our own country have our people been confronted with the same problem.

"If we adhere firmly to the policy, establish and maintain it as a fixed principle in the industrial affairs of America, that at any and all hazards we will resist any attempt at wage reductions, we shall establish not only a new economic principle, but a new philosophy by which industrial panics and crises will be obliterated, and we shall set an example for the whole world to follow.

"A reduction in wages compels retrenchment in the household economy of the workmen affected. In other words, it curtails their consuming power which necessarily results in the discharge from employment of those workers who were formerly employed in the production of the very articles theretofore used and consumed. Then follow reductions in wages, resulting as in the first instance; and this process of wage reductions, of retrenchment in household economies, of more discharges from employment ensues, bringing in its wake poverty, misery and suffering, stagnation and an industrial panic, until the lowest ebb is reached and a turn in the industrial tide begins.

"There is neither economy nor wisdom, judgment nor humanity, in such misconduct and misconception of industrial affairs or duties. And if, perchance, our captains of industry fail to profit by the lessons and experience of the past, then at least the wage-earners of America will teach the lesson from which the human family will reap untold blessings.

"It is not presumed that all of Labor's contentions and struggles can result in immediate victory; yet none can dispute that every justified battle undertaken by Labor has been fraught with advantage, and that particularly every defensive struggle of Labor's rights has had a potent influence to check deterioration in the condition of the workers.

"Employers will hesitate long before inaugurating an industrial struggle when they are conscious of the fact that the toiling masses will defend any encroachment upon their standard of life against their being forced back from the position they now occupy in civilization.

"If labor shall resist all attempts at reduction in wages, some battles may be lost; but these would be reduced to a minimum in the same degree as it is clearly understood that it is our firm resolve that we will rather resist and lose than not to resist at all.

"At present we are confronted with no immediate danger or threat that the employers of labor contemplate reductions in wages. There is not now even an excuse for such a course. It therefore, all the more commends itself to our judgment that during this year of comparative industrial tranquility and more general employment of our people, that we write on our banners, beside the watchwords and slogans which have carried the toilers along the road of progress to victory, that which for ages has been the missing word in our social progress: 'No reduction in wages for American labor; we will resist to the uttermost.'"

The American workmen in return for their services to society demand a living wage, a constantly growing minimum living wage. They demand a wage which shall be sufficient to maintain them and those dependent upon them in a manner consistent with their responsibilities as husbands, fathers, men and citizens. Labor demands such a living wage as shall make secure the opportunity for a more perfect physical and mental health and growth as required by rational, self-respecting human beings who aspire for themselves and for all humanity to a higher, a better and a nobler life.

We, therefore, demand from modern society a constantly increasing and larger reward as the result of our labor and our services to our fellows. This effort must not be retarded by the machinations of financiers or the shortsightedness and greed of industrial captains. Labor demands in the interests of humanity that wages shall not be reduced or the American standard of life deteriorated.

#### **RAISE FUNDS—PAY BENEFITS—PERPETUATE UNIONISM.**

Again, I feel it my duty to impress upon all our unions the importance of providing themselves with funds that shall stand them in good stead in time of necessity, to provide their members with the means to sustain themselves and their families not only during strikes and lockouts but also to constantly attain a greater measure of justice and right for labor without the necessity of either strikes or lockouts. And further, that the unions shall be of material assistance to the workers by the payment of benefits, not as a matter of mere charity and sympathy, but of acquired right to which they are entitled and for which they have contributed in the form of dues.

There is no factor so potent to secure the just demands of labor as a well organized union with a goodly treasury.

In the endeavor to secure the just demands of labor without a strike a sense of justice on the part of employers can not be compared to a well-organized body of workmen with a well-filled treasury, nor is there so potent an influence or power to prevent a lockout as labor intelligently and compactly organized and prepared to defend its rights.

No one has a higher appreciation of the necessity of cultivating and imbuing in our fellow-unionists the spirit of self-reliance and the principle of solidarity than I.

Experience has demonstrated beyond peradventure of a doubt that though some workmen thoroughly imbued with the determination to manfully uphold the rights of themselves and their fellow-workmen will endure the severest trials of poverty and hunger rather than sacrifice the principles for which they stand, the spirit and independence of the mass of men succumb when the gaunt figure of hunger stalks across their threshold. If we hope and expect that men shall assert and maintain their spirit of right and their interests, we must have the foresight so to conduct the affairs of our organizations as to provide at least bread, the commonest need to sustain life.

In my reports to several conventions, and particularly in that made at Pittsburg, this subject is fully discussed under the caption of "Labor's Key to Growth, Permanency and Success." The thought and recommendations made here and in that report, as well as in editorials in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, are commended to the serious and thoughtful consideration of our fellow-unionists and particularly to the conventions of our international unions.

After all, labor can not place its entire reliance upon the enthusiasm of its men. Paraphrasing an old adage, it is a truism that when want enters the door enthusiasm flies out of the window. Our unions should establish a system of higher dues, and greater benefits for

their members. They make for the success of labor's cause, not at any one particular period of time, but day by day and year by year. A well-organized union, fortified with labor's ammunition, a well-filled treasury, knows no halting, suffers no defeat; it continually progresses and advances.

#### SUPPLY AND DEMAND NO LONGER DISCUSSED.

During former periods of industrial crises or trade stagnation, when labor complacently acquiesced in wage reductions, the political economists of the day proclaimed, and employers generally followed, the theory that the law of "supply and demand" governed all things; that "labor is a commodity to be bought in the open market," and that the wages paid to labor were of necessity controlled by the law of supply and demand.

The laborers seemed defenceless; they were compelled to abide by that inexorable so-called law, cruelly and heartlessly applied; human hearts, manhood, womanhood, childhood, with all that these imply, were entirely bereft of consideration.

That the law of supply and demand has its place in nature and in primitive, natural conditions, no thinking man will dispute; but when we realize what science has done and what progress has been made to overcome the primitive conditions of nature; what has been accomplished in machinery and tools of labor, in the means of transportation of products and of man, the means of transmission of information and intelligence, the fact becomes immediately patent that man has made nature conform to his wants and that the original conception of the law of supply and demand has been largely overcome, and can be still further overcome by intelligent, comprehensive and determined action of the wage-earners, who by their associated effort shall refuse to have their brain and brawn, their hearts and the hearts of those beloved by them, weighed in the same scale with the side of a hog or a bushel of coal.

In connection with this subject your attention is especially called to the fact that for quite a period of years we have not heard the claim of the inexorability of the law of supply and demand discussed, particularly so far as its application to labor is concerned. I have looked in vain for now nearly ten years for an argument to be made on that subject by the old school of political economists and the antagonists to labor. It may even seem strange that I should discuss it in this report, but my purpose in addressing myself to this is to rivet your attention to the fact that the improvement in our lives and in our homes is due to the organized effort of the working people of our country and to it alone. The reason for the absence of discussion by our opponents of the so-called law of supply and demand is due to the fact that the conditions of labor have gone onward and upward; that we are in deadly earnest and that we shall not permit ourselves to be forced backward or downward. Onward and upward is labor's watchword.

#### CONTEMPTIBLE CAPITALIST ANTAGONISM—IT WILL NOT AVAIL.

It is well known that in many instances there are employers and employers' associations with which the unions of labor live in terms of peace and agreement. Employers' organizations of such an intelligent character are not only welcome but should be encouraged. With organized labor they can not only work toward the maintenance of industrial peace, and the minimizing of industrial conflicts with the attending cessation of industry and commerce, but by their combined efforts constantly render themselves more independent from the trickery and machinations of the so-called princes of finance.

When, in 1895, the National Association of Manufacturers was formed it had a defensible purpose to serve, that of promoting trade, commerce and markets and the elimination of restrictions and barriers. With the advent of Mr. Parry as its president it was first covertly and then openly diverted from its original purpose and became an avowed union-crushing institution. He and his successor, Mr. Post, utilized every available means to carry out the new policy of union-baiting, union-smashing. Finding the citadel of unionism firmly entrenched in the hearts and minds of the workers, they were repulsed at every step and in their every move.

And now, a new Roland has come upon the field in the personage of their successor, Mr. Van Cleave. He would not only follow the old line, but strike out for a new one. He recommended to his last convention, which adopted the proposition, that a War Fund of a million and a half dollars should be raised which is to be devoted to what was euphoniously declared "educational" purposes. It was not difficult to discern, and circumstances since have demonstrated, that this fund is to be devoted to the effort to weaken, cripple, and destroy the unions of labor; the unions which are the only means of defense of the workers from the cupidity and greed of the worst elements of the capitalist class; the only means by which the working people, the wealth producers of our country and our time, can hope to secure some of the advantages of advancing civilization, participate in the progress and become larger sharers of the wealth which they produce.

I am reliably informed that not less than twelve thousand secret detective agents of the Pinkerton and other companies are constantly in the pay of the manufacturers' associations to spy upon and misrepresent the doings of labor. Are these hireling character assassins to be the principal beneficiaries of the million and a half dollar War Fund, and is the fund to be further devoted to suits at law against organized labor so as to engage our organizations and our men in defensive litigation and to divert us from the imminent and important work to which we should devote our time and whatever ability with which we may be possessed? Surely, recent events justify an affirmative answer.

It is quite true that the make-up of the manufacturers' associations is not only of a comparatively small class of employers of our country, but it is also true that many of its members are out of touch and sympathy with the policy of the Van Cleave, Posts, and Parrys. Several resignations from membership have recently occurred, employers sending to me copies of their letters of resignation and protest. Yet what they lack in membership and calibre, they endeavor to make up by attracting to themselves public attention. And for this reason, and this alone, do they receive any consideration at our hands.

It is now generally recognized that the labor movement is the necessary and inevitable outgrowth of industrial conditions; that it was quite as much the impelling force of circumstances as desire which brought the labor movement into existence. The tollers have recognized that the advantages they now enjoy over previous periods were not brought to them upon a silver platter or philanthropically conceded to them.

Even our worst antagonists concede that the organizations of labor have done much to improve the conditions of the workers. If this be true, and it is true, then to the unions of labor belongs at least that much credit. The question naturally arises, if the work of union labor in the past has been of a beneficent character, in what regard is the labor movement of today more at fault than that very movement which has brought this betterment which even our most bitter antagonists concede?

Surely, none can truthfully assert that the labor movement of today is less intelligent, less humane, less lawful, than formerly. In truth, the observer must concede the reverse.

The sum total of labor's offending today lies in the fact that by our larger membership and increased intelligence our movement has become more effective in gaining for our fellow-workers the rights to which they are justly entitled, the elimination of the wrongs which they have too long borne and the bright prospect for the fulfillment of their high hopes and aspirations in the interests of humanity.

There is nothing for which our movement may declare, there is no action which it may take of an effective character to protect and promote the interests of labor, which will meet with the approval of labor's opponents. Only after success has attended our efforts and some of our demands are established and in full operation, whether this be by law or by agreement with employers, and the beneficence of these measures generally recognized, will the clamor of ignorance, greed and bigotry be silenced. This has been demonstrated in the past; the future will justify labor's present contention.

It has been truly said that the demands of labor are usually made ten or twenty years in advance of their general acquiescence and approval. If labor but goes on in the even tenor of its way, organizing our fellow-workers, securing for them more time and leisure and opportunity for their education and the cultivation of the best that is in them, pressing home upon modern society the rightful claims which are ours, we shall not only improve public opinion, and more largely ourselves constitute that public opinion, but we shall achieve for ourselves and for all posterity that real freedom, justice, progress and humanity of which poets have sung, philosophers have dreamed, and for which labor in all time has struggled, and which it is the mission of labor now and in the near future to establish.

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#### THE UNION SHOP.

Despite the fiercest antagonism of the ignorant and sordid, it is gratifying to know that agreements of unions with employers have been extended, and with them the necessary "union shop" as the best and most effective means to protect and advance the interests of labor as well as faithfully to carry the agreements into effect.

A trade agreement is not always necessarily a written agreement; indeed, more often is it a verbal or oral agreement entered into between unions and employers, depending for its fulfillment upon the good faith of both. Our movement has to contend with the most vicious, greedy and ignorant of the employers upon the proposition of the trade agreement. It also has the opposition of the shortsighted as well as of that malicious element which hides behind a pretended friendship for labor, and yet attacks, denounces and misrepresents every effort made by the working people of our country when they, through their natural organization, the trade

union movement, undertake any action for the protection of their rights and interests and the betterment of their condition.

In modern industry, if an individual workman enters into an agreement with an employer, unquestionably under such circumstances he is, by his very helpless condition, not a free agent, but he must accept whatever conditions the employer may impose.

The loss of individuality and power of the workman under modern industrial development is regained by all using their collective power in association, organization, union and federation. A well-organized union with ample means, with the spirit of the men aroused to their individual and collective rights, has the influence and power to compel fair and reasonable consideration and concession to the demands upon which the organized entity of workmen insists.

A strike is a cessation of industry. It is a declaration in itself that the conditions of employment are unsatisfactory, and that new conditions are demanded as a consideration upon which industry shall be resumed.

The termination of a strike is the written or verbal agreement to which I have referred.

Agreements are also reached, and in an overwhelming number of cases, without either a cessation of work or a strike.

With that portion of the employers hostile to the union shop and to the trade agreement, we shall have little or no difficulty in successfully contending. The other elements of antagonism to which I have referred, despite their hypocritical pretensions, and their guerrilla and cowardly efforts to destroy our movement, we shall overcome. With our mistaken fellow-workers we can bide our time, which makes more converts than reason, that they will ally themselves with our great movement and participate in the splendid advantages which it affords.

With some regret have I heard several men in our movement repeating the false designation of the union shop, as the opponents to our movement call it, the "closed shop." Those who are hostile to labor cunningly employ the term "closed shop" for a union shop because of the general antipathy which is ordinarily felt toward anything being closed, and with the specious plea that the so-called "open shop" must necessarily be the opportunity for freedom. As a matter of fact, you and I and any intelligent observer know that the union shop is open to all workmen who perform their duty, and that they participate in the benefits and advantages of the improved conditions which a union shop affords. The union shop implies also duties and responsibilities. This is incident to and the corollary of all human institutions.

In our country, citizenship implies not only rights and privileges; it also imposes duties and obligations, and from these no good citizen has the right to claim exemption.

On the other hand, the so-called "open shop" is indeed the closed shop, closed to workmen who have the intelligence and the manhood to realize that they, acting as individuals, can not hope for the redress of a wrong or the attainment of a right. Men who understand their duty to themselves and their fellows, unite and associate for the betterment of their conditions and to secure the right and the justice which are so essentially theirs. We have the right to expect that our friends, and particularly our own men, shall speak of the union shop by its proper name. We shall persistently contend for it; we shall achieve it.

#### LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

It has been our purpose to aid and assist to the fullest extent of our movement our Canadian fellow-workmen. In the transaction of our affairs we have regarded them as being part and parcel of the American labor movement as much as our movement is part and parcel of theirs. Geographical lines have in no way interfered with the fullest development of fraternal relations.

Ignorant or prejudiced opposition to the beneficent work of the labor movement finds its counterpart in Canada as it does elsewhere. In Canada an expression of that feeling was illustrated in a bill by Senator McMillan, the purpose of which was to make it a criminal act for any person not a Canadian or a British subject to "incite workmen to go out on strike in Canada."

Of course, it is well known to those who participate in our movement and others who are not hostile, that as a matter of fact our unions, our officers and our representatives do not "incite" workmen to go on strike either in the United States or in Canada; that strikes are entered into by workmen of their own volition after they themselves have determined upon that action and when no other recourse is open.

The men of labor in Canada have as much right to conduct their own affairs as have any members of organized labor in the United States. It is not difficult, however, to discern

that if such a law as Senator McMillan proposed were possible of enactment, any aid which the labor men of Canada might ask of the United States trade unionists to go there and give would be construed as an act to "incite" other workmen in Canada to go out on strike. Organized labor of Canada, true to its own interests and to the welfare of all the people of the Dominion, as well as justice toward the labor movement of the United States, protested so emphatically that Senator McMillan's bill was killed by an overwhelming majority in the Senate, and hence did not reach the House.

In summing up the situation Secretary Draper, of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, substantially says:

It is gratifying that the labor movement in Canada keeps pace with the progress being made in the United States. On every hand labor seems to be taking a larger and better view of its rights and responsibilities, with a consequent increase in the number of those who unite in trade unions with their fellow-workers for their social and economic betterment. For many years the development of the labor movement in Canada was confined almost entirely to eastern Canada, but within the last three years the west has sprung to the front, and to-day no finer example of enthusiastic work for the strengthening of trade unionism can be found than is in evidence from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast. The expansion of the Canadian west and north-west, industrially, is equalled, if not surpassed, by the activity and energy displayed by trade unionists in their efforts to consolidate the interests of workmen everywhere.

The session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in Victoria, B. C., in 1906, gave additional zest to the movement, and the recent session at Winnipeg, Manitoba, cemented for all time the bond of unionism between the workers in the west and those in the east. It is not too much to say that organized labor in Canada has assumed a new dignity, born of the realization of the great work that lies before it, and that the future will see such a development in the organization and labor of Canadian workmen as to justify the best hopes of the present. Nor must it be forgotten that as organization increases the sentiment in favor of international trade unionism grows stronger. Not all the blandishments of capital nor the short-sighted attitude of a few disgruntled workers who clamor for a "national" organization will suffice to offset the zealous, indefatigable and untiring efforts of those who believe that the interests of the working people, whether North or South of the line, are identical; that the same foes are to be met with everywhere; that the welfare of the little ones must be guarded, and that women-workers and men-workers must unite on all hands for their mutual benefit and the general uplifting of the common people.

I am sure that the sentiments here expressed meet with the cordial approval and encouragement of the best men and the best minds of the entire labor movement of the American Continent.

#### LABOR IN PORTO RICO.

The condition of the working people of Porto Rico has somewhat improved, and this beyond question is due to the beneficent influences of the labor organizations which have been formed there and to the assistance which our movement has been enabled to render. The influences have been for good, and have secured for Porto Ricans a larger measure of justice conceded by governmental authority as well as by employers.

Though some improvement has been secured, reports from various sections of the island indicate that much yet remains to be done in order to eliminate the poverty which is so prevalent. That the people of that island should be accorded their full measure of political rights and local self-government enjoyed by American citizens in the United States should go without challenge. It has been my pleasurable duty to aid to the fullest of my opportunities in bringing the power and influence of our great movement to the protection and advancement not only of the working people, but of all the people of Porto Rico. It should be our aim, as it is our duty, to be helpful to the generous, warm-hearted people of that island in the attainment of the conditions which are commensurate with those obtaining among the people of our own country.

#### CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

During the early part of the year I suffered much physical pain due to the constant strain of my work. I was advised to go to Cuba for a brief stay. My health having improved under the influence of its climate, I made an investigation of the conditions of the working people and what changes, if any, had transpired since my visit there seven years before.

I learned, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of those who disputed it, that there had been a positive deterioration in the condition of the Cuban workmen, and in certain phases particularly; that is, that they were paid lower wages; the cost of living had become enhanced; for almost all of their purchases they were required to pay in American gold or its equivalent, and their wages were paid in Spanish silver or its equivalent. In other words, they made their purchases in an appreciated currency and were paid their wages in one that was depreciated, varying from twelve to seventeen per cent.

On account of a general strike in Havana which occurred some six months before my visit, the labor organizations had become considerably weakened. I conferred with a number of representative labor men and mingled with the rank and file. Though I did nothing tangible toward building up their organization, my conferences with them encouraged them. A few months later the men engaged in the cigar industry, who form perhaps the greatest number of any given occupation in the island, demanded the payment of their wages in American money or its equivalent. They appealed to me for financial aid, and with the co-operation of President Perkins, of the Cigar Makers' International Union, an appeal was issued to the organizations of that trade, which yielded a considerable sum. The financial and moral assistance was of great value, and this, together with the intrepid spirit of the men engaged in the strike, crowned their efforts with victory.

Shortly thereafter the men engaged in the railway service of Cuba inaugurated a strike for the establishment of the payment of wages in par value money and a reduction in the hours of labor. In this instance, too, an appeal was made for us to render such assistance as lay within our power. It was not possible to give them much financial aid, but whatever encouragement could be given for the attainment of their laudable purpose was cheerfully and promptly extended.

The leaven in Cuba is at work, and I feel confident that a revived spirit has been aroused, and the advice which I had the opportunity of giving while there has been and will be heeded; that is, that the Cuban workmen should devote their attention more largely to their material and economic interests than they have done heretofore, and that this will bring them not only material advancement, but also political, moral and social progress. It is with confidence that I bespeak for Cuban workmen every assistance which our movement can give, so that their hopes and aspirations may be fulfilled.

#### LABOR CONDITIONS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

As directed by you I have endeavored to obtain fullest possible information regarding the conditions of employment in the construction of the Panama Canal. Much progress has been made, but conditions show that much improvement is necessary for civilized life. It is established beyond question that generally those in authority at Panama have manifested their hostility to the consideration of the workmen's grievances when presented as an entity, an organized body.

When the bill was under consideration repealing the eight-hour law in so far as it applies to alien workmen employed in the construction of the Panama Canal, we protested and pointed out that it would result in practically compelling the American workmen, as well as the aliens, to work more than eight hours a day.

The reports from there, and these not only the reports from labor men, show that the hours of labor in the Panama Canal construction range from twelve to fourteen a day, and this, too, in the midst of great excavation work in the torrid zone and miasmatic atmosphere of Panama.

In the current AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST is published an article upon the conditions of labor in the Panama Canal Zone. Those who are particularly interested should read the original report made by Miss Gertrude Beeks to the President. There are other reports received from men employed upon the canal construction which contain excellent information that will be of service. These reports may find publication later.

It has been our purpose to aid the government to the fullest of our power in the progress, and we hope, the successful construction of the greatest public work ever undertaken by this or any other country. In the construction of so great a public work, destined to be of service to the people of the world, we must insist that the best possible conditions shall obtain for the men who are engaged in its real construction. We have reason to believe that in this position we express the general views of those highest in authority. It is, therefore, necessary that we should be fully and accurately informed as to the conditions of labor on the Isthmus so that the evils which exist and which may arise may be properly and authoritatively presented so as to secure the relief and reforms so necessary not only to complete the work, but to complete it satisfactorily and without

any stigma resting upon our country or our people that everything was not done to make the life of the workers conform to our conception of humanity and civilization.

Recently the request was made to me to visit the Panama Canal district and to report thereon to the government with a view to making such recommendations as might seem to me necessary and advisable. The request has also been made of one or two other men in our movement to perform a like service. The duties devolving upon me have interfered with my acceptance, but I suggest that though I may not be able to go, authority be given for the recommendation of some one now and then to undertake the mission and fulfill the duties.

#### CHILD LABOR MUST BE ABOLISHED.

The humane work inaugurated and conducted by the labor movement to eliminate child labor in the industrial and commercial affairs of our country has borne good fruit and is destined to bring still better results.

In the early history of labor's efforts to obtain this end, we were met by the bitterest and most relentless antagonism. Our motives were aspersed and our efforts ridiculed just as are now the demands which organized labor makes upon society in its claims for the present and for the immediate future.

Today there is not an institution in our country, political, commercial, financial or religious, but which is committed in some way to the abolition of child labor. Better than all, it is now the universal judgment of all our people that the facts as to the existence of child labor shall be investigated and ascertained and such legislation enacted as shall take the children from the factory, the work-shop, the mill, the mine and the store or anywhere they are employed for profit, and give to them the opportunities and advantages of the home, the school and the playground, that they may imbibe the sunshine and the light to grow into the physical and mental manhood and womanhood of the future.

Several organizations have been formed to co-operate with the labor movement and the awakened public conscience in pressing home upon the law-making bodies the necessity for the abolition of child labor. A number of legislatures have given this subject their favorable consideration and action.

Congress has discussed the evil of child labor with a view to the enactment of a federal law dealing with the question generally. As to the advisability of that method of eradicating the evil, there is a divided opinion. Some contend that the States can more effectually, and under our form of government should more properly, exercise that authority. In any event, the discussion in Congress clearly indicates the general trend of advanced thought upon the question. At least, Congress could enact a law upon the subject covering the Territories and the District of Columbia.

The last Congress directed the Commissioner of Labor to make a comprehensive sociological investigation of the labor of women and children in the United States, and the matter is now receiving attention and action at the hands of the Commissioner and his assistants.

A few months ago a conference was held in Washington, where representatives of a number of organizations met and discussed the question of child labor. Acting under the authority given by the Pittsburg convention, I appointed a committee consisting of James Duncan, John Mitchell, D. A. Hayes, John Golden, B. A. Larger, Daniel Harris, and Herman Robinson to participate therein.

The conference decided to co-operate with the Commissioner of Labor in the investigation, and, if necessary, to ascertain all the facts obtainable with a view to such co-operative action as shall at an early date free our country and our people from the stigma of exploiting young children for profit. There is not one question more important to the solution of which we should continue to give our unqualified attention than to the elimination of child labor from our industrial and commercial system.

#### ORGANIZING WOMEN WORKERS.

Some progress has been made in the organization of women wage-earners, but it has not been of such a character as to be gratifying or satisfactory. Our organizers have made many efforts and have accomplished fair results. The representatives of labor including myself have done what lies within our power, but much more remains to be done. The Woman's Trade Union League has been active, and with a moderate degree of success.

The Woman's International Union Label League has performed exceedingly effective work in the dissemination of information upon the subject of union labels. It has aided greatly in creating a larger demand for union-labeled products.

There is none of our fellow-workers who is entitled to greater consideration at our hands than the woman and girl wage-earner. Our fellow-unionists the continent over should regard it as their duty and of paramount importance to help to the fullest in the better and more thorough organization of these deserving toilers along true trade union lines.

There may be a world of superficial sympathy doled out by philanthropists for the women and girls who are compelled to earn their own livelihood, but it is the much-abused trade union movement which stands for the recognition of their rights, political, social, moral and industrial, and which demands for them equal pay for equal work.

#### INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL AND PEACE.

Thinking and liberty-loving and peace-loving men the world over have been keenly and painfully disappointed at the meager results of the conference at The Hague in the interests of international peace. Mankind had a right to expect something of a more tangible character tending toward the abolition of international slaughter. The toilers the world over are primarily interested in averting international conflict, for they form the mass of men who fall in battle or who bear the burdens which war entails.

International peace is usually disturbed by those having a sordid purpose. The uplifting work of progress and civilization is interrupted and retarded when international peace is disturbed. Long periods elapse after a war before the constructive work in the interests of humanity and civilization can be resumed.

Despite the failure of the congress to fulfill the expectations of the peace and humanity-loving men of the world, the duty devolves upon the organized labor movement of all civilized countries to carry on an educational propaganda that shall reach the conscience and the hearts of mankind.

Labor will strive to persuade the governments of the world to establish universal, international peace, but lest these hopes be unrealized and efforts prove futile it must never be forgotten that in the last analysis the masses of the people of every country have it in their hands to exert their own giant will and power against international war, and that if otherwise thwarted they will not hesitate to exert it.

I am firmly convinced that if a growing tendency toward international fraternity among the workers of all countries is manifested; the more general recognition of the identity of interests of the toilers is established the world over; the more general mutual acceptance of each other's union traveling cards as a passport in the international trade unions of all countries is extended; the interchange of fraternal delegates, the ambassadors of good will at the conventions and congresses of organized labor is continued; that these practical methods will contribute more than all else to the enthronement of universal peace among the peoples of the nations of the earth.

As representatives of the web and woof of Great Britain's and Canada's sturdy toilers, we welcome to this convention Messrs. D. J. Shackleton, J. Hodge, and W. R. Trotter. On behalf of the toilers of America we bid them a thousand welcomes. We earnestly hope that their stay among us may be pleasurable, interesting and profitable; that they will encourage us in our work and aid us by their advice; that when they return to their homes and their people they may convey our fraternal regard for their progress, for the extension and the highest development of the bond of unity and universal brotherhood.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR.

It has been my pleasure to participate in several informal conferences where there was discussed the mooted subject of holding an international conference of the representatives not only of labor and employers, but also of the several governments of the civilized world, the Government of the United States to extend the invitations, the conference to consider the following subjects:

- Child Labor, its restriction and regulation.
- Woman's Labor, its restriction and regulation.
- Hours of Labor.
- Safety appliances on railroads and machinery in factories and workshops.
- Sanitation in workshop and mine.
- Ventilation in mines.
- Employers' Liability, and kindred subjects.

The matter is still in a tentative state. I would recommend that this convention take some action in regard thereto so as to secure the co-operation of any or all organizations favorably disposed toward the project with the view of urging the President of the United States to extend an invitation to the governments and associations of other countries.

#### EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY—MAKE IT UNIVERSAL.

The general movement for the reduction of the hours of daily labor; that is, the establishment of the eight-hour workday, has made considerable progress within the past two decades, and this is largely due to the encouragement given by our Federation to the crystallization of the hopes and demands of labor for the achievement of that result. The first convention of the Federation declared for the general eight-hour workday. In 1884 we declared for a concentrated effort of all labor to secure that boon, and since then no convention has passed without a declaration for, nor has any effort been spared to secure, the extension or enforcement of the eight-hour workday. For your information and for the general interest it may have, I submit to you a statement of the hours of labor prevailing among a number of trades.

Carpenters—Eight hours; Saturday half holiday generally.  
 Electrical Workers—Eight hours generally.  
 Plasterers—Eight hours generally; some places seven hours.  
 Bricklayers—Eight hours generally.  
 Granite Cutters—Eight hours; universal.  
 Masons—Eight hours generally.  
 Painters—Eight hours generally.  
 Decorators—Eight hours generally.  
 Paper Hangers—Eight hours generally.  
 Plumbers—Eight hours generally.  
 Gas Fitters—Eight hours generally.  
 Steam and Hot Water Fitters—Eight hours generally.  
 Tile Layers—Eight hours generally.  
 Roofers—Eight hours generally.  
 Building Laborers and Hod Carriers—Eight hours generally.  
 Compositors, afternoon papers—Eight hours generally.  
 Compositors, morning papers—Seven and one-half hours.  
 Compositors, book and job—Eight hours generally.  
 German Compositors—Eight hours, five days constituting a week's work.  
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers on newspapers—Eight hours.  
 Coal Miners in bituminous regions—Eight hours.  
 Coal Miners in anthracite regions—Nine hours.  
 Cigarmakers—Eight hours generally.  
 Coopers—Eight hours generally.  
 Brewers—Eight hours on Pacific Coast; nine hours elsewhere.  
 Iron and Steel Workers—Eight hours; three shifts.  
 Stationary Firemen—Eight hours; 50 per cent.  
 Paper Makers—Eight hours.  
 Bookbinders—Establishing eight-hour day. Generally successful.

The International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union and the International Association of Machinists are now preparing for a movement for the inauguration of the eight-hour workday.

Other organizations more particularly of a local character are engaged in similar efforts. But it is quite true that immense numbers of workmen, particularly in the unskilled trades and callings, still work generally ten or nine hours a day, and remnants of other trades and callings toll many more hours each day.

It should be our aim to give every encouragement and aid to all in the establishment of a maximum day's work of eight hours.

In our country so great and fertile, with its people so endowed with genius and so marvellously industrious in their productive capacity, there can neither be justification nor defense for a workday of longer than eight hours.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, and eight hours for recreation and improvement, is not only a scientific but a natural division of the day. It is a slogan and a watchword with which we can go not only to our fellow-workers but to all our people and secure their co-operation and their sympathy.

Upon the industrial field I urge the concentration of all our efforts to the universal establishment of the eight-hour workday.

To that end, I recommend the appointment of a special committee by this convention to consider the subject of the more general introduction of the eight-hour workday in all industry, and the presentation of a report and recommendation to you in time for proper consideration and action thereon by this convention.

In referring to the movement of various organizations to reduce the hours of labor and to improve the conditions of the toilers, a few classes of employment, widely divergent, have a peculiar interest. The street railway men toiled sixteen to eighteen hours a day prior to organization among them.

Less than twenty years ago a law passed by the legislature of the State of New York, limiting the hours of labor of street railway men to ten per day, was declared unconstitutional. The general workday of these men now, where they are organized, is nine or ten hours and in a few instances eight.

The retail clerks formerly would start an early closing association, and whenever a temporary success was obtained they disbanded their organizations. Conditions and hours of labor would then revert to the old standard of from early morning until late at night, so long as there was the hope or the prospect of some patron entering a store. Since the formation of bona fide retail clerks' unions, and particularly since the formation of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, they have not only reduced the hours of labor during the week, but have obtained earlier closing on Saturday and in many instances half holiday during Saturdays of the summer months.

But apart from this, recognizing the miserably low wages paid to some clerks, the last convention of that organization took positive action to establish some sort of a life line, a living wage, and declared for a minimum wage scale of at least nine dollars per week. When such a low minimum is sought to be established it can readily be appreciated how necessary was the action of that convention, and how earnestly we should all strive to render every assistance within our power to its achievement.

The hours of labor and conditions of the bakers, barbers, and grocery clerks were about similar. They worked from early morning until late at night, the bakers often during the entire night. It was also generally required that the workmen should live with the employer, thus practically discriminating against married men and placing a premium upon bachelorhood. The bakers' organization has reduced the hours of labor to nine or ten; night work has been practically abolished; the sub-cellar as a bakeshop has been eradicated, and Sunday work eliminated.

The barbers have reduced their hours of labor immeasurably. They have limited Sunday work and in most instances abolished it.

The organized grocery clerks no longer toil after six o'clock in the evening, and Sunday has become their own.

The baker, the barber and the grocery clerk have abolished the system of "boarding and lodging with the boss" and in this regard have obtained the right and the freedom of manhood.

#### EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN THE PRINTING INDUSTRY.

The movement of the International Typographical Union to inaugurate the eight-hour day has been crowned with great success. Despite the fact that in a few places stubborn contests are still maintained, it may be stated that, generally speaking, the eight-hour day among the membership under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union is an accomplished fact. President Lynch, in a recent letter, states that in a few sections where the printers relinquished their membership, due to their inability to meet assessments, there is a desire to reorganize, and that soon the effort will be made not only to accomplish this much-desired result, but also at the same time to secure the enforcement of the eight-hour day in the trade throughout the continent. He adds that in this no difficulty will be encountered; that the International Typographical Union has expended nearly four million dollars in establishing the eight-hour day, but the printers are just beginning to reap the benefits of that movement, and that "for years to come there will be such a demand for printers that all who thoroughly learn the trade will be paid wages over any scale heretofore adopted."

The influence of the eight-hour movement has extended to the entire printing trade. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders at its last convention decided to inaugurate the eight-hour workday, and with almost general unanimity it has been achieved and without any serious contest.

At the convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America it was decided to inaugurate the eight-hour day in the trade November 18, 1907. In several instances this has already been secured. The organization finds itself in this position, however, that the Typothetae, which the officers of the Pressmen's International Union

aver represents but eight per cent of those who employ the men of the trade, has secured an injunction restraining any action toward the enforcement of an eight-hour day in Typothetae establishments. At the time when this report is prepared I am not fully informed as to the plans of the officers of the organization to carry out the instructions of their international convention. Should anything arise of an important character it will, if possible, be included in the report of the Executive Council. We can but hope, however, that entire success may be achieved in the enforcement of the eight-hour workday among the printing pressmen and assistants, and this, too, without contest, and that the entire printing trade will soon be an industry in which the eight-hour workday shall be the absolute rule.

#### COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

A movement of great importance was recently inaugurated among the commercial telegraphers of the country. For nearly twenty years there was little or no organization among them, in consequence of which many unjust conditions were imposed. Wages, where not reduced, remained stationary during all this period, despite the enhanced cost of living. Any attempt to organize was met with discrimination or discharge. This was particularly true of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A general revival of organization was manifest during the latter part of last year and the beginning of this, which resulted in securing an advance of ten per cent in wages. The deep resentment felt by the telegraph operators against the unjust action of the companies found its expression in a determined effort for the redress of grievances, the stoppage of discrimination and the exercise of the right to organize. These demands were either slow of concession by the companies or not conceded at all. The operators manifested their restlessness, which brought forth a promise from the companies for the redress of a number of grievances. The men and women who had so long been subject to unjust conditions had little faith in these promises, and as a result a strike was inaugurated with little or no preparation. They demanded an eight-hour day, equal pay for equal work by men or women, fifteen per cent increase, and that the companies furnish typewriters.

Of course, all of us and all friends of labor sympathize with the righteous demands which the telegraphers made. The justness and righteousness of a cause is one thing; the time for its attempted enforcement is another.

It was clearly the conviction of those who had experience that the time for a general strike among the commercial telegraphers, no matter how praiseworthy the cause, was inopportune, particularly so when such pledges of further concessions had been made. It was at this period that I advised the officers confidentially, and as strongly as I could, as to the impracticability of a general strike at that time. I urged them to accept the offers made and to work for the extension and strengthening of their organization, with a view to constant betterment for the men and women who depend for their livelihood upon the operation of the keys. Of course, I had neither the right nor the desire unwarrantedly to interfere with the management of the affairs of the organization, but it seemed to me duty demanded that I should place my experience before the officers, that they might reap whatever benefit might result therefrom, so as to help safeguard the interests of the membership, that the continuity of the organization might not only be assured, but also that it might prove of lasting benefit to the craft.

That the advice was disregarded by those then in authority in the organization is not due to me, nor to any failure to render them every possible counsel, advice and assistance to carry on their contest to the fullest possible fruition. It has been clearly shown that at least a tactical mistake has been made. Those now intrusted with the affairs of the organization realized this fact. It is my conviction that the strike will not, however, be devoid of some influence for good in the condition of the telegraphers. It is our duty to render every assistance we possibly can, that the organization of the commercial telegraphers may be maintained and extended, so that in the light of experience better results may follow for the men and women engaged in commercial telegraph work.

#### FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS—OUR EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION.

Considerable correspondence has been had with the representatives of the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, and other representatives of farmers. Much has been done to bring the men of the farms and the men of the factory and workshop into closer touch, better understanding and reciprocal relations to aid each other in the advancement of their rights, and to protect each other against aggression of opponents.

The Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas adopted resolutions pledg-

ing the farmers of the State to give their patronage to the products of union labor and particularly those bearing the union label.

Because of their significance I quote the preambles and resolutions as follows:

"Whereas the experience the members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas have had in the use of a union label to designate the product of the members of this organization has proved beyond all doubt the inestimable value of having some design which will designate the difference between the product of union and non-union farmers; and,

"Whereas we know there should be a design of some kind in general use in order that our brothers of the trades unions of the cities may be able at all times to discriminate in our favor, as our experience has proven they will do; be it

"Resolved, by the fifth annual convention of the union farmers of Texas in Fort Worth assembled, That our delegates to the national convention be instructed to work to the end that a label be adopted; that same shall be protected by copyright and registered in each State in the Union, so that there may be no counterfeiting or use without permission; and be it further

"Resolved, That since such a design must be frequently used in printed form, said printed design must always be accompanied by either the Typographical Union or allied label of the printing fraternity, for otherwise it might be interpreted to represent the products of printers, and in this way its use abused in the injury of the union printers and allied trades; and be it further

"Resolved, That out of appreciation for the friendship expressed and many acts showing that the friendship of organized labor is genuine, we, the members of the Texas Farmers' Unions, delegates to this the fifth annual convention of the Texas State Union, pledge our hearty support and patronage to all union labels used by our city brothers.

"Whereas the union label being the basis of contracts between the workers and the farmers and the emblem of honest work and fair reward; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That all goods handled by the business departments of the Farmers' Union, including machinery, must bear the imprint of our brother workers, and that all 'unfair' manufacturers be respectfully notified to use the label of the workers if they expect the farmers' trade."

In a communication recently received from the officers of the American Society of Equity the wish was expressed for further extension of the mutual interests of the workmen in industry and the workmen of the farms. The correspondence on these topics will be placed in the hands of the committee having this subject under consideration. We can in this convention do nothing of greater promise for tangible results in the interests of labor in factory, field, workshop or mine than to establish the most fraternal relations among the men and bring about mutual reciprocal aid between the organizations of labor and the organizations of farmers.

#### LABOR'S BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

In my report to the Minneapolis convention attention was called to the fact that the opposition to our bill to regulate the issuance of injunctions, comprising many of the great employing corporations and trusts of the nation, was fully represented by their own officials as well as by attorneys; that it was clear even to the most unfriendly members of the Judiciary Committee of the House, that not even the array of talent opposing us could disprove our contentions. For the purpose of delay the committee resorted to dilatory tactics.

After two months of time-killing argument the essential features of our bill were referred to a sub-committee of three members of the Judiciary Committee. The sub-committee withheld its report until very shortly before the adjournment of the Fifty-ninth Congress. We had the greatest difficulty to obtain a copy of that report.

The astonishment of labor's representatives can be better imagined than described when it is stated that the sub-committee, instead of conducting an investigation of the principles involved in the bill, quoted the very judges and courts who have rendered decisions and opinions against which our just complaints are lodged, and which our bill seeks to remedy.

We had the advice of Hon. T. C. Spelling, attorney-at-law, on the untenable and unfair report, and we concluded that a review, criticism and reply were necessary. With our legislative committee I tried to have labor's reply filed with the Judiciary Committee, so that it might be printed with the report of the sub-committee, in order that all might have an opportunity of judging the merits or demerits of either or both. No encouragement was received from the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. An effort was made to obtain the written assent of a majority of the members of the committee to accomplish the purpose. The signatures of eleven members of the committee agreeing to the proposition were obtained. Four members of the committee, however, refused to give their assent—Chairman Jenkins, of Wisconsin; Parker, of New Jersey; Terrell, of Massachusetts, and Littlefield, of Maine. However, the signatures of the eleven members of the committee and the intensity of feeling prevailing evidently brought about an emergency meeting of the Judiciary Committee, at which representative Pearre, of Maryland, who introduced our injunction regulation bill, presented the assent of the eleven members of the Judiciary Committee to our proposition. He also presented Mr. Spelling's brief. It appears, however, that the effort was of little avail.

We should see to it that the reply is printed as a Federal public document by the Sixtieth Congress. It was published in the June, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

In dealing with the subject of injunctions and the necessary action thereon, the Minneapolis convention instructed the officers of our Federation as follows:

"There is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty, so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and we therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearre (anti-injunction) bill into law, and we further recommend that candidates, for legislative or judicial positions, be carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those who, from their actions or their expressions, are deemed unsound be, regardless of any other question, repudiated."

In compliance therewith the Executive Council authorized me to issue a circular to all organized labor appealing to our fellow-unionists and friends to safeguard their interests in an effort to pledge candidates for public office to express themselves fully as to their attitude upon the subject of the injunction abuse and their attitude toward bona-fide relief from that species of gross injustice. A copy of that circular and a copy of another regarding the hostility of Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives, toward all labor's reasonable demands will be placed in the possession of the appropriate committees having this subject under consideration.

#### THE INJUNCTION ABUSE—LABOR SEEKS JUSTICE, NOT PRIVILEGE.

It has been the favorite utterance of labor's fiercest and most unfair opponents to charge us with an effort to create "a favored class of wrong doers among the workingmen." Parry, Post and Van Cleave have so declared; Littlefield, Cannon and others repeated it in their campaign of last year and since, the latest assertion of this character having been made from so high a source as the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, in a speech and in an interview immediately before his departure upon his recent trip to the Orient. The utterance of Mr. Taft was entirely unprovoked, unnecessary and wholly gratuitous, and withal unfounded. From other sources, sordid sources, we may expect malicious misrepresentation, but from high officials of our government, never.

Mr. Taft could not help but know that labor's bill to regulate injunctions was not designed to create a privileged class of wrong doers among the workingmen of our country, but to restore to them the rights of which they have been robbed by court decisions; in fact, to restore the writ of injunction to its original beneficent and proper purposes. He could not escape knowing, what is common knowledge among the merest tyros of the law, the fundamental principles of the equity power of the courts and the basis upon which injunctions are intended to serve. Circumstances warrant their re-statement as follows:

"The writ of injunction was intended to be exercised for the protection of property rights only.

"He who would seek its aid must come into court with clean hands.

"There must be no other adequate remedy at law.

"It must never be used to curtail personal rights.

"It must not be used ever in an effort to punish crime.

"It must not be used as a means to set aside trial by jury.

"Injunctions as issued against workmen are never used or issued against any other citizen of our country.

"It is an attempt to deprive citizens of our country, when these citizens are workmen, of the right of trial by jury.

"It is an effort to fasten an offense on them when they are innocent of any wrongdoing.

"It is an indirect assertion of a property right in men when these men are workmen engaged in a lawful effort to protect or advance their natural rights and interests.

"Injunctions as issued in trade disputes are to make outlaws of men when they are not even charged with doing things in violation of any law of state or nation."

We protest against the discrimination of the courts against the laboring men of our country which deprives them of their constitutional guarantee of equality before the law.

The injunctions which the courts issue against labor are supposed by them to be good enough law today, when there exists a dispute between workmen and their employers; but it is not good law, in fact, is not law at all, tomorrow or next day when no such dispute exists.

The issuance of injunctions in labor disputes is not based upon law, but is a species of judicial legislation, judicial usurpation, in the interests of the money power against workmen innocent of any unlawful or criminal act. The doing of the lawful acts enjoined

by the courts render the workmen guilty of contempt of court, and punishable by fine or imprisonment or both.

In itself the writ of injunction is of a highly important and beneficent character. Its aims and purposes are for the protection of property rights. It never was intended, and never should be invoked, for the purpose of depriving free men of their personal rights, the right of man's ownership of himself; the right of free locomotion, free assemblage, free association, free speech, free press; the freedom to do those things promotive of life, liberty and happiness, and which are not in contravention of the law of our land.

We re-assert that we ask no immunity for ourselves or for any other man who may be guilty of any unlawful or criminal act; but we have a right to insist, and we do insist, that when a workman is charged with a crime or any unlawful conduct, he shall be accorded every right, be apprehended, charged and tried by the same process of law as any other citizen of our country.

With our position so often emphasized and so generally known, it is nothing less than willful untruth and misrepresentation for any one to declare that it is our purpose to obtain any special privilege, particularly the undesirable and unenviable liberty of creating a privileged class of wrong doers.

When the real purposes and high aspirations of our movement and the legislation it seeks at the hands of the law-making power of our country shall be better understood by all our people, and the great up-lifting work which we have already achieved shall find a better appreciation among those who now so unjustly attack and antagonize us, our opponents will be remembered for their ignoble work and course.

The injunctions against which we protest are flagrantly and without warrant of law issued almost daily in some section of our country and are violative of the fundamental rights of man. When better understood, they will shock the conscience of our people, the spirit and genius of our republic.

We shall exercise our every right, and in the meantime concentrate our efforts to secure the relief and the redress to which we are so justly entitled.

Not only in our own interest but in the interest of all the people of our country, for the preservation of real liberty, for the elimination of bitterness and class hatred, for the perpetuation of all that is best and truest, we can never rest until the last vestige of this injustice has been removed from our public life.

It is interesting to know that owing to the persistent discussion of the principles involved in labor's contention upon the abuse of the injunction process, a much wider and better knowledge of the merits of our position is general among our people, and in this regard some progress has been made which will beyond doubt bring reform and relief. Particularly is this true in the constitution adopted for the state of Oklahoma. Other states have had investigations and hearings in their respective legislatures. In Massachusetts the legislature appointed its committees on labor of both the Senate and House to sit during the year and hear fully all sides to the contention. It was my privilege to aid our fellow-workers of Massachusetts in an argument before the joint committee of the legislature, the argument covering more than seven hours of two days. The committee seemed favorably impressed with the presentation of labor's position upon this question by our Massachusetts brethren and myself, and I have been asked to prepare a bill upon the subject. I could do no better than to utilize our Federal bill known as the Pearre bill.

#### VAN CLEAVE'S SUIT AGAINST THE A. F. OF L.

The Buck's Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, of which Mr. J. W. Van Cleave is president (and he is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers), brought suit against the American Federation of Labor, the members of its Executive Council, both officially and individually, and several other officers and members of unions attached to international unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The papers in the suit of the Buck's Stove and Range Company have been served upon us, and also a notice to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be issued against our publishing the company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. Inasmuch as this report is written in advance of the day set for the hearing of this application for an injunction, November 8, the developments thereof will be incorporated in the report of the Executive Council. A resume of some of the incidents leading to the present situation may be necessary for the proper understanding of our position.

The International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees and other organizations had an agreement with the Buck's Stove and Range Company, and some still have agreements, either directly or through an employers' association of which the Buck's Stove and Range Company is a part. In the case where the organization of labor was not so well fortified, the company

antagonized it, assuming a hostile attitude with a view of crushing the union and imposing unfair conditions upon its members in the line of work which they performed.

A contest ensued and the organization in question declared the Buck's Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, unfair. It appealed to all organized labor and its friends to transfer their patronage to other and fairer employers. A similar appeal was made to the American Federation of Labor, and, pursuing the usual course followed in cases of appeals of this character, I caused an investigation to be made and made further investigation myself, and had a representative of our Federation endeavor to bring about an honorable adjustment of the controversy between the organization primarily in interest and the company.

The fact developed that Mr. Van Cleave, the president of the company, was known to be so hostile to all organized labor that he violated the agreement he had for his company (through the employers' association, of which he was a member,) with an international union, and that it was only through the disciplinary power and measures of that employers' association that he for his company was required to conform to the agreement. In the case in point the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees had no such advantageous position, and Mr. Van Cleave, for his company, exercised his antagonism to the fullest.

The investigation demonstrated clearly Mr. Van Cleave's hostile purpose toward the organization in question, and every effort at an amicable adjustment was fruitless. It was then that my colleagues and myself, the Executive Council, approved the position and action of the organization affected, and this fact was published in the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST. The suit is brought to prevent this publication. It will determine our legal right not only in this instance but practically in all similar cases.

The Executive Council and the other defendants authorized me to retain competent counsel to defend our rights before the court. In arguing a preliminary motion before Judge Clabaugh, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the counsel for the Buck's Stove and Range Company substantially declared the following to be about the theory of its case:

That the American Federation of Labor and all its affiliated organizations, international, the locals of internationals, state federations, city central bodies, locals affiliated to them, all local branches directly affiliated by charter, are engaged in one common purpose; that they find it inexpedient to become incorporated and are therefore bound to all the legal responsibilities appertaining to partners and partnership; that under this partnership the American Federation of Labor is legally responsible for the acts of a constituent body located at a distance and even though the officers of our Federation may know nothing whatever of the doings of the distant "partners," this partnership liability extends not merely to contract relations but to the tortious and wrongful acts of the individual members of all the organizations or branches enumerated.

Our counsel advise me that the idea of the counsel for the Buck's Stove and Range Co. is apparently that the American Federation of Labor and all of its constituent parts are running amuck in boycotting, and in this course any person, no matter how distantly associated with a "minor union," is responsible for all of its acts. Our counsel add: "To our minds this theory outlined by the complainant is absolutely untenable, and the fact that it is advanced indicates a want of solid ground upon which to rest the bill of complaint."

The taking of testimony will, I am informed, shortly begin.

Quite apart from the consideration of the absurdity of such a position, it would make the American Federation of Labor, as such, its executive officers, officially and individually, legally responsible for any action taken by any local union even though remotely related to the American Federation of Labor. Let me present some of the fundamental principles involved in the assertion of labor's rights.

The ownership of a free man is vested in himself alone. The only reason for the ownership of bondmen or slaves is the ownership of their labor power by their masters. Therefore, it follows that if free men's ownership of themselves involves their labor power, none but themselves are owners of their labor power. Hence, it is essential that the product of a free man is his own. If he by choice or by reason of his environment sells his labor power to another and is paid a wage in return therefor, this wage is his own. This proposition is so essentially true that it is the underlying idea upon which is based the entire structure of private property. To question or to attempt to destroy the principle enunciated, involves the entire structure of civilized society.

The free man's ownership of himself and his labor power implies that he may sell it to another or withhold it; that he may with others similarly situated sell their labor power or withhold it; that no man has even an implied property right in the labor of another; that free men may sell their labor power under stress of their needs, or they may withhold it to obtain more advantageous returns.

*Labor power is not a product; it is a human power to produce. In its very nature it*

can not be regarded as a trust or a corporation, formed in restraint of trade. Any legislation or court construction dealing with the subject of organizations, corporations or trusts which curtail or corner the products of labor, can have no true application to the association of free men in the disposition or withholding of their labor power.

The attempt to deny to free men, by injunction or other process, the right of association, the right to withhold their labor power or to induce others to withhold their labor power, whether these men be engaged in an industrial dispute with employers, or whether they be other workmen who have taken the places of those engaged in the original dispute, is an invasion of man's ownership of himself and of his labor power, and is a claim of some form of property right in the workmen who have taken the places of strikers, or men locked out.

If the ownership of free men is vested in them and in them alone, they have not only the right to withhold their labor power, but to induce others to make common cause with them, and to withhold theirs that the greatest advantage may accrue to all. It further follows that if free men may avail themselves of the lawful right of withholding their labor power, they have the right to do all lawful things in pursuit of that lawful purpose. And neither court injunctions nor other processes have any proper application to deny to free men these lawful, constitutional, natural and inherent rights.

In the disposition of the wages returned from the sale of labor power, man is also his own free agent. All things he may lawfully buy, he may also lawfully abstain from buying. He may purchase from whomsoever he will, or he may give his patronage to another. What he may do with his wages in the form of bestowing or withholding his patronage, he may lawfully agree with others to do.

No corporation or company has a vested interest in the patronage of a free man. If this be true, and its truth can not be controverted upon any basis in law, free men may bestow their patronage upon any one or withhold it, or bestow it upon another. And this, too, whether in the first instance the business concern is hostile or friendly. It is true for any good reason, and in the last analysis, for no reason at all.

It is not a question as to whether we like or dislike lockouts or strikes, boycotts or blacklists. The courts have declared that lockouts and the blacklists and all that pertain thereto are not unlawful. It is difficult to understand, then, unless there is some conception in the courts of an employer's property right in some form in the laborer or the laborer's patronage, how they stretch their authority, pervert the purpose of the law and undertake by the injunctive process to outlaw either the strike or the boycott.

To claim that what one man may lawfully do when done by two or more men becomes unlawful or criminal, is equal to asserting that nought and nought makes two.

In the case in point, the suit brought against us by the Buck's Stove and Range Company, another and exceedingly important feature is involved. It is a blow aimed at the freedom of speech, the freedom of assemblage, the freedom of thought, and particularly the freedom of the press.

The constitution of the United States and the constitution of every state in the Union are in accord with it, in clearly justifying labor's contention.

The first amendment to the constitution of the United States provides that, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The attempt to enjoin or prevent the publication of the "We-Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, whether by injunctive process or other judicial or legislative means, would be in direct violation of the constitutional guarantee and would indeed abridge free speech and a free press. In all the land there is neither law nor power to enforce such a decree.

A case in point was brought to the highest courts of Missouri. The constitution of that state provides that "no law shall be passed impairing the freedom of speech; that every person shall be free to say, write or publish whatever he will upon any subject, being responsible for all abuse of that liberty."

The Mark and Haas Jeans Clothing Company vs. Watson et al, March, 1902. Watson and others represented the United Garment Workers of America which issued a circular asking the public not to deal with that house or with other houses using the company's brand of clothing. The company sought an injunction to prohibit the promulgation of the circular. The circuit court denied the writ, the defense being the constitutional right of freedom of speech and of the press. Upon appeal the higher courts in Missouri sustained that contention, and held that the idea underlying the constitutional guarantee was

punishment, not prevention; that if prevention exists, then there can no opportunity possibly arise for one to become responsible for saying, writing or publishing anything he may desire upon any question. The constitution, in forbidding laws impairing the right of free speech, recognized that right as pre-existent, and forbids legislation impairing that freedom. There is no exception thereto; the prescription is affirmative. The Missouri case to which I have already referred is so important that it deserves further recounting here.

The court took up the argument that an injunction should be issued because the firm could not collect damages from the authors of the circular. The court pointed out that in the case of *Association vs. Boogher* (3 Mo. App., 173), it was decided that a libel can not be enjoined because owing to the insolvency of the libeler the victim could not recover damages for the libel. For if the remedy of injunction be given because of insolvency of the defendant, the freedom to speak and write which is secured by the state to all its citizens would be enjoyed by a man able to respond in damages to a civil action, and denied to one who has no property liable to execution. The court said there is no power to suspend the right for a moment or for any purpose. There is no instrumentality to limit or to restrict the right, except fear of the penalty, civil or criminal, which may wait on abuse. Only licentious abuse of free speech can be punished by law. No law can abridge the right of free speech. Wherever the authority of injunction begins, there the right of free speech, free writing, free publication, ends. No half-way house exists between absolute prevention and absolute freedom. The right can neither be impaired by the legislature nor hampered nor denied by the courts. That a man has no means, that he can not be mulcted in damages for his speech or writings, matters not. The impecunious man has the same right as the wealthy. The exercise of the right of free speech is as free and unrestricted as if no civil recovery could be had or punishment inflicted because of its unwarranted exercise. The fact that the publication does an actionable injury does not go a hair toward a diminution of the right of free speech, for the exercise of which, if resulting in an injury, the constitution makes the speaker or publisher expressly responsible. Such responsibility is utterly incompatible with authority in a court of equity to prevent such responsibility from occurring. William Marion Reedy recently declared that labor can not be enjoined from continuing the publication of the list of "unfair" employers. Discussing the Van Cleave suit against us, he said: "The law as to the matter stands the same under the national constitution as under the state constitutions. Free speech and free publication are too sacred things to be thrown overboard at the request of the National Association of Manufacturers, or if not thrown over, reduced to such meaninglessness as now attaches to the workingman's so-called 'freedom of contract.'"

The rights laid down by the court in this case support in every regard the contentions of organized labor, and we propose to contend for our rights upon the ground of the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press in the case of the so-called boycotts and the right of man's ownership of himself, of his labor power, to sell it or to withhold it, and to do all lawful things in furtherance of his interests, whether done singly or collectively, in case of lockouts, strikes or boycotts.

#### EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

It was reported to the Minneapolis convention that the majority of the Committee on Labor of the House as made up by the Speaker was hostile to the interests of labor; that hearings were held to prolong the time so as ultimately to prevent the passage of our eight-hour bill; that by mere accident at one of the hearings the minority members of the committee were in a temporary majority of a quorum of the committee present, and by a vote of that temporary momentary majority ordered that the bill be reported favorably to the House with a recommendation that it pass; the bill was so reported.

Representative Rucker, of Missouri, in the course of his speech on the floor of the House, said in part that when he asked the Speaker to recognize him for the purpose of asking consideration of the Eight-hour Bill, that he, the Speaker, replied in language more forcible than polite that he would not recognize him or any member of the House for the purpose of considering that measure.

We should see to it that the eight-hour bill is introduced in Congress in the early stages of the coming session and press home the necessity for its passage. The eight-hour bill proposes to carry into effect the intention and spirit of the eight-hour law of August 1, 1892.

#### EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Since the issuance by the President of the executive order of September 19, 1906, *there have been fewer violations of the existing eight-hour law under its limited interpre-*

tation by the courts than theretofore. Complaints lodged with the President were transmitted to the Commissioner of Labor, investigated, rectified, and in several instances violators convicted and fined.

The War Department issued an order by which a number of workmen who formerly worked long hours were brought under the operation of the eight-hour law. Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States by employers performing dredging work for the government, the court held that the eight-hour law did not apply to dredgemen, and this, too, notwithstanding that the work performed was not only work done for the Federal government upon waters under Federal jurisdiction, but also in the nature of things the work was performed upon the public works of the Federal government. In view of the decision of the highest judicial authority, our only remedy lies in the enactment of the American Federation of Labor eight-hour bill.

#### IMMIGRATION LAW AND INTERPRETATION.

Recognizing the influence for good or evil of the large numbers of immigrants brought to our shores, the American Federation of Labor years ago impressed upon the public mind and upon Congress the necessity for better regulation and restriction of immigration. The reports of the Immigration Bureau for the past ten years give the following figures of immigrants coming to the shores of our mainland:

1898	229,299
1899	311,715
1900	448,572
1901	487,918
1902	648,748
1903	857,046
1904	812,870
1905	1,026,499
1906	1,100,735
1907	1,286,349
Total	7,208,746

Surely, such portentous figures of a conglomerate people brought to our country by various devices must cause us to pause and reflect whether this influx can long continue with its apparent enormous increase without in a large measure tending to tear down, or to make it additionally difficult to maintain, the American standard of life, American aspirations for industrial and commercial progress and moral advancement as well as the perpetuation of the purity of our republic. We have, therefore, urged upon Congress the necessity for the regulation and restriction of immigration. One of labor's demands was enacted into law. That law prohibits making contracts for or with laborers in foreign countries to come to this country to perform work here, whether these contracts are written or implied. This law also prohibits advertising for workmen in foreign countries, and the allurements of workmen by promises or other devices to emigrate here.

The bill also contains a provision requiring more air space per passenger over that required heretofore. Formerly one hundred and twenty cubic feet of air space was allowed for each immigrant; the requirements now are one hundred and eighty cubic feet per capita, and this accords with the most enlightened deductions of medical scientists. It will therefore take fifty per cent more ships than heretofore to bring to our shores the same number of people. This feature of the law goes into operation 1908.

We urged that one of the most effective measures of regulation and restriction would be an educational test of a simple character. Congress at its last session passed an immigration law, in some respects an improvement over the old, omitting, however, some of the most effective features which would tend to decrease the immense numbers of immigrants. Notwithstanding our most persistent efforts, the educational test was defeated. A provision was enacted permitting agents of states to go to foreign countries and there induce workmen to come to the United States.

A commission made up of three members of the Senate, three from the House of Representatives and three citizens appointed by the President was created by the law for the purpose of making an investigation of the entire subject of immigration, the committee being authorized to visit foreign countries for that purpose. It is regrettable that some representative of labor, the interest more largely involved than any other in the subject matter for investigation, was not designated as a member of that commission.

In connection with this subject your attention is called to the fact that in the new law, as in the old for more than thirty years, the provision is continued generally known under the anti-alien contract labor feature of the immigration law. Some months ago a body of workmen was engaged in a strike entirely provoked by the employers. The employers

set out to obtain workmen by contract in foreign countries to come here and perform that work. Protest was made against their admission, and the Board of Special Inquiry at Ellis Island sustained the protest and ordered the deportation of the contract workmen. From that order the employers through their counsel appealed to the Department of Commerce and Labor, which in turn submitted the question to the Department of Justice. The Attorney-General, the chief of that Department, rendered an opinion which practically declared that "workmen of like kind" could not be obtained in the United States, and this, too, notwithstanding there were over one hundred unemployed who were capable and willing to perform the required work, but who declined to resign their membership in an organization as a condition precedent to such employment. Bound by the opinion of the Attorney-General, the Department of Commerce and Labor decided in accordance therewith, reversed the order of the Board of Special Inquiry for the deportation of these contract workmen, and they were admitted.

A similar case occurred, in another industry, quite recently and the same theory of the law was enforced; that is, workmen were engaged in a strike, the employers contracted with workmen in a foreign country, and these workmen were permitted to enter upon the theory that there were not "workmen of like kind" unemployed in the United States.

We contend that the alien-contract labor feature of the immigration law was designed and enacted for the purpose of preventing American workmen from being defeated in an effort to improve their conditions, and particularly to prevent deterioration and that, therefore, regardless of whether the relations of workmen with their employers are of the most amicable character, or whether they anticipate, or are engaged in, a trade dispute involving either a strike or a lockout, employers are prohibited by the law from bringing workmen to the United States under contract, or promise of employment, whether written or implied.

Indeed, the anti-alien contract labor feature of the immigration law was enacted at the urgent request of labor, and is now generally recognised as a small measure of justice to labor.

While we discourage any demand which is either impractical or unjustifiable, we yet contend that the demands of workmen upon their employers in no way enters into the question as to whether "workmen of like kind" are employed or unemployed in the United States. That workmen have been locked out by their employers or are on strike does not enter into the situation, regardless of the questions in contention between such workmen and such employers; the fact they are workmen capable of performing the service required and are unemployed is in itself the condition prohibiting employers from entering into a written or implied contract for "workmen of like kind" coming from any foreign country to our own. This case was fully presented on pages 550-55 August, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

In connection with this case interviews were held with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the first case to which I referred was discussed and the question of principle involved fully considered. Under the law the Secretary could not re-open the case in which the decision was rendered. He expressed his view that the principles for which we contend are sustained by the law. In any event, we must feel assured as to this feature of the law. It must be maintained in its essence and in its effect as designed and enacted, that is, for the protection of the American working people, or we must seek a new enactment to cover the breach in the law made by the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General.

Recently the Attorney-General ruled that though states may advertise, setting forth the advantages and resources of their respective states, they can not enter into contracts with alien laborers to bring them to the United States, nor prepay their passage.

One of the provisions of the recently enacted immigration law was the creation of a "Division of Information." The purpose of this provision is that workmen lawfully coming to the United States may be aided in a more intelligent choice of location in which to seek employment. It is intended to be a means for the better distribution of immigrants lawfully entitled to come to our country, and if administered fairly is calculated to be of least injury to labor. Your attention is invited to the correspondence on the subject published in the August, 1907, issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, pages 556-59.

#### CONVICT LABOR BILL.

In regard to our Convict Labor Bill, it is but necessary to say that it has for its purpose simply the protection of the workmen in the States which have secured a solution of the problem, from the convict labor of other States which have neglected or refused to legislate favorably upon the subject and which seek to profit by sending their convict-made products for

sale into other States. I can do no better than to quote the report of the Legislative Committee upon this subject. It is as follows:

"The Convict Labor Bill, as introduced by Representative Hunt, of Missouri, and which passed the House in the first session of the 59th Congress, was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee, who in turn referred it to a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Knox, of Pennsylvania; Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Bacon, of Georgia. Every possible effort was made to obtain favorable action on this bill by the Senate, and to that end numerous communications were transmitted to the executive officers of the various national and international unions, requesting that their local affiliated unions should petition their Senators asking for favorable action upon this bill. Similar letters were also sent to the State, central and local unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor. Other interests which favored the passage of this bill were also communicated with, requesting their assistance in our efforts to have this bill become a law.

"Several interviews were had with the Senators on the subcommittee, who seemed to be favorably disposed towards the passage of the bill. However, when the full committee took the matter up for consideration the claim was made that, on account of the shortness of time and the importance of the measure, dealing as it does with the question of interstate commerce, it was decided to lay it over until the next Congress. A large amount of printed and written matter containing arguments in favor of the bill was presented to Senator Knox, who was chairman of the subcommittee, and who, after reading it, stated to your committee that a great deal of the argument and evidence was a revelation to him, he not having had an opportunity previously to become familiar with the subject.

"He gave us his assurance that he would make an earnest study of the bill during the summer months. We hope, and are led to believe from his manner and expression, that he will give the measure his influential support in the 60th Congress."

#### **LAW REDUCING HOURS OF LABOR OF RAILROAD MEN.**

Congress passed a law making it unlawful for any common carrier, its officers or agents, to require or permit any employe to remain on duty for a longer period than sixteen consecutive hours; and that he shall not again be required or permitted to work unless he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty. The bill also prohibits any operator, train dispatcher or other employe who by the use of the telegraph or telephone dispatches or receives reports or orders regarding train movements, to be required or permitted to remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any day.

Of course, it is not to be inferred that the railroad men generally work the limit of hours prescribed by the law, but it frequently occurs that they are so required and that to that fact more than to any other has been due most of the terrible loss of life upon the railroads of our country.

The organizations of railroad employes, aided by our Legislative Committee and other representatives of our Federation, urged upon Congress the necessity for the passage of a law of an effective and remedial character. This bill was fought insidiously and persistently by corporate power and those in control of legislation in Congress.

The bill in question was fathered by Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, who gave it his almost undivided attention and secured its final passage.

Though the law is by no means satisfactory or what labor and all the people have a right to expect, nevertheless its enactment makes for progress and will render effective amendment less difficult in the future. The bill goes into effect March fourth of the coming year.

#### **SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEMERS.**

In compliance with your instructions, together with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, I entered protest against the passage of the measure commonly known as the Ship Subsidy Bill, not merely because of the ship subsidy proposition in itself but particularly because it gave no proper consideration to the rights and interests of the seamen, but on the contrary under the pretense of creating a volunteer naval militia from among the enlisted men, it proposed practically to introduce compulsory naval service in time of peace or war from the men employed in the merchant marine. This subject was fully covered in my report to the Minneapolis convention.

While the ship subsidy bill was under consideration I unearthed and exposed a scheme of the promoters of the ship subsidy who undertook to suborn and corrupt one or two men in New York so as to make it appear that the men of organized labor were in opposition to the American Federation of Labor upon this measure. The forgery of

names of officers of unions, counterfeit seals and letter heads, to send out fraudulent appeals to organized labor of the country for the support of the bill in opposition to the American Federation of Labor, were a few of the means employed. The entire expose was placed before the prosecuting officers of New York city, before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and published in full in the January, 1907, issue of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*.

The bill was defeated by labor, the corrupt methods of the ship subsidy promoters to the contrary notwithstanding. But that the bill will make its appearance in future Congresses no one who knows the calibre and character of its promoters will doubt. You should give further directions so that your officers and representatives may govern themselves accordingly.

It may be interesting to note that the known interests as well as the secret promoters of the ship subsidy bill are the chief opponents not only to labor's eight-hour bill but to all of the relief legislation for which labor has declared.

#### ANTI-PILOTAGE BILL KILLED.

The Littlefield bill for the abolition of compulsory pilotage of vessels was pressed to a conclusion by him in the second session of the last Congress. Our Legislative Committee reported upon it as follows:

"This was one of the measures that he (Littlefield) took occasion during last fall's campaign to defend and through it incidentally availed himself of the opportunity to denounce the American Federation of Labor and its officers for their opposition to that bill. When it was called up by that gentleman in the House, he felt absolutely confident of its passage, but the measure was fought just as stubbornly by the representatives of labor to the last moment. A long debate took place upon the bill, and on a standing vote being taken it appeared as if the bill had passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-seven yeas to one hundred and sixteen nays; but the opponents of the bill being on the alert demanded a roll call which resulted as follows: in favor of the bill, 109; opposed, 165. Thus, one of the pet bills of Mr. Littlefield, the notorious opponent of labor and special advocate of the Manufacturers' Association, received its quietus."

#### WAGE INCREASE IN POSTAL SERVICE.

In compliance with the declaration of our Federation and particularly that of the Minneapolis convention (Resolutions 87 and 101), we finally secured from Congress an increase in the salaries of letter-carriers and post-office clerks and employes of the railway mail service. Several other features of improvement in the conditions of the postal service employes are included in the law, though it is silent respecting the application of the eight-hour law to the postal clerks.

Our Legislative Committee, reporting upon this subject, says:

"We feel that after many years of effort and labor in the direction of benefiting the clerks and carriers, that the wedge has been entered which will undoubtedly bring to them greater and more beneficent results in the near future."

Your attention is invited to the full report of the Legislative Committee published in the April, 1907, issue of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*, and also to my report to the Minneapolis convention upon the subject of labor legislation in the Fifty-ninth Congress.

#### TRUST LEGISLATION—ORGANIZED LABOR NOT A TRUST.

For many years industrial combination among employers—that is, in the form of corporations and trusts—has been the subject of discussion among all our people. That there is much misinformation upon the subject is beyond question. As an organization, the labor movement has viewed the trusts as employers of labor, and our attitude toward them has been gauged by their course toward workmen as employes. Each of our vast membership exercises his judgment and action toward corporations and trusts as his individual opinion may determine, uninfluenced by any concrete expression from our general labor movement.

One grave error into which some people fall, particularly the opponents to our movement, is to designate the organizations of labor as "trusts."

The trade union is not, and from its very nature cannot be, a trust.

Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the products of labor.

Workmen possess their labor power; that is, the power to produce. Workmen have not any products for sale.

There certainly cannot be a trust in anything which has not been produced. It is therefore economically unsound, as well as untrue, to designate labor organizations as "trusts." The trust is an association of the owners and controllers of the product of labor for the benefit of a few.

The trade union is an association of many for the benefit of all.

This subject I have more fully discussed in an address which I recently delivered, and which is published in the editorial section of the November issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST, and to which attention is invited.

A conference was recently held at Chicago, where the question of trusts, combinations and labor organizations was discussed. A number of active workers in the labor movement participated. Among the resolutions adopted was one urging upon Congress the appointment of a commission composed of representatives of labor and capital and of the general public, to investigate the whole subject and to inquire to what extent interpretations of the courts have gone, denying to the organizations of labor the right to enter into trade agreements relating to wages, hours of labor and conditions of employment.

This entire subject should have the consideration of this convention. It is a matter to which we shall be required to give our attention in the very near future. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the Interstate Commerce Law, intended to cover those corporations and trusts dealing with the control and transportation of products, have, by the interpretation of the courts, been made to apply to the organizations of workingmen. It will be remembered that when Congress a few years ago, in the House of Representatives, undertook to amend the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, those in charge of the bill refused to accept labor's amendment, which made the distinction between trusts and corporations on the one hand and organizations of labor on the other. We finally secured the adoption of our amendment while the bill was under discussion in the House, but after that amendment was adopted no further interest in the passage of the bill was manifested.

It will be necessary for labor to be on the alert when the subject-matter is again under Congressional consideration, and this convention should plainly indicate its desire in regard thereto.

#### OKLAHOMA—NEW STATE—ITS CONSTITUTION.

During the year the representatives of the people of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory met in constitutional convention, and under the enabling act passed by Congress by which the two Territories were to become one State, with great care they discussed and adopted a constitution for the new State, the State to be known as Oklahoma. By reason of the extension of our movement to both Territories and the directions given me by the American Federation of Labor to secure better general laws from the Federal government so far as they might apply to mining and other labor conditions there, a voluminous correspondence was entered into between representative men of both Territories who realized that some assistance should also be given them in the consummation of their hopes for statehood. This was readily accorded.

Prior to and during the constitutional convention I had the honor of having submitted to me for consideration and advice a number of propositions affecting the general rights of the people of the contemplated new State, and particularly of those affecting labor and labor conditions. To these I gave the best advice of which I was capable.

The constitution was submitted to a referendum of the people and ratified by an overwhelming majority.

It is a matter of great personal pride to me that the constitutional convention unanimously adopted a resolution presenting to me the pen with which the officers of the convention signed the constitution of the State of Oklahoma. The President has approved the constitution and will issue his proclamation recognizing Oklahoma in the family of States in the Union of the United States of America.

In the current issue of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST I publish extracts from the constitution of Oklahoma. Reference to it will show that the new State has had more real regard for liberty and the rights of man and the protection of her people than has thus far been manifested by any other State in the Union.

#### JURISDICTION CLAIMS—ADJUSTMENTS—CONTENTIONS—POWER TO DECIDE.

During the year there has been a considerable number of jurisdiction disputes among affiliated organizations. Some have assumed acute form, a number of others have been adjusted, and still others remain the same, each side contending for its claims.

## SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

In connection with the general subject of jurisdiction disputes, your attention is called to the fact that in the dispute existing for a considerable period of time between the International Seamen's Union and the International Longshoremen's Association, the Pittsburg convention directed that the two organizations should select two representatives each, these four to select a fifth, to determine the right to the use of the name, "Marine and Transport Workers," in addition to that of the International Longshoremen's Association, and as to certain classes of work coming under their respective jurisdictions. The conference was held under these instructions, and an effort made to have both parties come to a mutual agreement, but without success.

The representatives of both organizations selected a fifth person as arbitrator, one in whom they both expressed their confidence as to his ability, honesty and impartiality. They declared in advance that their respective organizations would abide by the decision and award which he might render; yet within a few weeks after the award and decision were rendered I was officially informed that the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association had rejected it.

This case is cited, first, as a matter of fact and record; and, second, to show that at times when representatives on behalf of their organizations declare in advance that they will abide by a decision or award of an arbitrator, their organizations may decline to hold themselves bound thereby.

## ELECTRICAL WORKERS—STAGE EMPLOYEES.

In the changing conditions of industry, a matter of controversy arose between the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees as to rival claims covering a large number of men doing certain classes of electrical work in theatrical and other amusement places. By conference with the executive officers of the organizations in interest and acting as arbitrator for them, an award was rendered which both assure me will redound to the advantage of all concerned.

A number of other cases have been determined in a similar manner, each of which has firmly fixed in my mind the fact that there is not one of these rival claims to jurisdiction which in itself is so important but that it could be adjusted upon a fair basis without injury to any, but with advantage to all.

It depends almost entirely upon the frame of mind into which representatives of organizations not only work themselves, but also their membership. Once allow the thought of expansion and claims to jurisdiction to become uppermost, and whether justified or otherwise, it becomes a dominating factor to which nearly all else is subordinated. It arouses the antagonism of the other organizations in interest, and what might have been a simple matter, in the course of time becomes a bitter contest of rival jurisdiction claims, arousing all the bitterness of the contestants. This results in the injury of both organizations and their membership, as well as embroils employers who often want to live in peace and agreement with organized labor, and yet who are made innocent sufferers. At the same time it gives the opportunity to such other employers who may be so inclined to take advantage of the existing rivalry to still further foment discord and antagonism to their own profit.

In this era of the growth and development of our labor movement, the increasing intelligence of our fellow-workers, their loyalty and devotion to organized labor and the great fundamental principles and purposes for which it aspires, as well as the relentless antagonism of the worst elements of the capitalist class, it behooves you and me, the men entrusted with the vast interests our fellow-workers have committed to our care, to show by our course and our conduct that we are worthy of their great confidence.

We should approach and deal with the controversial questions and jurisdiction disputes in that broad spirit that shall *tend toward the co-operation or federation of the organizations in interest in the hope that wherever possible they may eventually amalgamate, thereby working for the individual and common good of all.*

The question of the American Federation of Labor undertaking to decide and define claims to jurisdiction is one to which we must give our deepest concern. Inherently an international union is sovereign unto itself, and our Federation can rightfully exercise only such functions as are delegated to it by the component parts which have instituted it and which constitute its make-up.

For many years the American Federation of Labor undertook to be helpful to affiliated organizations in arriving at a just solution of rival claims to jurisdiction; to be a mediator and conciliator, and when called upon, to declare its judgment as to the justice and fairness of claims. This course was uninterruptedly pursued with the greatest possible success, until at the New Orleans convention, under the stress of intense feeling and excitement, a resolution

of a mandatory character was adopted applying to an international union. Unquestionably in the instance cited the resolution was predicated upon the consent in advance of all parties to the controversy to abide by any decision which the American Federation of Labor might render.

In so far as the case in point is concerned, there may be some sort of justification, but in itself the influence exerted by the adoption of that policy has not operated and can not operate to the success and permanency of the true general labor movement.

It is true that the American Federation of Labor both directly and indirectly has organized thousands upon thousands of local unions, and a very large number of international unions; but, after all, the work was primarily instituted by the international unions organizing, continuing and financing the American Federation of Labor in the performance of that work.

Inherently the trade unions are of primary existence and importance.

Surely, no one is justified in questioning my love of and loyal devotion to the American Federation of Labor. No one realizes more than do I the great good and far-reaching service it has rendered the working people of our country by organizing and encouraging the organizations, by spreading the gospel and the rights of labor, and by upholding to the public conscience the wrongs from which labor suffers. Our Federation has pressed home at any and all times the demands which labor makes upon modern society now and for the future.

In recognizing all the great work and good achieved for labor by our Federation, we must bear in mind that in the last analysis we dare not depart from the true conception of the fact that to the international trade unions belongs all power not specifically delegated to our Federation.

That I have great confidence in the future of our Federation no one has the right to question; but I am fully persuaded that if we hope to maintain its continuity indefinitely for the future; if we would have it escape the pitfalls into which other previous general organizations have fallen, and which have engulfed them, it is our bounden duty to come nearer to the first essential principles upon which our Federation is founded; that is, to afford and guarantee to all affiliated international unions the largest liberty of internal action consistent with the general well-being of all labor.

In my judgment before larger powers should be exercised by the American Federation of Labor than have already been delegated to it, the international unions should so specifically express themselves. The discussion of a proposition of such a character might not be at all out of place, not only in our conventions, nor confined to the conventions of our international unions, but among the rank and file of the men of labor in their local unions. We might thereby obtain the best possible expression of the will and purpose of the hosts of labor.

Among the subjects for such a discussion the following suggest themselves:

Shall the American Federation of Labor undertake to decide finally questions of jurisdiction between organizations and enforce the same, even to the extent of the revocation of a charter held by an international union (should it fail to abide by a decision rendered) and the re-organization of such an international union?

Shall the American Federation of Labor create a general fund by assessment upon affiliated organizations, the fund to be available for international unions engaged in trade disputes?

Shall the American Federation of Labor create a fund for better advertising union labels and for the cultivation of a greater demand for union label products?

Shall the conducting and termination of boycotts be under the direction of the American Federation of Labor?

As already indicated, a number of rival claims to jurisdiction have been adjusted by mediation and conciliation, and also by the award of arbitrators. Were it not for these facts, I should have no hesitancy in recommending that the American Federation of Labor should not permit its officers or authorized committees to act as arbitrators in any dispute between affiliated organizations unless both or all of them vitally interested have by a convention, a referendum vote or by such other means, provided by the organizations, declared unequivocally that they will abide by any award or decision made and rendered by a board of arbitration. However, so long as some good results, and perhaps the best results, are obtained by pursuing the present policy of conciliation, it might work to the disadvantage of our movement did we adopt a hard and fast rule which would preclude us from pursuing such effective work as the material and the opportunity may afford.

**PROGRESS OF UNION LABEL WORK.**

Officers of various organizations report that there has been a more general demand for union-labeled products this year than ever before. The union label is at once a guarantee of better conditions accorded to the producer of the article which it covers and better sanitary and more healthful conditions under which it was produced. It is a means by which practical assistance may be rendered to our fellow-workers in the betterment of their factory and home lives. Effective aid to our fellow-toilers can be rendered by union workmen and sympathizers with our cause, insisting upon the union label. Its reward both to consumer and user is as great as to the producer. No service which we can render our fellows entails less effort and expense and brings larger results than the demand for the union label upon every article purchased.

It is not too much that our movement asks of our fellow-unionists and friends that they give their loyal support to the demand not only for union-labor products, but union-labeled products. The union label is the silent harbinger of better things to come.

We have issued a number of appeals and much literature upon the subject of union labels and also a number of union-label bulletins. I recommend that authority be given for the free distribution to the central bodies and local unions of the large number of union-label bulletins now at headquarters.

I recommend, too, that all international unions, city central bodies and local unions inaugurate an effective campaign for the union label.

**EDUCATION—LABOR—PROGRESS.**

Some years ago I was directed to make an investigation as to the attitude of teachers in public schools toward the children of the working people and the economics of the day relating to labor, and also as to the attitude of college professors toward the same subject.

The following may be stated as the consensus of the prevailing position and opinion:

"That many different points of view are honestly represented by our college and university teachers, and some are progressive and seek to keep in touch with labor, monopoly, and taxation problems and kindred subjects; while others are more interested in purely theoretical or historical subjects.

"The average teacher does not have a chance to appreciate fully the industrial problems of the day. He is living on a fixed salary, which does not vary from year to year, while his position is comparatively fixed and independent of crises, strikes, trusts, etc., which so vitally enter into the life of the day.

"He is usually connected with some institution which either obtains its funds from men of large wealth, who are making money rapidly in connection with special privileges, or he is in some state institution which depends for its financial development upon state legislatures, which in turn are largely controlled by corporate interests that have some ax to grind. All this creates an atmosphere of conservatism. The social relations of a college or university teacher are likewise usually among those not largely in sympathy with the problems that you have in mind.

"There has been during the last ten years a growing tendency among trustees of both public and private universities in selecting new men to take those who have not said or written anything likely to antagonize possible donors. Consequently, the men selected, while in most cases sincere men, are likely to be men of a conservative point of view along the line of applied economics.

"Despite all these influences the college teacher inevitably imbibes some of the spirit of the age and can not teach his subject without calling attention to some of the best of the liberal books and articles bearing upon it."

Further investigation demonstrates beyond question that this statement of facts is absolutely accurate in every particular. And this is equally true of and largely applies to men in professional life.

With a view of a better understanding of the cause for which our movement stands, a large quantity of literature on different phases of the labor question has been published, including an open letter to the ministers of the gospel which was sent to ministers of every denomination whose addresses we could secure.

The economic demands, some of which were declared at the Minneapolis convention, have been printed in pamphlet form and generally distributed. These, together with the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST and other literature we publish, must largely tend toward disseminating a better understanding of the principles and philosophy underlying our labor movement. This work will not only bear its fruits in our ranks, but it will also awaken the public conscience and tend to the formation of a higher and better public opinion.

*Nothing is so hurtful to our cause as lack of information. As a corollary, the widest*

and deepest study is most helpful to our progress and success. I commend to you and to all our fellow-workers a more general demand for and reading and study of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*, the literature, circulars, etc., which are printed by the American Federation of Labor, the cost of which is small and much of which can be obtained for the mere asking.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.

Pursuant to instructions, a most extensive, artistic and practical exhibit was arranged and made for the Jamestown Exposition. It consists of two distinctive features; one of a sociological character showing the history, the work and the methods of, and the advantages secured for, labor and indicating the hopes and aspirations for a brighter and a better day for all. The other feature shows the products of union labor bearing the union label.

Too much credit can not be given to Vice-President Morris for his intelligent and indefatigable effort to secure the co-operation of employers of union labor who use the union label. Our exhibit occupies 4,000 square feet of floor space in the Social Economy Building, and is worthy of a visit and critical examination by any delegate or visitor who has not yet seen it. We have attendants in charge who intelligently explain and interpret not only the superficial but the underlying tendencies and purposes of our movement and our work.

Two articles descriptive of the exhibit have appeared in the August and September issues of the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* for this year. Literature upon the subject of our movement has been freely given to visitors, and a special pamphlet explanatory of the exhibit has also been prepared and published for free distribution, a copy of which will be furnished to you.

#### AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST—EXTEND ITS INFLUENCE.

The growing esteem which is manifested for our official magazine, the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*, must be to us all a source of gratification. Not only is this true among the active participants and workers in our movement, but it applies equally to students, thinkers and friends who look to its columns for information as well as for inspiration.

We have published in the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* contributed articles from a number of competent writers in our own ranks and from those who are sympathetically inclined toward, and who favor, our cause. Among the latter we have been benefited by contributions for which magazines, regarded as being in the first rank, have been willing to compensate the writers highly. The writers, however, have preferred that their productions and opinions should appear in labor's official magazine, asking therefor no financial return.

It is a fact, though, that we are deprived of the benefit of some of the best literary productions by reason of our present inability to pay a fair consideration to men who can and are willing to write, and yet who can not give the labor of their brains and pens without some compensation. If more ample means were provided by you for the improvement of our magazine, and for its more general circulation, by subscription or by purchase from news agencies, there can be no question but that its influence for good in the interests of labor would extend in a still greater degree.

In our magazine there appear monthly the reports of the officers of national and international unions and organizers from all parts of the American continent. They give news freshly gathered from the field of labor; the latest word from workshop, factory, mill and mine, the arteries of commerce and the means of transportation.

The report of the Federation's financial transactions recording every dollar received, the source from which it comes, the purpose for which it is expended and to whom it is paid, is published in detail monthly and is a means to inspire confidence of financial integrity.

The monthly chart shows at a glance the accurate state of employment and unemployment. The data for it is gathered from the most reliable sources. It is a feature in which a constantly growing interest is manifested.

Editorially, I have endeavored to express the views and voice the best sentiments and highest aspirations of our movement and our men. I am often invited by magazines and agencies to write for them, flattering compensations being offered. I prefer, however, to convey my best thought through the columns of our own publication.

But what is uppermost in my mind is to endeavor to impress upon you, and all organized labor, the possibilities for the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*, did all do their duty. There is no reason why the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST* should not find its place in the homes of the wage-earners of our country, at least in the homes of the organized working people.

You will be pleased to learn that at the end of our fiscal year the *AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST*, with all its organizing and educational influence, has not only been without financial cost to the American Federation of Labor, but that the sum of \$1,749.86 is to its credit.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

## AMERICA'S LABOR PRESS.

I can not adequately express my own appreciation and the deep obligation I feel that our fellow-workers owe to the magnificent labor press of America. It is of immeasurable value to labor to have a regular publication, not only to espouse its cause in a specific, general, theoretical or academic character, but one which will put the "best foot forward" and express the right word at the right time in defense and in advocacy of labor's rights. The influence of the labor press is even as wide if not wider outside of our own ranks than is generally known or acknowledged. A bona fide labor paper, apart from the direct good work which it does, compels the general public press to be more decent in its consideration of and attitude toward our cause and our movement. I regard it as an imperative duty which all members of organized labor should perform to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of our country.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ORGANIZERS.

It is a pleasure to be enabled to report the continued and increasing devotion and ability manifested by the work of the American Federation of Labor's organizers, both salaried and volunteer. Not only in fulfillment of my own convictions but also in compliance with your instructions I have appointed an additional number of organizers, a number as large as the finances of our Federation would permit. There is not a dollar which we expend in organizing purposes but which yields its advantages to our fellow-workers and to our movement, and it should be our aim to increase and extend this beneficent work. It must be kept in mind, however, that when organizers are appointed upon salary they must be paid and their expenses borne. Hence, additional means must be provided if we decide to increase the work of such organizers. Of course, it would be most unwise as well as most unjust to dispense with organizers who have rendered faithful and capable services for the appointment of others even of equal devotion and ability. It is to be expected that the salaried organizers shall be indefatigable and render loyal and faithful service. Nothing more can be expected; nothing less has been accepted. They are constantly required to live up to the highest standard of efficiency and devotion to the cause of labor.

Of our volunteer organizers no different standard has been tolerated, but as much of devotion of their time and ability to the cause could not, of course, be expected. I am quite sure that I am safely within the truth in declaring that no organization or institution on earth has so large a number of self-sacrificing, earnest, devoted volunteer workers as has the American Federation of Labor in its corps of volunteer organizers. They are men who in season and out of season devote all their spare time, often encroaching upon their working time, giving it ungrudgingly, aye, gladly and enthusiastically, for the promotion of the cause and for the advancement of the movement, a work which is inspiring, noble and holy. Their reward is the reward of all who devote themselves to the interests and well-being of their fellows, the satisfaction of a work well done for the common uplift of humanity.

## CONCLUSION.

The year passed has been one of the most exacting of the many years of what I may, with some degree of justice, say has been a busy life. The duties devolving upon me are manifold and of a widely divergent character. To give to all our men and organizations the best advice and the most ready assistance at all times is my endeavor; to carry out and comply fully with the constitutional provision of the American Federation of Labor applying only to the president—that is, that he "shall devote his entire time to the Federation"—is what I most earnestly strive to do.

It is not generally understood how varied and constant are the duties which devolve upon the president of the American Federation of Labor, particularly if his sole aim, purpose and ambition are to serve his fellow-workers to the fullest. I realize that without the advice and co-operation of my colleagues of the Executive Council and the officers of all our organizations, whether National, State or local, without the support of our organizers and representatives, much of that which I have done or attempted to do could not have been accomplished.

I am conscious of this one fact: That I have endeavored to give the best that is in me, the best of which I am capable, for the protection, advancement and fulfillment of the highest and deepest interests of our fellow-workers and my fellow-men. There is not in my heart one feeling or in my mind one thought other than that which aims to aid in the achievement of the noblest impulses and aspirations of the hosts of labor.

If time shall deal kindly with me, it is my sincerest desire, whether in office or taking my place in the great rank and file, always to aid in giving voice to the underlying principles and philosophy of the labor movement of my time—the labor movement which stands for justice now and is the guiding star of hope for the future.

To live to be of service to one's fellows, to aid in the effort to make this day and the days to come better than the day that has passed is an inspiration and a reward that exalts beyond the conception of our ignorant or sordid opponents.

To be regarded as one who, even in a moderate degree, may be looked upon as an exemplar of that faith and hope is my highest ambition. To the fullest attainment of the principles and purposes for which our movement stands, I hope to live only that I may serve and aid.

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President American Federation of Labor.

## SECRETARY MORRISON'S REPORT.

*To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor :*

FELLOW-WORKMEN—I have the honor to submit a report to you of the receipts and expenditures for the past twelve (12) months, beginning October 1, 1906, and ending September 30, 1907.

It is with pardonable pride that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$127,910.02 in the treasury; the high-water mark in the history of the Federation. Of the amount on hand \$103,078.89 is in the Defense Fund and can only be used for strike benefits in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of the local trade and federal labor unions. The balance, \$24,831.13, is in the General Fund and is available for general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The total receipts from all sources are \$174,330.26; the total expenses are \$159,960.84; leaving a balance of receipts over expenses of \$14,369.42.

The following is a summary of the receipts and expenses for twelve (12) months, ending September 30, 1907:

### RECEIPTS.

MONTHS.	Tax.	Supplies.	Federationist.	I. T. U. Assess't.	Textile Assess't.	Defense Fund.	Premiums.
1906.							
October.....	\$10,123 30	\$714 75	\$1,500 66	\$1,250 89	\$337 91	\$1,674 10	\$81 25
November.....	6,798 12	767 01	2,296 69	386 68	3 30	1,227 95	17 50
December.....	9,146 45	1,109 06	2,169 24	162 35	9 60	1,400 90	15 05
1907.							
January.....	7,933 39	1,319 78	2,271 85	252 20		1,318 35	116 00
February.....	7,127 01	1,034 62	1,927 38	96 88	3 42	1,234 05	108 50
March.....	9,725 24	1,066 34	1,902 24	96 34	33 00	1,739 50	94 75
April.....	10,072 50	989 27	1,627 98	63 65		1,450 80	108 75
May.....	9,008 47	1,267 35	2,024 85	21 80		1,367 85	92 25
June.....	9,428 19	649 49	1,756 11	22	21	1,335 85	131 50
July.....	10,501 06	744 38	1,095 57	4 44	90	1,439 56	146 75
August.....	7,631 08	637 82	1,651 58			1,426 80	90 75
September.....	14,743 25	*5,262 15	5,087 41	80	60	1,527 95	127 74
Totals.....	\$112,238 06	*15,782 01	25,310 56	2,338 25	388 94	17,143 65	1,126 79

\*Of this amount \$2,874.42 is interest on A. F. of L. funds.

### EXPENSES.

MONTHS.	General.	Federationist.	I. T. U. Assess't.	Defense Fund.	Premiums.
1906.					
October.....	\$7,460 27	\$1,998 52	\$1,250 89	\$24 00	.....
November.....	10,801 04	1,173 00	386 68	160 00	104 60
December.....	8,425 72	2,398 53	162 35	1,942 78	.....
1907.					
January.....	9,989 33	2,241 33	252 20	1,631 00	21 16
February.....	9,807 23	1,316 53	96 88	1,648 00	69 60
March.....	10,657 21	3,327 17	96 34	.....	105 80
April.....	12,147 58	2,215 49	63 65	.....	79 60
May.....	10,331 18	1,444 27	21 80	712 00	69 20
June.....	11,616 23	1,533 61	.....	2,524 00	82 80
July.....	10,402 19	1,816 38	.....	1,056 00	87 08
August.....	10,396 51	636 99	.....	764 00	.....
September.....	10,325 86	3,458 88	5 46	432 00	196 08
Totals.....	122,850 35	23,560 70	2,338 25	10,893 78	817 78

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

## RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand October 1, 1908.....		\$113,540 00
Per capita tax.....	\$112,238 08	
Supplies.....	15,782 01	
Federationist.....	25,310 56	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	2,338 25	
Assessment, Textile Workers.....	3-8 04	
Defense Fund.....	17,143 65	
Premiums.....	1,128 70	
		174,330 26
		<u>\$287,870 86</u>

## EXPENSES.

General.....	\$122,350 85	
Federationist.....	23,560 70	
Assessment, I. T. U.....	2,338 25	
Defense Fund.....	10,893 78	
Premiums.....	817 76	
		159,960 84
Balance on hand, October 1 1907.....		<u>\$127,910 02</u>

## RECAPITULATION.

In General Fund.....	\$24,831 18
In Defense Fund.....	103,078 89
	<u>\$127,910 02</u>

The following is the grouping under their several heads of the detailed monthly expenses:

## Appropriations:

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	500 00
National Federation of Post Office Clerks (paid from Defense Fund).....	150 00
Geo. E. McNeill Monument Fund.....	100 00
International Union Lobster Fishermen (paid from Defense Fund).....	100 00
Wool Sorters and Graders 9925 San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	12 50
Bootblacks No. 10,175 San Francisco, Cal. (per capita tax).....	3 60
Rent.....	2,226 00
Refund of premiums on bonds, supplies returned, excess per capita tax.....	270 60
Premiums:	
Bonds, local.....	817 76
Treasurer's bond.....	100 00
Secretary's bond.....	20 00
Fire Insurance.....	55 50
Newspapers and magazines.....	51 55
Stamped envelopes.....	1,027 68
Freight and express.....	1,317 79
Printing bound proceedings.....	1,029 65
Telegrams, etc.....	939 02
Postage stamps.....	3,553 08
Legislative expenses.....	1,569 30
Supplies and printing.....	11,311 81
Office fixtures.....	303 22
Jamestown exhibit.....	3,459 65
Expenses of fraternal delegates to British Trades Union Congress and Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.....	1,418 10
Expenses entertaining fraternal delegates from Great Britain.....	188 77
Minneapolis Convention:	
Printing daily proceedings.....	1,301 05
Cablegrams, telegrams, telephone, rent typewriter, preparing list of absentees, newspapers, etc.....	137 34
Committee rooms.....	322 00
Stenographers.....	474 65
Printing and supplies.....	223 60
Messengers and assistant secretary.....	196 00
Rent of hall.....	300 00
Expenses secretary attending Minneapolis convention.....	165 50

**Salary:**

President.....	3,000 00
Secretary.....	2,500 00
Treasurer.....	200 00
Office employes.....	22,669 83
Janitor service.....	28 00

**Expenses:**

Executive council meetings.....	2,453 95
President.....	1,018 10
Secretary.....	378 10
Auditing and credential committee.....	302 80
Legal.....	508 09

Defense fund: Strike benefits.....	10,640 78
Assessment: International Typographical Union.....	2,338 25
Organizing expenses.....	56,737 11
Printing and publishing THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.....	23,560 70

Total..... \$159,980 84

**RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES 1881 TO 1907.**

I herewith furnish a table giving the receipts and expenditures for the past 27 years.

YEAR.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$174 00	\$154 00
1882.....	268 20	252 25
1883.....	690 19	352 32
1884.....	357 42	543 20
1885.....	584 03	450 58
1886.....	474 11	635 08
1887.....	1,939 82	2,074 39
1888.....	4,512 55	3,933 67
1889.....	6,838 40	6,578 33
1890.....	23,849 74	21,070 57
1891.....	17,702 36	13,190 07
1892.....	17,834 51	18,324 69
1893.....	20,864 62	21,383 36
1894.....	15,346 43	17,302 08
1895.....	13,751 75	15,612 42
1896.....	16,290 14	15,452 95
1897.....	18,639 92	19,113 83
1898.....	18,894 15	19,197 17
1899.....	36,757 13	30,599 22
1900.....	71,125 82	68,373 39
1901.....	115,220 89	118,708 39
1902.....	144,498 21	119,086 74
1903.....	247,802 96	196,015 57
1904.....	220,995 97	203,991 15
1905.....	207,417 62	196,170 10
1906.....	217,815 18	218,540 04
1907.....	174,330 26	159,980 84
Totals.....	\$1,614,976 42	\$1,487,066 40

**RECAPITULATION.**

Receipts.....	\$1,614,976 42
Expenses.....	1,487,066 40
Balance on hand, October 1, 1907.....	\$127,919 02

**CHARTERS.**

During the twelve months ending September 30, 1907, fees have been received for 373 charters issued to National and International, State, Central, Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions.

Of this number three were granted to the following National and International Unions:

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers of United States and Canada.

National Federation of Post Office Clerks.

Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

One State Branch, as follows: Kansas.

## Seventy-two City Central Bodies, as follows:

<b>Alabama :</b>	<b>Indian Territory :</b>	<b>New York :</b>
Anniston,	Sapulpa.	Hornell.
Selma.	<b>Kansas :</b>	Niagara Falls.
Sheffield, Florence and Tus-	Coffeyville.	<b>Nevada :</b>
cumbia.	Fort Scott.	Goldfield.
<b>Arizona :</b>	Independence.	Tonopah.
Tucson.	Kansas City.	<b>Ohio :</b>
<b>Arkansas :</b>	Pittsburg.	Belmont County.
Johnson County.	West Mineral.	Cambridge.
Mena.	<b>Kentucky :</b>	Columbus.
Pine Bluff.	Muhlenberg County.	Mt. Vernon.
Pope County.	Owensboro.	Nelsonville.
<b>California :</b>	Somerset.	Piqua.
Marin County.	<b>Louisiana :</b>	Toronto.
Petaluma.	Shreveport.	<b>Oklahoma Territory :</b>
Santa Barbara.	<b>Maine :</b>	Enid.
<b>Colorado :</b>	Waterville.	<b>Pennsylvania :</b>
Pueblo.	<b>Massachusetts :</b>	Forest City.
<b>Connecticut :</b>	Haverhill.	Galeton.
New Haven.	South Framingham.	Hazleton.
<b>Florida :</b>	<b>Michigan :</b>	Kane.
De Land.	Manistee.	Tamaqua and Panther Creek
Palatka.	<b>Missouri :</b>	Valley.
<b>Georgia :</b>	Joplin.	<b>Porto Rico :</b>
Macon.	Novinger.	Humacao.
Waycross.	Rich Hill.	<b>Texas :</b>
<b>Idaho :</b>	<b>Mississippi :</b>	Amarillo.
Nampa.	Jackson.	Laredo.
<b>Illinois :</b>	Meridian.	<b>Vermont :</b>
Beckemyer.	Vicksburg.	Lyndonville.
Canton.	<b>Montana :</b>	St. Johnsbury.
Monmouth.	Livingston.	<b>West Virginia :</b>
<b>Indiana :</b>	<b>New Hampshire :</b>	Huntington.
Boonville.	Nashua.	<b>Wisconsin :</b>
Frankfort.	<b>New Jersey :</b>	Wausau.
Madison	Millville.	

## CHARTERS ISSUED--1897-1907.

YEAR.	In- terna- tional.	State.	Central.	Trade Unions.	Federal Unions.	Total
1897.....	8	2	18	154	35	217
1898.....	9	0	12	129	53	203
1899.....	9	1	35	303	101	449
1900.....	14	5	96	484	25	849
1901.....	7	4	123	575	207	916
1902 (eleven months).....	14	6	127	596	279	1,024
1903.....	20	8	171	743	596	1,333
1904.....	11	5	99	179	149	443
1905.....	3	1	67	143	73	287
1906.....	6	4	53	167	87	317
1907.....	3	1	72	204	93	373
Total.....	104	32	873	3,679	1,723	6,411

International.....	3
State.....	1
Central.....	72
Federal Labor Union.....	93
Local Trade Union.....	204
Total.....	373

## CHARTERS REVOKED, SUSPENDED AND DISBANDED.

**NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.**—REVOKED: International Union of Brewery Workmen. DISBANDED: International Association of Glass House Employees, and Paper Box, Bag and Novelty Workers' International Union. SUSPENDED: National Mine Managers and Assistants' Mutual Aid Association, and Lake Pilots' Protective Association of the Great Lakes. WITHDRAWN: Machine Textile Printers' Association of America.

**CENTRAL BODIES:** REVOKED: Trades and Labor Assembly, Columbus, Ohio. DISBANDED, 19. SUSPENDED, 19.

**TRADES AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.**—REVOKED: Federal Labor Union No. 10,334, Jamestown, N. Y.; Laborers' Protective Union, No. 12,063, Jamestown, N. Y.; Riggers' Protective Union No. 12,361, Jersey City, N. J.; Iron Chippers' Protective Union No. 7,543, New York, N. Y. SUSPENDED: Local Unions, 304. DISBANDED, 65. AFFILIATED WITH INTERNATIONAL UNIONS, 42.

## MEMBERSHIP.

To more forcibly bring to the attention of the delegates the remarkable growth in the membership during the past nine years, I have prepared the following table, showing the voting strength of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor for the years 1899 up to and including 1907. This table is based upon the average membership reported or paid upon to the American Federation of Labor by affiliated organizations:

ORGANIZATION.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Actors' National Protective Union.....			3	5	11	11	11	11	11
Allied Metal Mech. Int.....	9	22	45	61	113	70	a	a	a
American Agents' Association.....	9								
Bakers and Confectioners' International.....	31	45	64	102	154	162	120	106	110
Barbers' National Union.....	40	69	116	160	208	226	227	231	241
Bill Posters.....					10	13	14	14	14
Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of.....	5	15	35	43	70	105	100	82	93
Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders.....	27	51	73	95	178	190	134	128	157
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	43	47	88	146	297	320	320	321	320
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	28	36	53	70	81	65	66	68	89
Bottle Blowers' Assn. of U. S. and Canada.....	42	42	47	59	61	66	70	78	80
Brewery Workmen, National Union.....	107	183	235	291	300	305	340	360	*
Brickmakers' Alliance, National.....	10	14	17	41	55	73	41	64	43
Broommakers' Union, International.....	3	4	8	9	11	11	10	10	9
Brushmakers' International Union.....						7	7	5	5
Building Employees of America, Int. Union of.....						8			
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated.....	18	20	26	32	45	50	48	43	58
Carpenters and Joiners, United Bro. of.....	200	200	400	800	1090	1554	1432	1637	1929
Carriage and Wagon Workers.....	7	13	25	31	49	55	32	31	31
Carvers' Union, International Wood.....	12	18	20	23	24	21	16	16	16
Car Workers, International Association of.....			10	24	128	102	50	49	50
Cement Workers.....					55	44	36	42	58
Chainmakers' National Union.....		2	4	6	6	6	6	6	6
Cigarmakers' International Union.....	270	321	339	347	383	405	414	391	399
Clerks, Order of Railway.....		5	6		†	†	†	†	†
Clerks International Protective Assn., Retail.....	75	200	250	300	500	500	500	500	500
Clerks' National, Postoffice.....									9
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, United.....				20	25	29	26	21	23
Clothingmakers, Special Order of.....				60			*	*	*
Commercial Telegraphers.....					10	20	20	20	35
Compressed Air Workers' Union, International.....						12	12	13	13
Coopers' International Union.....	27	38	49	57	72	71	56	55	53
Coremakers' International Union.....	10	12	12	12		b	b	b	b
Curtain Operatives, Amalgamated Lace.....	3	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	8
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers' Int'l Union.....							3	3	3
Electrical Workers, International Bro.....	20	48	73	115	183	210	210	210	302
Elevator Constructors.....					21	22	22	22	23
Engineers, National Union of Steam.....	18	27	48	65	142	176	175	175	175
Engineers, Amalgamated Society of.....	18	18	18	19	*	*	*	*	*
Engineers, National Bro. of Coal Hoisting.....	5	7	10	8	9				
Firemen, International Bro. of Stationary.....	11	24	41	62	143	180	122	123	125
Fishermen's National Protec. Ass'n. Lobster.....									6
Freight Handlers and Warehousemen.....					48	33	34	32	63
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.....					21	21	9	7	7
Foundry Employees, International Bro. of.....						10	10	10	10
Fur Workers, International Association of.....					15	3	4	4	4
Furnace Workers and Smelters of America.....					15	15	15	††	††
Garment Workers of America, United.....	42	74	154	243	457	457	319	240	334
Glass Workers' Union, Flint.....	75	80	72	71	**	**	**	**	**
Glass Flatteners' Assn. of N. A., Window.....	6	6				†	†	†	†
Glass Cutters' League of America, Window.....	8					†	†	†	†
Glass Workers' International Assn., Amal.....		2	3	7	20	17	17	16	14
Glass House Employees' International Assn.....								58	61
Glass Snappers, Window.....					6	6	2	2	6
Glove Workers.....					9	11	12	10	6
Gold Beaters' Protective Union, National.....					30	20	11	8	8
Grinders' National Union, Table Knife.....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Grinders and Finishers, Pocket Knife Blade.....	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
Granite Cutters' National Union.....									
Hatters of North America, United.....	48	59	70	82	94	96	103	113	126
Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos.....	60	60	73	80	85	85	85	85	85
Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.....						7	8	5	5
Horseshoers of United States and Canada.....					83	85	47	50	97
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	20	21	23	28	44	42	42	41	44
Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' Amal. Assn.....	20	48	103	191	391	494	387	345	363
Iron Workers, Bridge and Struc., Intl. Assn.....	80	80	80	150	150	135	100	100	100
Jewelry Workers' International.....			9	9	10	24	10	100	100
Ladies' Garment Workers, International.....					24	7	4		6
Lathe Workers, Intl. Union of W. W. and Metal.....			20	21	30	22	18	13	23
Leathers, Intl. Union of W. W. and Metal.....		6	14	23	44	50	43	40	40
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....	10	21	32	42	48	46	40	40	40
Leather Workers of America, Amal.....			3	23	36	25	10	10	10
Lithographers' Intl. P. and B. Assn.....								20	23
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	130	200	250	347	400	501	478	348	383
Machinists' Union of America, International.....	136	225	325	355	488	557	485	500	580

ORGANIZATION.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Machine Printers and Color Mixers.....					4	4	4	5	5
Maintenance of Way Employees, Intl. Bro. of.....				46	87	123	120	120	132
Marble Workers, International Association of.....				5	12	6	19	17	20
Mattress, Spring and Bedding Workers.....						15	15	††	††
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.....	17	32	55	84	253	344	62	50	53
Metal Workers' Intl. Assn. Amal. Sheet.....	15	29	45	66	136	153	130	129	153
Metal Polishers, Buffers, and Platers, etc.....	48	50	56	84	128	128	103	109	100
Metal Workers' International Union, United.....		10	21	43	87	96	†	†	†
Mine Workers of America, United.....	400	1010	1891	1854	2173	2577	2619	2379	2549
Mine Mgrs. and Assts. Mutual Aid Assn.....				4	4	4	4	†	†
Mineral Mine Workers, United.....	6	5	4	3	7	a	**	**	**
Moulders' Union of N. A., Iron.....	150	150	150	259	300	300	300	450	500
Musicians, American Federation of.....	60	62	81	97	140	220	308	354	375
Oil and Gas Well Workers' Union, Intl.....		4	5	3	4	4	4	††	††
Painters of America, Brotherhood of.....	45	280	280	348	536	607	542	555	634
Paper Box Workers, International Union of.....					12	9	7	†	†
Papermakers, United Brotherhood of.....	1	4	18	41	107	88	50	35	31
Patternmakers' National League.....	15	22	23	23	29	37	36	40	50
Pavers and Rammermen, Intl. Union of.....							10	12	15
Paving Cutters' Union of U. S. A.....			1	2	9	12	13	15	18
Photo-Engravers' Union of N. A. Intl.....						17	22	22	28
Piano and Organ Workers' Union.....				57	65	99	90	80	50
Pilots' Association.....					5	*	*	*	*
Pilots' Association of the Great Lakes, Lake.....								10	†
Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, etc.....	40	45	87	128	152	165	150	150	160
Potters, Stoneware.....	1	1			††	††	††	††	††
Powder and High Explosive Workers.....				4	7	7	5	6	5
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	13	22	29	49	61	58	56	56	58
Potters' National Union of America.....						c	c	c	c
Printing Pressmen, International.....	72	91	100	119	144	160	170	166	166
Printers, Plate of U. S. A., National.....	4	6	7	7	9	10	11	12	12
Print Cutters.....					3	3	4	4	4
Printers, Machine Textile.....					4	4	4	4	**
Quarrymen's National Union.....					††	††	††	††	††
Quarryworkers' International.....					12	26	36	38	41
Railway Clerks.....					13	6	††	††	††
Railway Employees' Amal. Assn., Street.....	30	35	43	98	256	300	300	300	320
Railway Expressmen.....					14	3	††	††	††
Roofers, Comp. Damp and Waterproof Workers.....									10
Rubber Workers.....					10	2	1	†	†
Saw Smiths' Union of America.....				3	3	3	3	3	3
Seamen's Union of America, Intl.....	40	42	82	99	139	201	195	194	248
Shingle Weavers.....					13	14	16	17	18
Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers.....					26	34	24	20	19
Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers.....			21	42	80	65	46	55	31
Slate and Tile Roofers.....					5	7	6	5	6
Slate Workers.....					8	8	9	18	30
Spinners' Association.....	21	24	27	26	25	25	22	22	22
Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers.....	20	18	15	15	*	*	*	54	55
Steel Plate Transferrers' Assn. of America.....								1	1
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of N. A.....				18	21	24	28	28	29
Stone Cutters' Association Journeymen.....									85
Stove Mounters' International Union.....	6	9	13	16	16	17	15	15	15
Switchmen's Union of North America.....								81	92
Tackmakers.....					1	2	2	††	††
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	50	73	93	109	138	159	160	166	167
Teamsters, International Brotherhood of.....	17	47	94	138	320	840	783	402	306
Telegraphers, Order of Railroad.....	80	80	80	80	95	150	150	150	150
Textile Workers of America, United.....	22	34	27	106	150	105	100	100	114
Theatrical Stage Employees, National.....	30	30	38	44	45	50	55	60	60
Tile Layers and Helpers, Intl. Union.....	3	4	7	11	14	17	14	19	21
Tin Plate Workers, Intl. Protective.....	17	21	20	21	18	16	14	14	14
Tip Printers.....					2	2	2	2	1
Tobacco Workers' Union of America.....	41	60	43	41	52	56	54	55	51
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty, Intl.....		3	3	5	16	15	13	9	7
Tube Workers of United States and Canada.....				5	15	15	††	††	††
Typographical Union, International.....	310	329	365	393	435	467	467	438	428
Upholsterers, International Union of.....		13	13	13	25	30	28	26	26
Watch Case Engravers, International.....		5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2
Watch Case Makers, International.....			3			d	d	d	d
Weavers, Elastic Goring.....	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Wire Weavers' Protective, American.....		2	2	2	3	3	3	3	5
Wire Drawers of America, Fed. Assn. of.....	5					††	††	††	††
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.....							11	12	10
Wood Workers, Amalgamated.....	68	121	151	184	273	283	200	150	93
Centrals.....	117	218	324	425	549	569	601	538	574
Locals.....	163	349	469	678	828	553	1046	750	713
State Branches.....	11	16	21	27	29	32	34	36	37
Total vote of Unions.....	3632	5737	8240	10705	15238	17363	16338	15621	16422

\* Charter revoked. † Suspended for non-payment of per capita tax. †† Disbanded.  
 a Merged with Machinists. \*\* Withdrew.

**CHARTERS.**—Reports from the Secretaries of 113 of our 117 National and International organizations furnish us with the information that there has been issued during the past year 2,948 charters, and 1,663 surrendered. 1,350 of the charters surrendered were locals of the National and International unions and 419 affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor.

**GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP.**—The gain in membership reported by Secretaries of the International organizations and the local trade and federal labor unions affiliated direct with the American Federation of Labor over the membership on the first of September last year is 187,576, which certainly shows a healthy growth.

**STRIKES.**—Full and complete reports have been received from 113 International organizations and from a number of local unions, which show that there were 1,433 strikes in which there were 130,271 involved. Of that number 93,225 were benefited and 17,335 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported on was \$3,090,339.34. Adding to that amount the donations made by local unions to other unions, we have a grand total of \$3,290,333.30 expended to sustain members on strike during the past year. Your attention is particularly called to the reports under "The Reduction in Hours of Labor per Day," and in the "Gain in Wages per Day," for the membership of the various National and International organizations.

ORGANIZATIONS.		Char- ters issued.	Char- ters surren- dered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes	Strikes won.	Strikes com- prom- ised.	Strikes pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day.	Gain in wages per day.	No. in- volved.	No. ben- efit- ed.	Not ben- efit- ed.	Don- ations to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
American Federation of Labor		373	413	4,400	27	15			8			1,918	1,219	339		\$11,316 78
Actors	4	4	4		10				1		83% \$	180		180	\$4,000 00	
Asbestos Workers	3	4			1	1					50c	65	65			
Bakers	24	24			23	8	1		14h			296	33	263	1,618 30	
Barbers	35	14		1,023	2	2						466	466			
Bill Posters	2	2			1				1			13				
Blacksmiths	100	10		2,500	30	26			4		10%	1,200	1,200	300		200 00
Boiler Makers	124	31		4,703	131	75	13		26		36c	4,949	2,003	1,005	60 00	14,000 00
Boot and Shoe Workers	29	30		943	13	9			1			540	357	183		24,321 34
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Wkrs.	14	24			8	5	1		2		10%	1,198	768		15,000 00	27,073 68
Bridge and Structural Iron Wkrs.	11	10														4,571 30
Broommakers	1	8			5	2			1		40c	225	175	50		637 70
Carpenters, Brotherhood	276	142		27,630	325	315	4	6							10,000 00	52,125 00
Carpenters, Amalgamated	12	2		2,921	1	1					75c	165	165			2,710 46
Carriage and Wagon Workers	10			1,800								96		96		4,329 35
Carters					1	1			1		20c	1,000	600			2,719 00
Cart Workers	33	18			7	3						60				
Cement Workers	34	14		500	1				1							
Cigar Makers											10%				33 00	
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers	16	11			116	106	2	1	8			8,511a	7,937	574	22,900 03	
Compressed Air Workers	3	1		500	30	30	2		8	½ hr	10%	755	439	236	151 50	17,335 50
Coppers	13	11		50		5	1				8%		280	28		600 00
Captain Operatives, Lace		1		13	7				1		5%	10				

ORGANIZATIONS.	Char- ters issued.	Char- ters sur- rendered.	Gain in mem- ber- ship.	No. of strikes.	Strikes won.	Strikes com- promised.	Strikes pend- ing.	Strikes lost.	Reduc- tion in hours per day.	Gain in wages per day.	No. in- volved.	No. ben- e- fited.	Not ben- e- fited.	Dona- tions to other unions.	Cost of strikes.
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.															
Electrical Workers.	80	15	15,000	1	1	1		1		30c	50	50		10 00	
Elevator Constructors.	1		228	7	1	6				25c	15,000	14,500	500	18,000 00	30,000 00
Engineers, Steam.	33	9	1,567								359	359		50 00	
Engravers, Watch Case.															
Firemen.	24		7,496	5	4					10c	1,223	1,110		115 00	4,086 00
Fitters, Steam.	18	1	300	4	3		1	4		17c	300	275	25	4,500 00	
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.	8		250	2	2			1		25c	300	275			
Foundry Employees.	6		250	2	2					16c	68	68			150 00
Freight Handlers.	37	2	4,300	4	3			1	¾ hr	15c	167	167		255 00	580 00
Fur Workers.			100		3					25c	500	458	42		200 00
Garment Workers, United.	35	23	22,649	7	5	1		2	1	10c	22,000	15,000	6,000		10,000 00
Garment Workers, Ladies.	21	6	2,000												
Glass Bottle Blowers.	60		450											2,300 00	
Glass Snappers.				1	1						48	48			
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.	9	6	160	3	1			3	1		498	50	446		19,101.42
Glass Workers, Window.			1,056												
Glove Workers.	4	1	80	2	1					5 to 10 c	60	407			275 00
Gold Beaters.								1							
Grain Cutters.	17	6	657	14	13						1,825	1,825			18,731 10
Grinders, Pocket Knife.	1		20	1	1			1		30c	38	38		54 00	1,082 70
Grinders, Table Knife.			9	1							32				5,500 00
Hatters.															
Hed Carters.	94		5,591	4	4						1,400	1,400		8,500 00	15,000 00
Hosiery.	10		2,250	6	6			1			1,400	1,400		2,500 00	2,500 00
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.	90	35	2,583	7	6					50c	300	300			2,500 00
Iron and Steel Workers.	13	15	14	12	12		1	2	1	5c	1,082	800		1,453.24	4,022 12
Jewelry Workers.	3			2				1						300 00	34,039 00
Leathers.	35	20	11							10c	233	200		350 00	854 00
Laundry Workers.	24	26	10	2	2			2	¾ hr		2,240	1,650	770		4,086 50
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.	8		7	3	3		1	2		10c	310	180	160	900 00	64,831 20
Leather Workers, Amalgamated.	9	2		1	1					16c	2,118	20		1,000 00	108,167 17
Lithographers.	1														
Loosest Fishermen.	20		800	2	2					5c	1,000			1,000 00	
Loungemen.	37	15	1,816	4	2	1		1							
Machine Printers.															
Machinists.	70		20,000	140	120	6			1c		15,000	12,000			186,411 00
Marble Workers.	11		300	3	1	1		1		25c	300	250	50	2,500 00	300 00
Meat Cutters and Butcher Wknn.	20	4	1,200	3	3					10 to 40c	600	600			
Metal Polishers.	30	15	2,000	30	19	8		3		25 to 50c	1,000	800	200	4,000 00	20,334 50
Metal Workers, Sheet.	18	200	2,000	27	24	3		1		10c	2,000	1,900	100	100 00	15,000 00
Mine Workers.	213	201	4,675												108,712 86
Molders, Iron.	18	6	5,000	46	12	4		9	1	25c	2,034	2,034			487,486 94
Mugicians.	66	21													

Painters.....	188	107	7,800	130	96	20	5	3 1/4 hr	33 1/4 c	12,000	11,000	1,000	.....
Paper Makers.....	32	5	1,800	17	16	1	1	3	7 1/2	1,800	800	1,500	8,000 00
Pattern Makers.....	19								5%				5,500 38
Pavers and Rammermen.....	10		400	4	3		1			30			383 00
Payroll Cutters.....	8		372	4	2		2			50			4,118 83
Photo Engravers.....							1			1,100	200	900	51,038 40
Piano and Organ Workers.....	5	9	50	3		1	1	1	10%				
Plate Printers.....													
Plumbers.....	70	10											
Post Office Clerks.....										68		68	475 00
Printers.....	5	3	146	1			1						
Powder and High Explosive Wkrs.....	1		43										
Printing Pressmen.....	19	4	1,650	10	4	2	4	1	12%	88		60	3,047 00
Quarry Workers.....	20	7	500	7	5	1	1	1	10%	480	420	35,000 00	3,000 00
Railroad Telegraphers.....	14		10,329	18	7	3	4			4,440	1,588		80,117 00
Railway Employees, Street.....	45	21	2,000	3	2	1			25 to 40c	270	270		3,500 00
Roofers, Composition.....	2	2	8	1			1			70			
Saw Smiths.....													
Seamen.....	2		3,780	3	1				50c	72	43	24	400 00
Shingle Weavers.....	4	3	378	11	6		3	1k	25 1/2c	800	594	205	
Shipwrights.....	5	5		12	10				50c	300	200	100	5,000 00
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	9	1	100	2	2					1,500			
Slate Workers.....	3			2	2					60	60		6,750 00
Spinners.....	4	1	300	4	2	1	1		25%	600	500		
Stage Employees.....	10	1	2										
Steel Plate Transferers.....													
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....	7	1	39	10	4	3	3		50c	1,000	750	2,500 00	7,313 86
Stonecutters.....	14	3	1,074	4		1				65			9,500 00
Stove Mounters.....	5	2	43										2,180 00
Switchmen.....									40 to 70c				
Tailors.....	30	14	500	22	17	2	3	1/4 hr	25c	1,810	1,400	410	21,375 00
Teamsters.....	112	142		22	17	4	1		25c	4,000	3,800	300	80,000 00
Textile Workers.....													
Tile Layers.....	4		187	5	2	1	1		25c	270	110	100	1,500 00
tin Plate Workers.....				1			1		25c	75			500 00
Tip Printers.....			50									25 00	
Tobacco Workers.....	4	9							6 to 8%				
Travelers Goods and Leather.....				7	1	2	4	about 20 min. per member.	5%	898	246	650	1,785 85
Novelty Workers.....	4	8											
Typographical Union.....	28	37	2,023	7	5	2		1 and 2	10 to 15%	400	400		1,468,541 53
Upholsterers.....	6		300									10 00	5,050 00
Weavers, Goring.....	7			1					5 to 35c	17		43 00	2,303 20
Weavers, Wire.....			12	1			1		2 to 10%	3,000	300		2,081 80
Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.....	7	3		4									2,000 00
Wood Workers.....	10	5											
Totals.....	2,948	1,663	187,376	1,433	1,071	106	66	124		130,271	98,225	17,335	3,080,369 24

a, 7,137 unionists, 1,374 nonunionists; b, reorganized; c, for 1 local; d, 58-hour week law in Connecticut; e, for 20,000; f, 20 still on strike; g, lost and pending; h, general strike for eight-hour day; i, one local reduced hours from 10 to 8, all other locals have eight-hour day.

**BENEFITS PAID TO MEMBERS BY INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS DURING  
THE PAST YEAR.**

ORGANIZATIONS.	Death benefits.	Death benefits members' wives.	Sick benefits.	Traveling benefits.	Tool in- surance.	Unem- ployed benefits.
Actors.....	\$500 00		\$300 00			
Bakers and Confectioners.....	850 00	\$300 00	2,950 20			
Barbers.....	12,335 00		36,461 43			
Bookbinders.....	4,500 00					
Boot and Shoe Workers.....	14,525 00		81,824 99	\$800 00		
Bridge and Structural Iron Wkrs	13,200 00					
Carpenters, Brotherhood.....	251,574 79	33,450 00	100,000 00			
Carpenters, Amalgamated.....	1,775 50		6,843 14		\$7,256 61	\$11,326 29
Car Workers.....	250 00		500 00			
Carvers, Wood.....	3,348 00				750 90	
Chainmakers.....				1,300 00		278 00
Cigarmakers.....	209,148 41		174,337 90			15,005 50
Clerks.....	5,375 00		14,050 00			
Compressed Air Workers.....	1,348 75		400 00	810 00		290 00
Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.....	50 00					
Electrical Workers.....	10,700 00		30,000 00			
Engravers, Watch Case.....	100 00		89 00	32 00		
Foundry Employees.....	650 00					
Freight Handlers.....	3,000 00		1,500 00	300 00	24 00	
Fur Workers.....	200 00			43 00		
Glass Bottle Blowers.....	54,000 00			300 00		
Glass Snappers.....						
Glass Workers, Amalgamated.....	501 45					
Glass Workers, Window.....	20,900 00					
Glove Workers.....	100 00					
Granite Cutters.....	19,727 08					
Grinders, Pocket Knife.....			275 00			
Grinders, Table Knife.....	300 00					
Hatters.....	30,000 00					
Hod Carriers.....	2,475 00					
Hotel and Restaurant Employees.....	21,450 00		19,234 00			
Iron and Steel Workers.....	4,700 00					
Jewelry Workers.....	100 00		262 00			49 50
Lathers.....	5,100 35					
Leather Wkrs. on Horse Goods.....	2,825 09		11,095 00			
Lithographers.....	17,500 00					
Machinists.....	39,800 00		22,855 96			
Meat Cutters and Butch. Wkmsn.....	1,700 00					
Metal Polishers.....	4,050 00					
Metal Workers, Sheet.....	10,000 00					
Molders, Iron.....	68,316 30		185,865 50			
Painters.....	50,750 00	6,025 00				
Pattern Makers.....	1,275 00		6,908 99		2,895 35	
Paving Cutters.....	1,475 00					
Photo-Engravers.....	1,650 00					
Piano and Organ Workers.....	4,420 00	400 00	7,268 66			
Print Cutters.....	600 00					85 00
Printing Pressmen.....	12,145 00					
Quarry Workers.....	2,725 00					
Railroad Telegraphers.....	65,800 00					
Railway Employees, Street.....	17,600 00					
Sawsmiths.....	1,200 00					
Shingle Weavers.....	525 25					
Shipwrights.....	1,800 00					
Slate and Tile Roofers.....	700 00					
Slate Workers.....	400 00	150 00				
Spinners.....	3,000 00	250 00				
Steel Plate Transferers.....				50 00		
Stereotypers and Electrotypers.....	2,400 00					
Stonecutters.....	10,000 00					
Stove Mounters.....	1,600 00					
Tailors.....	12,244 25					
Tobacco Workers.....	1,900 00		8,127 00			
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers.....	180 00		320 00			
Typographical Union.....	39,270 00					
Weaving, Goring.....	100 00					
Weavers, Wire.....	425 00		1,087 25			
Wood Workers.....	4,900 00					
Total.....	1,076,060 22	\$42,575 00	\$712,536 02	\$3,535 00	\$10,926 86	\$26,964 20

## VOTING STRENGTH OF FEDERATION, 1897-1907.

Year.	No. votes.
1897.....	2,747
1898.....	2,881
1899.....	3,633
1900.....	5,737
1901.....	8,240
1902.....	10,705
1903.....	15,338
1904.....	17,363
1905.....	16,338
1906.....	15,621
1907.....	16,425

## INTERNATIONAL UNIONS.

**Actors.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 4. 1 lockout, lost. Number of persons involved, 180. Average gain in wages of 33½ per cent. Death benefits, \$500; sick benefits, \$300. Donations to other unions, \$4,000.

**Asbestos Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 4. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 65; benefited, 65. A gain of fifty cents per day in wages. Gains in other respects: union shops. Better wages, shorter hours and more time for recreation are among advantages gained through organization.

**Bakers and Confectioners.**—Charters issued, 18; six locals reorganized; surrendered, 24. Number of strikes, 23; won, 8; compromised, 1; 14 lost and pending. Number of persons involved, 296; benefited, 33; not benefited, 263. Abolished board and lodging system, hours reduced from 14 to 10 per day and increased wages for all bakery workers are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$850; death benefits, members' wives, \$300; sick benefits, \$2,950.20. Donations to other unions, \$1,618.20.

**Barbers.**—Charters issued, 35; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 1,633. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 466; benefited, 466. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$12,335; sick benefits, \$36,461.43.

**Bill Posters and Billers.**—Number of charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1, now pending. Number of persons involved, 12; resisting reduction in wages. Cost of strike thus far, \$200. In several cities wages have been increased averaging \$1 per week, and in some cities reduction in hours of labor has been secured. Great improvements have been effected in the matter of the recognition of the union, reduction in hours and increase in wages.

**Blacksmiths.**—Charters issued, 100; surrendered, 10. Gain in membership, 2,500. Number of strikes, 30; won, 26; pending, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,400; benefited, 1,200; not benefited, 200. Cost of strikes, \$12,000. Ten per cent gain in wages, and hours reduced two per day. Gains in other respects: better working conditions and better shop rules. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Better working conditions, shorter hours, and an increase in wages of \$1.25 are among results secured by the organization.

**Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders.**—Charters issued, 124; surrendered, 31. Gain in membership, 4,703. Number of strikes, 131; 28 now pending; won, 75; compromised, 12; lost, 16. Number of persons involved, 4,949; benefited, 2,603; not benefited, 1,605; 741 in strikes, now pending. Several strikes on railroad systems for nine hour day. Cost of strikes, \$34,921.24. Average gain in wages of 36 cents per day. Gains in other respects: full attention given to all committees and willingness to make contracts. No attempts to reduce wages in the past year. Average gain in wages of \$1.40 per day, better education in the movement, less opposition by employers and higher social standing for the members are among the advantages realized as a result of the organization.

**Bookbinders.**—Death benefits, \$4,500.

**Boot and Shoe Workers.**—Charters issued, 29; surrendered, 20. Gain in membership, 943. Number of strikes, 12; won, 9; one pending; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 540; benefited, 357; not benefited, 183. Cost of strikes, \$37,072.68. Advantages gained without strike, increased wages, better conditions and steady employment in union factories. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Increase of from \$1 to \$5 per week in union factories, and hours reduced in 50 per cent of the union factories secured in the past ten years. Death benefits, \$14,525; sick benefits, \$61,824.99; traveling benefits, \$800. Donations to other unions, \$15,000.

- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 24. Number of strikes, 8; won, 5; compromised, 1; two pending. Number of persons involved, 1,198. benefited, 798; 460 in strikes pending. Cost of strikes, \$4,571.20. About ten per cent average gain in wages; in several districts a gain of 5 per cent secured without strike. Hours reduced from 10 to 9 per day. Gain in other respects: recognition of union. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted. Adopted a death benefit to go into effect April 1, 1908.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 10. Hours of labor reduced two per day and 75 per cent increase in wages are among advantages secured as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$13,200.
- Broom Makers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 5; won, 2; lost, 2; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 225; benefited, 175; not benefited, 50. Cost of strikes, \$687.70. Advantages gained without strike: new wage scales with increase in 11 cities. The organization has improved conditions, and increased wages 40 per cent.
- Brushmakers.**—No gain.
- Carpenters, Brotherhood.**—Charters issued, 276; surrendered, 142. Gain in membership, 27,520. Number of strikes, 325; won, 315; compromised, 4; 6 pending. Cost of strikes, \$32,128. Reduction in wages suffered in some instances; other attempts were successfully resisted. Shorter working hours with increased pay are among advantages secured through the efforts of the organization. Death benefits, \$251,574.79; death benefits, members' wives, \$35,450; sick benefits, \$100,000. Donations to other unions, \$10,000.
- Carpenters, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 12; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 2,921. General increase in wages. Cost of strikes, \$2,710.46. Death benefits, \$1,775.50; sick benefits, \$6,843.14; accident benefits, \$950; unemployed benefits, \$11,338.29; superannuation benefits, \$6,879.66; grants to members in distress, \$1,520.
- Car Workers.**—Charters issued, 33; surrendered, 18. Number of strikes, 7; won, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 600. Cost of strikes, \$3,719. Average gain in wages of about 20 cents per day. Increased wages and better working conditions on several railroad systems secured without strike. Gain in other respects: abolition of piece work in one case. Fairly satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members in the six years' existence of the organization. Strikes now pending are in one instance for increased wages and abolishment of piece work and three other cases against discrimination.
- Carriage and Wagon Workers.**—Charters issued, 10. Gain in membership, 1,800. Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 165; benefited, 165. Increase of 20 per cent for 800 men secured without strike. In some localities conditions have improved wonderfully.
- Carvers, Wood.**—Number of strikes, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 96; not benefited, 96. Cost of strikes, \$4,539.35. No reductions in wages in the past year. Advantages gained without strike: new wage-rating in New York city. Death benefits, \$3,348. Tool insurance, \$750.00.
- Cement Workers.**—Charters issued, 34; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 1; lost. Number involved, 60. The organization has secured improved conditions regarding home, wages and system of working.
- Chain Makers.**—10 per cent average gain in wages. No reductions in wages in the past year. Traveling benefits, \$1,200; unemployed benefits, \$278. Donations to other unions, \$52.
- Cigar Makers.**—Charters issued, 16; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 116; won, 106; compromised, 2; lost, 8. Number of persons involved, 8,511—7,137 unionists and 1,374 non-unionists; benefited, 7,937; not benefited, 574. Increases in wages gained without strike. Attempts to reduce wages were successfully resisted, except in two cases in Porto Rico, affecting 92 members. Death benefits, \$209,148.41; sick benefits, \$174,337.90; unemployed benefits, \$15,005.50. Donations to other unions, \$23,860.02.
- Clerks, Retail.**—Very satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members through the efforts of the organization. Death benefits, \$5,375; sick benefits, \$14,050.
- Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 30; won, 20; compromised, 2; lost, 8. Number of persons involved, 725; benefited, 489; not benefited, 236. Cost of strikes, \$17,958.50. Ten per cent average gain in wages per day. Reduction of half an hour per day in the hours of labor. Advantages gained without strike: free thread for operators' branch. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. Among improvements secured by the organization are reduction of half an hour per day for week-working branches; free thread and a 50 per cent reduction of the cost of power for machine operators—piece workers.
- Compressed Air Workers.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 50. Very satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members through the organization. Death ben-

- efits, \$1,348.75; sick benefits, \$400; traveling benefits, \$810; unemployed benefits, \$290. Donations to other unions, \$151.50.
- Coopers.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 11. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 318; benefited, 280; not benefited, 38. Cost of strikes, \$600. An average gain in wages of 8 per cent per member per day. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. As a result of the organization wages have been increased about 40 per cent and 1 hour reduction per day.
- Curtain Operatives, Lace.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 13. Hours reduced, 1 per day. Average gain in wages of 5 per cent per member per day and 9-hour shifts secured without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year.
- Cutting Die and Cutter Makers.**—Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 50; benefited, 50. Shorter hours have been secured as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$50. Donations to other unions, \$10.
- Electrical Workers.**—Charters issued, 80; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 15,000. Number of strikes, 20; won, 18; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 15,000; benefited, 14,500; not benefited, 500. Cost of strikes, \$30,000. An average gain of 30 cents per day in wages. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$10,700; sick benefits, \$30,000. Donations to other unions, \$18,000.
- Elevator Constructors.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 223. Number of strikes, 6; won, 1; compromised, 5. Number of persons involved, 359; benefited, 359. An average gain in wages of 25 cents per member per day. Gains in other respects: reducing the number of helpers to equal number of mechanics. As a result of the organization, the members are working two hours less per day, with 25 and 35 per cent increase in wages. Donations to other unions, \$50.
- Engineers, Steam.**—Number of charters issued, 29—4 reinstated; surrendered, 9. Gain in membership, 1,567.
- Engravers, Watch Case.**—Wages increased about 10 per cent without strike. In the past 10 years there has been a fair improvement in the conditions of the members and an increase in wages of about 33½ per cent. Death benefits, \$100; sick benefits, \$89; traveling benefits, \$32. Donations to other unions, \$115.
- Firemen, Stationary.**—Charters issued, 24; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 7,496. Number of strikes, 5; won, 4; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,223; benefited, 1,110. Cost of strikes, \$4,926. Average gain in wages of 17 per cent. Secured reduction in hours from 12 to 8 for 2,940 members without strike. Gains in other respects: more help given in boiler room. Offers to reduce wages were successfully resisted. 85 per cent of the members receive 50 cents more per day for eight hours than they received for 12 hours, ten years ago. Donations to other unions, \$4,500.
- Fitters and Helpers, Steam.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 275; not benefited, 25. Gain in wages of 25 cents per member per day. No reduction in wages in the past year.
- Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.**—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 250. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 68; benefited, 68. Cost of strikes, \$150. Average gain in wages of 16 per cent per member per day. Attempts to reduce wages have been successfully resisted. The eight-hour day has been established in forty of the largest flour mills of the country.
- Foundry Employees.**—Charters issued, 6; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 167; benefited, 167. Cost of strikes, \$580. Gain in wages of 15 cents per member per day. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$850. Donations to other unions, \$255.
- Freight Handlers.**—Charters issued, 37; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 4,200. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 500; benefited, 458; not benefited, 42. Cost of strikes, \$200. Gain in wages of 25 cents per day; 30 minutes' reduction per day in the hours of labor; 95 per cent of the membership had their wages increased 10 per cent this year. Death benefits, \$3,000; sick benefits, \$1,500; traveling benefits, \$300; tool insurance, \$24.
- Fur Workers.**—Charters surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 100. Average of 10 per cent increase in wages secured without strike. Death benefits, \$200; traveling benefits, \$43. Donations to other unions, \$47.
- Garment Workers, United.**—Charters issued, 35; surrendered, 23. Gain in membership, 22,649. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 22,000; benefited, 15,000; not benefited, 6,000. Cost of strikes, \$10,000. Overall workers secured 8 hour day without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Eight hour day for overall workers, vest, pant makers and cutters, 10 per cent increase in wages are results of the organization.

- Garment Workers, Ladies.**—Charters issued, 31; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 3,000.
- Glass Bottle Blowers.**—Charters issued, 6; 4 branches reorganized. Offers of reduction in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$54,000. Donations to other unions, \$2,360.
- Glass Snappers.**—Number of strikes, 1; won. Number of persons involved, 48; benefited, 48.
- Glass Workers, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 9; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 160. Number of strikes, 3; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 496; benefited, about 50; not benefited, 446. Cost of strikes, \$19,101.42. Average reduction of one hour per day in the hours of labor. Secured 8-hour day in two cities without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Among advantages secured through the organization are an increase of 15 per cent in wages and hours reduced from 60 to 53 a week. Death benefits, \$501.45.
- Glass Workers, Window.**—Gain in membership, 1,056. Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Death benefits, \$20,900.
- Glove Workers.**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 80. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 60; benefited, 40; 20 involved in strikes pending. Cost of strikes, \$275. Gain in wages of from 5 to 10 per cent per member per day. Gain in other respects: secured good working agreement. Advantages gained without strike: agreements signed in 7 shops. No reductions in wages in the past year. From 5 to 25 per cent increase in wages and Saturday half holiday during the summer months are among improvements secured through the organization. Death benefits, \$100.
- Granite Cutters.**—Charters issued, 17; surrendered, 6 (due to finish of jobs). Gain in membership, 657. Number of strikes, 14; won, 13; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,825; benefited, 1,825. Cost of strikes, \$18,721.10. Secured 7 per cent increase in wages, where new agreements were made, owing to the expiration of old ones. Gains in other respects: Saturday half-holiday in many instances; better regulation of pay days; successful contentions against overbearing foremen, and better regulation of machines. Adjustments secured by conference in some instances, without recourse to strike. No reductions in wages. Through the efforts of the organization weekly and two weekly pay days have been secured, reduction in working hours from 9 to 8; wage increase of 23 per cent. An age benefit has been established. Death benefits, \$19,727.08.
- Grinders, Pocket Knife Blade.**—Charters issued, 1. Gain in membership, 20. Number of strikes, 1; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 26; benefited, 26. Cost of strikes, \$1,062.79. Gain in wages of 30 cents per day. Hours reduced, one per day. Many advantages gained without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Conditions of the members have steadily improved with growth of organization. Sick benefits, \$275. Donations to other unions, \$54.
- Grinders, Table Knife.**—Charters issued, 1. Number of strikes, 1; pending. Number of persons involved, 32. Cost of strikes, \$6,500. Shorter hours and higher wages have been secured through the efforts of the organization. Death benefits, \$300.
- Hatters.**—Offers of reductions in wages have been successfully resisted. Wages have been increased 50 per cent as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$30,000. Donations to other unions, \$8,500. Cost of strikes, \$15,000.
- Hod Carriers and Building Laborers.**—Charters issued, 94. Gain in membership, 5,581. Number of strikes, 4; won, 4. Number of persons involved, 1,400; benefited, 1,400. Cost of strikes, \$2,500. From 25 to 37½ cents gain in wages per day. Hours of labor reduced from 9 to 8. Gain in other respects: recognition of the union. Shorter work day and increased wages are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$2,475. Donations to other unions, \$2,500.
- Horse Shoers.**—Charters issued, 10. Gain in membership, 2,250. Number of strikes, 8; won, 8. Number of persons involved, 200; benefited, 200. Cost of strikes, \$500. A gain in wages of 50 cents per day. Increase of wages for 22 locals secured without strike. A gain of about 35 per cent in wages and hours shortened from 12, 11 and 10 to 9 for about 90 per cent of the membership are results of the organization.
- Hotel and Restaurant Employees.**—Charters issued, 90; surrendered, 36. Gain in membership, 2,583. Number of strikes, 7; won, 6; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,052; benefited, 800. Cost of strikes, \$4,002.12. A gain of 5 per cent in wages. An average reduction of one hour in the hours of labor. Gains in other respects: improved sanitary arrangements. Advantages gained without strike: agreements and recognition. Offers of reductions in wages were successfully resisted. Steady uplift, social advancement, better citizenship are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$21,450; sick benefits, \$19,234. Donations to other unions, \$1,452.24.
- Iron and Steel Workers.**—Charters issued, 13; surrendered, 15. Number of strikes, 14; won, 12; lost, 2. Cost of strikes, \$34,039. A 5 per cent increase for 6,000 men gained without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$4,700. Donations to other unions, \$300.

- Jewelry Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 2; lost, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 233. Cost of strikes, \$554. Hours reduced from 10 to 9 and better treatment by employers are results of organization. Death benefits, \$100; sick benefits, \$263; unemployed benefits, \$49.50. Donations to other unions, \$350.
- Lathers.**—Charters issued, 35; surrendered, 20. Number of strikes, 11. Number of persons involved, 900; benefited, 900. A general increase of about ten per cent per day over last year. The present conditions under which the members work are so much improved over those existing ten years ago as to make comparison impossible. Death benefits, \$5,100.35.
- Laundry Workers.**—Charters issued, 24, surrendered, 26. Number of strikes, 9; won, 2; compromised, 3; lost, 3, 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 2,240; benefited, 1,650; not benefited, 770. Cost of strikes, \$4,098.50. Hours reduced one-half hour per day. Advantages gained without strike; abolishing machine charges and fines; charging for needles and thread. Reductions in wages were offered in three instances, one being successfully resisted, and in other two compromises were effected by modifying the reductions one-half. Where locals have been maintained wages have increased 30 per cent and hours reduced one to three per day.
- Leather Workers, Amalgamated.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 1; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 28; benefited, 26. Cost of strikes, \$1,000. Average gain in wages of \$1 per week. No reductions in wages in the past year. Reduction of working hours from 10 to 9 per day, with Saturday half holiday for June, July, and August.
- Leather Workers on Horse Goods.**—Charters issued, 8; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 7; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 2; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 310; benefited, 150; not benefited, 160. Cost of strikes \$54.85. 20. Ten cents average gain in wages per day. Hours of labor reduced in one city. 1,323 members gained an increase of about 5 per cent without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Working conditions generally improved; higher wages and shorter hours are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$2,825; sick benefits, \$11,005. Donations to other unions, \$900.
- Lithographers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 2. A general strike involving 2,118 members for the 8-hour day. Cost of strikes, \$108,167.17. Hours reduced from 59 and 60 to prospective 48-hour week to go into effect July 1, 1908, in 198 establishments. Death benefits, \$17,500.
- Lobster Fishermen.**—Charters issued, 20. Gain in membership, 800. Two settlements effected without strike.
- Longshoremen.**—Charters issued, 37; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 1,816. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 1,000. A five per cent gain in wages per day. No reductions in wages in the past year. An advance of 45 per cent in wages, reduction of 25 per cent in hours and recognition of union and trade agreements are results of the organization. Donations to other unions, \$1,000.
- Machine Printers and Color Mixers.**—Charters issued, 1.
- Machinists.**—Charters issued, 70; surrendered, 21. Gain in membership, 20,000. Number of strikes, 140; won, 120; compromised, 6; 14 pending. Number of persons involved, 15,000; benefited, 12,000. Cost of strikes, \$193,411. Ten per cent per day gain in wages. 20,000 secured one hour reduction in the working hours. No reductions in wages. Shorter hours, increased wages and general improvement in employment are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$39,800; sick benefits, \$22,855.96. Donations to other unions, \$54,781.
- Marble Workers.**—Charters issued, 11; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 250; not benefited, 50. Cost of strikes, \$300. Average gain in wages of 25 cents per day. Gains in other respects: recognition of union in localities heretofore unorganized. No reductions in wages in the past year. Shorter hours and increased wages are results of the organization. Donations to other unions, \$2,500.
- Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,200. Number of strikes, 3; won, 3. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 600. Cost of strikes, \$300. A gain in wages of 10 to 40 cents per day for 600 men. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,700.
- Mine Workers.**—Charters issued, 213; surrendered, 201. Gain in membership, 4,675. Cost of strikes, \$108,712.96.
- Metal Polishers.**—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 15. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 20; won, 19; compromised, 8; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 800; not benefited, 200. Cost of strikes, \$20,334.50. Gains in wages of 25 to 50 cents per day. Increased

per centage of members working nine hour day; small per cent secured eight hour day. Gains in other respects: better sanitary conditions. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$4,060. Donations to other unions, \$4,000.

**Metal Workers, Sheet.**—Charters issued, 50; surrendered, 18. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 27; won, 24; compromised, 2; lost, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 2,000; benefited, 1,900; not benefited, 100. Cost of strikes, \$15,000. A 10 per cent gain in wages. Marked improvement in the conditions of the members as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$10,000. Donations to other unions, \$100.

**Molders, Iron.**—Charters issued, 18; surrendered, 6. Gain in membership, 5,000. Number of strikes, 46; won, 12; compromised, 4; lost, 9; rest pending. Number of persons involved, 2,034. Cost of strikes, \$487,425.94. 25 cents gain in wages per day. Hours reduced, one per day. Gains in other respects: improved shop conditions. Death benefits, \$68,316.30; sick benefits, \$185,865.50.

**Musicians.**—Charters issued, 65; surrendered, 21. Splendid improvement in conditions as result of organization.

**Painters.**—Charters issued, 188; surrendered, 107. Gain in membership, 7,890. Number of strikes, 130; won, 95; compromised, 20; lost, 5. Number of persons involved, 12,000; benefited, 11,000; not benefited, 1,000. Average gain of about 33½ cents per day, and about one-half hour reduction in hours of labor. No reductions in wages in the past year. 25 per cent increase in wages and shorter hours are results of organization. Death benefits, \$50,750; death benefits, members' wives, \$6,025.

**Paper Makers.**—Charters issued, 22; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 2. Number of persons involved, 1,800; benefited, 300; not benefited, 1,500. Increased wages, and hours reduced from 12 to 8 per day are results of the organization.

**Pattern Makers.**—Charters issued, 19. Gain in membership, 1,800. Number of strikes, 17; won, 16; compromised, 1. All persons involved benefited. Cost of strikes, \$5,509.38. About 7 per cent average gain in wages. Some secured one hour per day reduction in the hours of labor; others four hours off on Saturday. Death benefits, \$1,275; sick benefits, \$6,908.99. Tool insurance, \$2,895.35.

**Pavers and Rammermen.**—5 per cent increase in wages secured in New York city without strike. Hours reduced in New York city. No reductions in wages in the past year. Satisfactory improvement in the conditions of the members through the work of the organization.

**Paving Cutters.**—Charters issued, 8. Gain in membership, 400. Number of strikes, 4; won, 3; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 39. 10 per cent gain in wages and shorter hours are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$1,475. Cost of strikes, \$263.

**Photo-Engravers.**—Gain in membership, 372. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; pending, 2. Number of persons involved, 50. Cost of strikes, \$4,112.83. Advantages gained without strikes: agreements signed in sixteen cities. Other gains: eight hours, better pay and conditions. Death benefits, \$1,650.

**Piano and Organ Workers.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 9. Number of strikes, 3; compromised, 1; lost, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 1,100; benefited, 200; not benefited, 900. Cost of strikes, \$51,636.40. 200 members gained 10 per cent increase in wages. 250 members secured reduction in hours. Gains in other respects: better factory conditions. Death benefits, \$4,420; death benefits members' wives, \$400; sick benefits, \$7,268.66. Donations to other unions, \$1,673.50.

**Plate Printers.**—Gain in membership, 50. Shorter hours, increased wages and steadier employment are the results of the organization.

**Plumbers.**—Charters issued, 76; surrendered, 12.

**Post Office Clerks.**—Charters issued, 4. Adjustment of salary through Classification Bill.

**Potters.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 146. Advantages gained without strike: new agreement signed for two years, which calls for slight increase in the wage scale on certain lines of ware.

**Powder and High Explosive Workers.**—Charters issued, 1; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 43. Number of strikes, 1; lost. Number of persons involved, 68; not benefited, 68. Cost of strikes, \$575. 200 men secured 10 per cent increase in wages and nine hour day. Steady improvement in wages, hours and conditions. Donations to other unions, \$18.40.

**Print Cutters.**—Hours decreased and tenement house work abolished are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$600; unemployed benefits, \$35. Donations to other unions, \$640.

**Printing Pressmen.**—Charters issued, 19; surrendered, 4. Gain in membership, 1,650. Number of

- strikes, 10; won, 4; compromised, 2; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 88. Cost of strikes, \$3,047. 10 per cent increase in wages gained without strike. 40 per cent improvement in the conditions of the members as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$12,145.
- Quarry Workers.**—Charters issued, 20; surrendered, 7. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 1; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 480; benefited, 480; not benefited, 60. Cost of strikes, \$3,000. 10 per cent gain in wages. Hours reduced one per day. Gains in other respects: better working conditions. No reductions in wages in the past year. Shorter hours, increased wages, union jobs, arbitration clauses and signed agreements of from 1 to 4 years are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$2,725. Donations to other unions, \$500.
- Railroad Telegraphers.**—Charters issued, 14. No reduction in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$65,800. Donations to other unions, \$35,000.
- Railway Employes, Street.**—Charters issued, 45; 3 lodges revived; surrendered, 21. Gain in membership, 2,000. Number of strikes, 18; won, 7; compromised, 3; lost, 4; 4 pending. Number of persons involved, 4,440; benefited, 1,588; 2,374 in pending contests. Cost of strikes, \$80,117. No reductions in wages in the past year. Average of over 7 cents an hour to entire membership and reduction of hours on an average of 2 hours per day to entire membership are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$17,600.
- Roofers, Composition.**—Charters issued, 2; surrendered, 2. Number of strikes, 3; won, 2; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 270; benefited, 270. Average gain in wages, 25 to 40 cents.
- Saw Smiths.**—Gain in membership, 8. Number of strikes, 1, pending. Number of persons involved, 70. Cost of strikes, \$3,500. Slight increase in wages gained without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Wages have been increased about 15 per cent as a result of the organization. Death benefits, \$1,200.
- Seamen.**—Gain in membership, 3,780. Charters issued, 2. Advantages gained without strike: increased wages on Lakes and Atlantic. No reductions in wages in the past year. Offers of reductions in wages were made, but successfully resisted. Better legislation, better accommodations on shipboard and better wages are results of the organization.
- Shingle Weavers.**—Charters issued, 4; 2 unions reorganized; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 378. Number of strikes, 2; won, 1. Number of persons involved, 72; benefited, 48; not benefited, 24. Cost of strikes, \$400. 50 cents average gain in wages per day for 1,600 men secured without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$525.25.
- Shipwrights.**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 11; won, 6; lost, 2. Number of persons involved, 800; benefited, 504; not benefited, 206. 22½ cents average gain in wages per member per day. Hours reduced 1 per day. Gains in other respects: recognition of union. Death benefits, \$1,800.
- Slate and Tile Roofers.**—Charters issued, 9. Gain in membership, 100. Number of strikes, 12; won, 10; 2 pending. Number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 200; not benefited, 100. 200 secured an increase of about 50 cents per day. All locals but one have eight hour day. This local reduced hours from 10 to 9 per day. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$700.
- Slate Workers.**—Charters issued, 3; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 2; both pending. Number of persons involved, 1,500. Cost of strikes, \$5,000. Slight increase in wages secured in Pennsylvania district. Death benefits, \$400; death benefits members' wives, \$150. Donations to other unions, \$1,000.
- Spinners.**—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 2; won, 2. Number of persons involved, 60; benefited, 60. 25 per cent advance in wages. 58 hour week law in Connecticut. Death benefits, \$3,000; death benefits members' wives, \$250. Donations to other unions, \$2,000.
- Stage Employes, Theatrical.**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 1. Number of strikes, 4; won, 2; compromised, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 600; benefited, 500. Cost of strikes, \$6,750. Wages increased in 20 cities without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. One attempt was made to reduce wages, but it was successfully resisted. The organization has secured wages where none were paid in some 40 cities, and from 50 to 200 per cent increases in others.
- Steel Plate Transferers.**—Gain in membership, 2. The organization has succeeded in improving conditions of members in every particular.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers.**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 1. Gain in membership, 39. Number of strikes, 3; pending. Cost of strikes (to International alone), \$7,213.56. Death benefits, \$2,400.

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

- Stone Cutters**—Charters issued, 14; surrendered, 3. Gain in membership, 1,974. Number of strikes, 11; won, 4; compromised, 4; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,000; benefited, 750. Cost of strikes, \$9,500. Gain in wages of 50 cents per day. Advantages gained without strike in 26 cases. Eight hour day for every member, and 63 per cent increase in wages are results of organization. Death benefits, \$10,000. Donations to other unions, \$2,500.
- Stove Mounters**—Charters issued, 5; surrendered, 2. Gain in membership, 43. Number of strikes, 4; compromised, 1; 3 pending. Number of persons involved, 65. Cost of strikes, \$2,130. No reductions in wages in the past year. Higher wages and helper system abolished are results of organization. Death benefits, \$1,600.
- Switchmen**—40 to 70 cents gain in wages secured without strike.
- Tailors**—Charters issued, 30; surrendered, 14. Gain in membership, 500. Number of strikes, 22; won, 17; compromised, 2; lost, 3. Number of persons involved, 1,810; benefited, 1,400; not benefited, 410. Cost of strikes, \$21,275. Increased wages for 5,700 members secured without strike. Offers to reduce wages were successfully resisted, except in three cases. As a result of the organization wages have been generally increased, increase of free shops, increased temperance and general intelligence of members. Death benefits, \$12,244.25.
- Teamsters**—Charters issued, 112; surrendered, 142. Number of strikes, 23; won, 17; compromised, 4; lost, 1. Number of persons involved, 4,000; benefited, 3,800; not benefited, 200. Cost of strikes, \$39,000. 25 cents per day increase in wages. One-half an hour per day reduction in the hours of labor. No reductions in wages in the past year. Hours of labor have been reduced and wages increased 70 per cent as a result of the organization.
- The Layers**—Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 187. Number of strikes, 5; won, 2; compromised, 1; lost, 1; 1 pending. Number of persons involved, 270; benefited, 110; not benefited, 100. Cost of strikes, \$1,500. 25 cents increase in wages. Gain in other respects: union shop, and abolition of piece work in one instance. The organization has secured marked improvements in conditions of the members.
- Tin Plate Workers**—Number of strikes, 1; pending. 75 involved. Cost of strike, \$800. 8 per cent advance in wages for 80 per cent of the members secured without strike. No reductions in wages in the past year. Through the efforts of the organization hours of labor reduced from 12 to 11, 10 and 8; 90 per cent of the men work 8 hours, improved working conditions, advances in wages and successful resistance of general reduction. In 1904 a 10 per cent reduction was accepted on a special device affecting 100 men, but it was recovered in 1906.
- Tip Printers**—Material improvement in the conditions of the members through the organization. Donations to other unions, \$25.00.
- Tobacco Workers**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 9. 6 to 8 per cent advance in wages. The greatest gain is the increased demand for the Blue Label. Reduction of hours from 12 and 10 to 10, 9 and 8, and an increase in pay of from 8 to 12 per cent are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$1,900; sick benefits, \$8,127.
- Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers**—Charters issued, 4; surrendered, 8. Number of strikes, 7; won, 1; compromised, 2; lost, 4. Number of persons involved, 806; benefited, 246; not benefited, 650. Cost of strikes, \$1,785.85. An average of 5 per cent gain in wages. Hours of labor reduced from 10 and 9½ per day to 9 per day and 55 per week. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$180; sick benefits, \$320. Donations to other unions, \$68.
- Typographical Union (From May 31, 1906, to May 31, 1907)**—Charters issued 28; surrendered, 37. General scale increase in 16 cities, in news; paper scale in 51 cities, in book and job scale in 26 cities. Arbitration agreements are in force in 79 cities. Cost of strikes, \$1,468,841.52. The organization has expended approximately \$4,000,000 to date in establishing the 8-hour day for its members. Death benefits, \$39,270.
- Upholsterers**—Charters issued, 6. Gain in membership, 300. Number of strikes, 7; won, 5; compromised, 2. Number of persons involved, 400; benefited, 400. Cost of strikes, \$5,020. Ten to 15 per cent gain in wages per member per day. Hours of labor reduced 1 and 2 per day.
- Weavers, Goring**—Gain in membership, 7. Death benefits, \$100. Donations to other unions, \$10.
- Wire Weavers**—Gain in membership, 12. Number of strikes, 1; pending. Cost of strike, \$2,368.23. Death benefits, \$425; sick benefits, \$1,067.25. Donations to other unions, \$43.
- Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers**—Charters issued, 7; surrendered, 3. Number of strikes, 1. Number of persons involved, 2,500 to 3,000. Cost of strikes, \$2,081.90. Strike was lost, but secured a gain in wages averaging from 5 to 35 cents per day. In some camps, hours were reduced one-half hour per day.
- Woodworkers**—Charters issued, 10; surrendered, 5. Number of strikes, 4; won, 4; number of persons involved, 300; benefited, 300. Cost of strikes, \$2,000. From two to ten per cent gain in wages. No reductions in wages in the past year. Hours of labor reduced and wages increased about 40 per cent, are results of the organization. Death benefits, \$4,900.

## ORGANIZERS.

The following list of organizers, who were engaged in various States under salaries from the American Federation of Labor, shows that there has been expended for organizing work during the past twelve months \$56,737.11. Of this amount \$3,562.47 was paid to district or volunteer organizers in sums ranging from \$5 to \$50 for organizing local trade or federal labor unions, and adjusting strikes and grievances of local unions affiliated directly or indirectly with the American Federation of Labor.

NAME OF ORGANIZER.	STATE WHEREIN WORK WAS DONE.	Amount received.
1. M. G. Hamilton .....	Maine, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Wash'n....	\$3,050 00
2. J. D. Pierce .....	Illinois, Ohio .....	2,805 00
3. H. Robinson .....	New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut.	2,750 00
4. Jacob Tazelaar .....	New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, New Hampshire .....	2,750 00
5. James Leonard .....	Ohio, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Alabama .....	2,700 00
6. T. H. Flynn .....	Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Delaware, New Jersey .....	2,575 00
7. Stuart Reid .....	Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine .....	2,570 00
8. H. M. Walker .....	Kansas, Missouri .....	2,550 00
9. C. O. Young .....	Washington, Idaho .....	2,550 00
10. Cal. Wyatt .....	Pennsylvania, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, New York .....	2,400 00
11. John A. Flett .....	Washington, British Columbia, Northwest Territory, Canada, Michigan, New York .....	2,350 00
12. Wm. E. Terry .....	Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana .....	2,150 00
13. Hugh Frayne .....	Pennsylvania .....	1,975 00
14. S. Iglesias .....	Porto Rico .....	1,959 50
15. E. T. Flood .....	Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana .....	1,900 00
16. W. C. Hahn .....	Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey .....	1,781 75
17. R. Braunschweig .....	Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New York, Maryland, Michigan .....	1,661 20
18. A. E. Holder .....	Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York .....	1,150 00
19. John Fitzpatrick .....	Illinois .....	1,099 00
20. John Golden .....	Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maine, Tennessee, North Carolina .....	1,026 55
21. T. F. Tracy .....	Massachusetts .....	1,025 00
22. Jos. Torrillo .....	District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, New York .....	994 80
23. T. E. Zant .....	California .....	786 75
24. F. H. McCarthy .....	Massachusetts .....	718 44
25. J. J. O'Donnell .....	Virginia .....	680 15
26. L. D. Biddle .....	California .....	594 10
27. Geo. Schackert .....	Ohio .....	514 00
28. P. H. Strawhun .....	Illinois .....	500 00
29. J. G. Brown .....	Washington .....	400 65
30. H. Grossman .....	New York, Maryland, Ohio .....	307 88
31. E. R. Wright .....	Illinois .....	300 00
32. W. H. Downey .....	Alabama .....	280 00
33. C. F. Bailey .....	Texas .....	275 00
34. J. L. Rodler .....	Delaware, Pennsylvania .....	247 88
35. S. A. Bramlette .....	Kansas .....	243 05
36. C. F. Fear .....	Kansas .....	231 34
37. A. H. Garfield .....	Montana .....	202 55
38. Frank J. Pulver .....	Colorado .....	197 70
39. Peter Hanratty .....	Indian Territory .....	187 60
40. Geo. M. Holly .....	Colorado .....	179 25
41. W. B. Cook .....	Texas .....	173 75
42. W. H. Roberts .....	Maine .....	143 55
43. P. J. Flannery .....	Illinois .....	140 00
44. I. W. Wright .....	Idaho .....	138 95
45. Geo. E. Brady .....	Rhode Island .....	129 00
46. F. L. Rist .....	Ohio .....	126 00
47. B. Wernon .....	New York .....	104 73
48. W. L. Hoefgen .....	Texas .....	83 98
49. Cornelius Ford .....	New Jersey .....	81 40
50. E. D. Balthrow .....	Vermont, New Hampshire .....	73 85
51. E. A. Perkins .....	Indiana .....	68 00
52. F. D. Drain .....	Indiana .....	66 00
53. M. Goldsmith .....	Ohio .....	60 60
54. M. J. Noonan .....	Tennessee .....	54 00
55. Jerome Jones .....	Georgia .....	51 74
56. L. C. Moss and Thos. Furlong .....	Kansas .....	50 00
	Paid to District Organizers in amounts less than \$50 .....	2,562 47
	Total .....	56,737 11

## REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

## AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST.

The AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST for the fiscal year shows a balance of \$1,749.86 to its credit over expenses. The receipts from all sources are \$25,310.56; the expenses, \$23,560.70.

I herewith submit statement of expenses, itemized and subdivided, for the past twelve months

## RECEIPTS.

Advertisements, subscriptions, etc.....\$25,310 56

## EXPENSES.

Attorney's fees..... \$115 74  
 Clippings..... 25 00  
 Commissions..... 12,233 26  
 Cuts and proofs..... 105 50  
 Hauling..... 26 80  
 Printing FEDERATIONIST..... 7,662 48  
 Printing Bulletins..... 60 80  
 Postage and stamps..... 1,019 92  
 Salaries..... 1,918 90  
 Contributions..... 175 00  
 Printing and envelopes for FEDERATIONIST..... 142 30  
 Subscription to R. G. Dunn & Co..... 75 00

\$23,560 70

## RECAPITULATION.

Receipts.....\$25,310 56  
 Expenses.....23,560 70

Excess of receipts.....\$1,749 86

The following is the receipts and expenses of the AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST since it was first issued.

Year.	Receipts.	Expenses.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1893-04.....	\$2,418 30	\$2,684 66		\$266 36
1894-95.....	3,184 21	2,075 98	\$508 23	
1895-96.....	1,917 61	2,100 08		182 47
1896-97.....	3,408 39	2,094 87	313 52	
1897-98.....	2,227 83	2,541 75		253 92
1898-99.....	3,171 00	4,033 19		862 19
1899-1900.....	4,162 03	4,466 91		304 88
1900-01.....	10,498 22	10,900 54		402 32
1901-02.....	17,170 70	25,406 46		8,235 76
1902-03.....	27,718 43	42,883 68		15,165 25
1903-04.....	32,639 89	30,690 92	1,939 97	
1904-05.....	25,726 57	24,929 86	796 71	
1905-06.....	25,912 47	26,868 12		955 65
1906-07.....	25,310 56	23,560 70	1,749 86	

## LOCAL TRADE AND FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS.

The Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions are in a healthy condition. The per capita tax shows an average increase over last year of 4,400 members. A number of our Local Unions have not been paying upon their full membership. During the past number of months our organizers have been instructed to examine their books and report upon their membership. This general investigation has brought forth good results. During the next year the Federation will be able to have its Local Unions educated to pay upon their full membership, and thus enable their members, in case of strike or lockout, to receive benefits from the Defense Fund. Last year per capita tax was received upon 24,500 members divided among 759 unions. This year per capita tax was received upon 28,900 members divided among 661 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions; a smaller number of unions, but a greater membership.

## DEFENSE FUND.

The Defense Fund of the Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions is in a healthy condition. During last year there was received into the Defense Fund \$17,143.65, and paid out of the fund \$10,883.78, less \$104.00 returned by the Laredo, Texas, Federal Labor Union No. 11,953, leaving a net gain for the twelve months, in favor of the Defense Fund, of \$6,249.87. This added to the balance on October 1, of last year, brings up the grand total to \$103,078.99.

The benefit of our Defense Fund is clearly demonstrated in the success achieved by the unions that demanded improved conditions. The number of strikes reported to this office were twenty-seven. Number of strikes won, fifteen. None compromised. Eight lost. The number of persons involved in the strikes was 1,919. The number of persons benefited, 1,819. Number of persons that were not benefited, 399. Six unions gained increase in wages and reduction in hours of labor, and in ten of the strikes the hours of labor were reduced, recognition of union and improved working conditions. The total cost of the strikes was \$10,893.78, less \$104.00 that was returned Federal Labor Union No. 11,953.

The following is an itemized statement of amount received from and paid to our Local Unions, giving average membership, number of weeks' benefit, and the amount received by each organization:

RECEIPTS.			
Receipts.....			\$17,143 65
EXPENSES.			
	Average membership	Weeks.	Amount.
*Federal Labor Union No. 11953, Laredo, Tex.....	202+	6	\$4,852 00
J. & S. Case Makers No. 10448, N. Y., N. Y.....	79+	10	3,168 00
Cigar Factory Tobacco Strippers No. 8156, Boston.....	304	1	1,216 00
Suspender Makers No. 9580, N. Y. City.....	30+	7	844 00
Steel Case Makers No. 11842, Defiance, O.....	25+	1 5-6	192 78
Appropriation National Federation of P. O. Clerks.....			150 00
Pile Drivers No. 9801, New Orleans, La.....	26	1	104 00
Appropriation International Association of Lobster Fishermen.....			100 00
Federal Labor Union No. 7087, Belleville, O.....	10	1	80 00
Federal Labor Union No. 11428, Blue Level, Ky.....	10	1	80 00
Federal Labor Union No. 11879, Wilmington, Cal.....	3	6	72 00
Paste Makers No. 10567, San Francisco, Cal.....	8	1	22 00
Refund of per cent tax Hard Lime Bridge & Curbstone Cutters & Setters No. 12267, Louisville, Ky.....			3 00
Total.....			\$10,893 78

\*Of this amount \$104.00 was returned and receipted for.

RECAPITULATION.			
Balance on hand in Defense Fund October 1, 1906.....	\$96,829 03		
Received in Defense Fund.....	17,143 65		
		\$113,972 67	
Paid out of Defense Fund.....		10,893 78	
Balance in Defense Fund October 1, 1907.....		\$103,078 89	

#### UNION LABELS.

There are now 55 labels and ten cards issued by the following organizations, which have been indorsed by the American Federation of Labor:

##### ORGANIZATIONS USING LABELS.

American Federation of Labor	Grinders' and Finishers' Pocket	Powder Workers.
Bakers and Confectioners.	Knife Blade.	Pressmen, Printing.
Boltermakers.	Hatters.	Print Cutters.
Blacksmiths.	Horseshoers.	Sawsmiths.
Boot and Shoe Workers.	Jewelry Workers.	Shingle Weavers.
Brickmakers.	Lathers.	Shirt, Waist and Laundry
Broommakers.	Leather Workers.	Workers.
Brushmakers.	Leather Workers on Horse	Stove Mounters.
Carriage and Wagon Workers.	Goods.	Tailors.
Carvers, Wood.	Machine Printers and Color	Textile Workers.
Cigarmakers.	Mixers.	Tip Printers.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.	Machinists.	Tobacco Workers.
Coopers.	Marble Workers.	Travelers' Goods and Leath-
Engravers, Watch Case.	Metal Polishers.	er Novelty Workers.
Flour and Cereal Mill Employees.	Metal Workers, Sheet.	Typographical.
Fur Workers.	Moulders.	Upholsterers.
Garment Workers, United.	Painters.	Weavers, Wire.
Garment Workers, Ladies.	Papermakers.	Wood Workers.
Glass Workers.	Piano and Organ Workers.	Woodsmen and Sawmill
Glove Workers.	Plate Printers.	Workers.
Gold Beaters.		

##### ORGANIZATIONS USING CARDS.

Actors.	Firemen, Stationary.	Musicians.
Barbers.	Hotel & Restaurant Employees.	Stage Employees, Theatrical.
Clerks.	Meat Cutters and Butcher	Teamsters.
Engineers, Steam.	Workmen.	

The following crafts and callings are using the American Federation of Labor label: **Badge and Lodge Paraphernalia Workers, Bottlers (Soda and Mineral Water), Coffee, Spice and Baking Powder Workers, Cigarmakers' Tools, Nail (Horseshoe) Workers, Neckwear Cutters and Makers, Soap Workers, Suspender Makers, Garter, Arm Band and Hose Supporter Makers.**

#### AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HEADQUARTERS.

The following statement shows that during the twelve months ending September 30, 1907, there has been issued from headquarters an average of 895 letters, circular letters and packages per day, as follows:

Packages of supplies forwarded by Express and Post.....	3,791
Packages of literature and miscellaneous supplies for organizers and others.....	31,362
Official and circular letters in two-cent envelopes.....	80,004
Circulars and circular letters in one-cent envelopes.....	158,520
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>273,677</b>

#### EIGHT HOUR DAY.

The last convention instructed the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor to secure from affiliated unions, data on the subject of the universal enforcement of the eight hour day, in order that the matter may receive the further practical attention of this convention. In pursuance thereof, a communication was sent out to the secretaries of the international organizations, asking for such information as the conditions in their respective trades suggested. The replies to these questions were furnished by the international officers, and, in but few instances, are decisions of their conventions or general membership, hence the information regarding the attitude of the organizations on this question can not be regarded as final, but rather as anticipating the opinion of the membership on the feasibility of the proposition from the standpoint of the conditions prevailing in the different trades. The complete data will be placed in the hands of the committee appointed to give special consideration to this question. In my opinion the report of the Special Committee on Eight Hours, adopted by the last convention, will commend itself very favorably to those who are anxious to see the eight hour day successfully inaugurated in all trades.

#### PAID MEMBERSHIP.

A resume of the progress made numerically by the American Federation of Labor during the past eleven years, can not but encourage the trade unionists to redouble their efforts to educate, organize, and federate the wage workers of the world. The growth of the American Federation of Labor from 1897 to 1904 was phenomenal. The membership jumped from 264,825 in 1897 to 1,678,200 in 1904. This marked increase in membership caused me to say, in my report to the Boston Convention, that where organizations are formed rapidly within a short period, it must be expected that in adjusting the members into unions the membership must decrease somewhat from the high-water mark which it reached during the time the organization wave held sway. There was a decrease in membership in 1905 from the high-water mark of 1904. This decrease was almost entirely caused by internal strife, which led to secession and a number of ill-advised and unsuccessful strikes of a few international organizations. Since that time, with but two exceptions, these organizations have recovered their membership. The two unions referred to give ample evidence that during the coming year they will entirely recover from the effects of the secession movement and the disastrous strike. A careful tabulation of the membership of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor shows that there was 1,633,424 members paid or reported upon for the last month of this fiscal year, an increase of 7,234 members over the high-water average membership of 1904. If we add to that number the 40,000 membership of the United Brewery Workers, whose charter was revoked in June of this fiscal year, it would give a total membership of 1,723,424 for the month of September. A remarkable increase in membership for the past eleven years, when you take into consideration the number of strikes that have taken place and the organized, determined efforts of the employers to retard organization and disrupt the unions now in existence.

Following is the average membership paid upon during the past eleven years:

1897.....	264,825
1898.....	278,016
1899.....	349,422
1900.....	548,321
1901.....	787,537
1902.....	1,024,399
1903.....	1,465,400
1904.....	1,678,200
1905.....	1,494,300
1906.....	1,454,200
1907.....	1,538,970

When the trade unionist considers the vantage position occupied by the Federation, numerically and financially, at the present time, he need not feel alarmed over the idle threats and vain efforts of organized bodies of employers to stay the growth of the trade union movement, or to paralyze the efforts of the Federation to continue in the work of organization, and in that way establish through the numerical and financial strength of the unions the shorter work-day and such other conditions as the members may in their wisdom decide they should enjoy.

#### THE LABOR PRESS.

While the secretary's report is intended to be confined entirely to financial matters, I will digress to the extent of taking this opportunity of expressing my earnest appreciation of the splendid and efficient work which has, and is now, being accomplished by the Labor Press of America. The editors of these papers are certainly entitled to, and should receive, the most friendly and generous consideration in every way from the officers and members of every single union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

#### IN CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the successful efforts put forth by the salaried and district organizers, and the assistance and encouragement received from the officers of the international organizations, and from my colleagues on the Executive Council, during the period that I have served as secretary of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK MORRISON,  
*Secretary, American Federation of Labor.*



**JOHN B. LENNON,**  
*Treasurer.*

## SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. in Armory Hall, Norfolk, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kennedy Kline Mockler, McKinlay, Gengenback, Malloy, Barnes (J. M.), Conway, Bechtold, Rickert, Larger, Winters, Newton, Sullivan (W. Q.), Wallace, Liebig, Willson (J. T.), Call, Carroll, O'Neill, Miller, Lucas, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Alpine, Calhoun, Sands, Noble, Freely, Powell, McAndrew, Eutenza, Peete, Park, Koonce, Langstone, Lee, Johnson, Mahoney (M.), Frank, McDonald, Leighton, Richards, Seaber, Zihlman, Edwards, McCullough, Jennings, Quick (G. F.), Young, Armstrong, Humphrey, Leary, Minor, Pigott, Bowerman, Keyes, Bogasse, Clinton, Lopez, Hansen, Vaughan, McGary, Rizzle, Conroy, Justice, Ramsdell, Roe, Voll, Canty, Becerill, Woodman, Thompson, Edwards, Beatty, Grant, Freedman, Conley.

The reading of the minutes of the previous day's session was dispensed with.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following committees:

**Committee—Rules and Order of Business**—Frank Robinson, U. M. Lee, Robert Byron, Jr., John C. Johnston, Daniel Sullivan, H. T. Behrens, Gustav Dihle, Anthony McAndrews, S. E. Peete, William Schwab, P. H. Malloy, J. J. Flynn, James Dardis, James Lucas, J. J. Callahan.

**Committee on President's Report**—Andrew Furuseth, Wm. B. Wilson, James J. Creamer, James A. Cable, Thos. F. Tracy, Robert Glocking, D. A. Carey, Chas. L. Balne, T. J. Creager, Wm. McFarlane, J. W. Kline, P. J. McArdle, H. J. Conway, J. C. Shanessy, J. L. Rodier.

**Committee on Secretary's Report**—John J. Barry, A. J. Kennedy, A. E. Starr, Chas. Calhoun, J. L. Langston, John R. Dunne, Sarah Hagan, Ernest Bohm, Wm. M. Shickel, T. J. Feeley, E. A. Bowerman, A. C. Kugel, E. A. McGinn, M. E. Kane, Santiago Iglesias.

**Committee on Treasurer's Report**—John J. Powell, A. C. Snyder, W. F. Costello, John Young, F. N. Zihlman, Wm. M. Hatch, M. M. Holzsaeger, Thos. Badgley, Geo. Powell, Edward

Anderson, J. G. Brown, H. G. Noble, Thos. Clark, E. B. Goltra, John Sheret.

**Committee on Resolutions**—James Duncan, W. D. Ryan, D. D. Mulcahy, T. M. Guerin, W. L. A. Johnson, Edw. Hirsch, George R. French, John O'Neill, T. V. O'Connor, J. T. Wilson, Edward Cohen, Edw. W. Potter, Jerome Jones, Lee M. Hart, John Gorman.

**Committee on Laws**—John B. Lennon, Owen Miller, J. C. Skemp, C. L. Shamp, David J. Davis, Wm. J. Dunlap, Herbert Crampton, A. E. Ireland, John Newton, Wm. J. Dougherty, Stephen J. Fay, J. P. Murphy, Hugh Frayne, T. S. Farrell, Daniel Winters.

**Committee on Organization**—Max Morris, L. W. Quick, Arthur Huddell, A. B. Grout, Edgar A. Perkins, C. O. Young, George Bechtold, James F. Scott, W. J. Justice, J. E. Dwyer, W. E. Myers, D. D. Driscoll, G. W. Savage, Santiago Iglesias, M. J. McDonald.

**Committee on Labels**—John A. Moffitt, Walter MacArthur, T. A. Rickert, J. M. Barnes, George Allen, John Weber, Homer D. Call, Jacob Fischer, Henry Fisher, John D. Dullea, A. B. Loeenberg, John J. Manning, Max S. Hayes, Chas. F. Gebelein, T. L. Lantz.

**Adjustment Committee**—James O'Connell, T. L. Lewis, John F. Tobin, F. J. McNulty, Wm. Klapetsky, John Golden, B. A. Larger, Joseph Gervais, Joseph N. Weber, Hugh Robinson, C. O. Pratt, H. J. Wendelken, James A. Welch, T. J. Sullivan, Herman Robinson.

**Committee on Education**—Joseph Valentine, Elias Breidenbach, C. W. Woodman, J. F. Winkler, A. M. Swartz, Daniel L. Russell, Hugh Stevenson, Chas. W. Petry, J. J. McCafferty, J. J. Mockler, George F. Dunn, Walter West, John H. Wallace, P. F. Holton, J. L. Gernon.

**Committee on State Organizations**—D. J. Keefe, W. E. McEwen, W. J. McSorley, P. C. Winn, J. W. Morton, A. Rosenberg, W. Q. Sullivan, John J. Jaecle, James A. Carroll, J. E. Potts, Frank Butterworth, D. F. Dwyer, James P. Maher, John J. Pfeiffer, Walter V. Price.

**Committee on Local and Federated Bodies**—P. F. Duffy, J. H. Bradley, D. F. Manning, Chas. Dold, T. C.

Humphrey, J. P. Holland, T. A. Reardon, F. X. Noschang, Thos. Flynn, John T. Butler, C. A. Nelson, M. A. McMahon, P. J. Flannery, A. F. Lebig, J. T. Carey.

Committee on Building Trades—William Huber, John R. Alpine, Joseph C. Balhorn, Alex. Cruickshank, M. O'Sullivan, W. E. Kennedy, Joseph Evans, F. M. Ryan, H. A. Stemburgh, John Mangan, Mat. Comerford, Frank Feeney, Benjamin Russell, Chas. H. Leps, Henry Sands.

Committee on Boycotts—James M. Lynch, James B. Conroy, R. A. McKee, W. A. Engle, Thomas J. Duffy, William Tatem, A. Bablitz, Timothy Healy, John H. Mahoney, Frank W. Cotterill, John Bradley, Michael Muldoon, A. A. Myrup, F. C. Gengenbach, George G. Griffin.

First Vice-President Duncan, for the Executive Council, read the following report:

**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NORFOLK, VA.,  
NOVEMBER 12, 1907.**

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

**GREETING:**—As is customary and our duty, the Executive Council submits to you herewith report upon the most important matters which have received attention at our hands during the year and which requires still further attention from you.

The Executive Council has held four meetings during the year. The first meeting was held at Minneapolis after the adjournment of the convention. The next one, at headquarters in Washington. The first three days of the third meeting were held at headquarters in Washington, the remainder in this city, and the last meetings were held in Washington just prior to our coming to this city to attend the convention and last Sunday in Norfolk. We shall hold additional meetings during the time of the convention, but we would prefer that unless there are matters of a very urgent and pressing nature requiring our immediate attention, that they should be deferred until our meeting which will be held here

immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

During the year the Executive Council has voted by letter or telegram upon 125 subjects submitted by President Gompers.

**CHARTERS GRANTED.**

During the year we issued charters to three international unions as follows:

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers of United States and Canada.

National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

We also issued charters to one State Federation of Labor; seventy-two Central Labor unions; two hundred and four local trade unions of which there are no international or national unions of that trade, and ninety-three Federal Labor Unions, making a total of three hundred and seventy-three charters issued.

We also desire to report that some applications for charter have been denied, others are being held in abeyance, pending adjustment of jurisdiction with other organizations. We are sure you will be pleased, however, with the growth and progress made during the past year, not only as indicated by the number of charters issued, but by new unions formed and attached to their respective internationals, as well as the increased membership in existing local unions.

**LOCAL STRIKES.**

During the year a number of applications have been made by directly affiliated local unions for assistance in cases of strikes and lockouts. Whenever such organizations have been entitled to financial assistance, under the provisions of Article XIII of the Constitution, it has been promptly extended to them. In many cases the officers of these local unions have totally misunderstood the provisions of Article XIII, and have, therefore, felt aggrieved when they

were advised that the members in their organizations would not be entitled to any benefits from the defense fund. So as to help, as far as possible, in avoiding any such misapprehension and misinterpretation of the laws of the Federation, a circular letter was issued, embodying Article XIII and calling special attention to its provisions. This letter was sent to the secretary of every directly affiliated local union. The Executive Council is always desirous of dealing with the directly affiliated local unions as generously as permissible under the law as laid down in Article XIII.

Benefits from the defense fund to directly affiliated local unions were paid to the sum of \$10,789.78.

For the information of the uninformed only, we desire to state that these amounts are wholly apart from payments by assessments; payments of benefits by internationals or from the proceeds of appeals for voluntary contributions to aid workmen engaged in trade disputes.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The Minneapolis Convention recommended the appointment of a number of special organizers. To the fullest limit of our financial resources we carried out those recommendations, keeping as many special organizers at work as the funds of the Federation would warrant. The Federation organizers have rendered efficient and effective service.

From the reports which have already been submitted to you by your president, secretary and treasurer, it has been made known to you that considerable progress has been made since our last convention. While we are pleased with the progress made, yet we realize the necessity for persistent and continued effort, and would, therefore, recommend the continuation of the work to organize the yet unorganized and to bring about the affiliation of the yet unaffiliated organizations. We authorized President Gompers to communicate with the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, at an opportune time with the view of the re-affiliation of that organization to the A. F. of L.

#### APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

The Minneapolis Convention referred to us the application of several organizations for financial assistance, and particularly for the levying of assessments upon the membership of the several affiliated organizations. We found ourselves in the position in having these applications for assessments referred to us, and with the knowledge that there were a number of our affiliated international unions in the position in which they would be unable to meet them. We realized how necessary was the financial assistance to the organizations referred to, but despite our desire to aid them in this particular, a sense of duty impelled us not to levy the assessments. We believed that we should be doing an injustice to the organizations which themselves were engaged in extensive trade disputes, and to others who for other reasons were equally unable at the time to meet such assessments.

In addition to these applications which were referred to us, applications were made direct to the Executive Council for the levying of assessments in the interest of organizations engaged in trade disputes. Of course, we were compelled to pursue a similar course in regard to these. However, we endorsed a number of appeals for voluntary financial assistance, and in some instances printed and bore the expense of their issuance. These have resulted in fair returns to the organizations making the applications.

In connection with the general subject matter of appeals for financial assistance, we desire to repeat that part of our report to the Minneapolis Convention bearing upon this subject. It is as follows:

We cannot too strongly urge upon our organizations not only the advisability but the necessity of providing and building up in time of peace a strong treasury which can be drawn upon by their members during the period of trade disputes and disturbances. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that not only strikes and lockouts have been lost by reason of

the absence of a strong treasury, but that such trade controversies and disturbances could have and would have undoubtedly been averted, had the employers known in advance that there was a strong treasury back of the men to support them when out of employment.

We want to again strongly recommend to our international unions that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than \$1.00 per month. The funds of the unions are under their own control and direction to be used exclusively to protect and promote the interests of their respective memberships.

#### BUILDING TRADES ORGANIZATIONS.

Resolution 107 of the last convention directed President Gompers to communicate with the national officers of the Building Trades Unions as to the advisability of holding a conference of representatives of these organizations, for the purpose of promoting the interests of all. Pursuing that course and nearly all of the Building Trades Unions responding affirmatively, a conference was held in the early part of the year at Indianapolis, Ind., preliminary practical action was taken and it was decided to hold another conference at Pittsburg, Pa., a few months later. That conference was also held, resulting in placing a number of organizers in the city and vicinity and the concentration of the effort to extend and build up the organizations in the Building Trades. Much good has resulted therefrom.

A further dispute arose among the Building Trades unions, and the employing builders in Washington, and for several months a contest has been in progress for the maintenance of union conditions and union shops. With almost unanimity the Building Trades unions maintained a solid front, the result of which has been that in nearly every instance success has attended the trade union effort. new agreements with employers occurring frequently, employers who were antagonistic to the Building Trades unions. Your officers have

rendered every aid possible to achieve this success.

At our August meeting representatives of the Structural Building Trades Alliance were present and expressed a desire for some better understanding between that Alliance and the American Federation of Labor, the City Central bodies and building trades sections connected with them. The matter was thoroughly discussed and it was decided that a committee of three of the Executive Council should meet a like committee of the Structural Building Trades Alliance for the purpose of considering these subjects further. President Gompers, Vice-Presidents Duncan and Huber were appointed as the committee to represent us, and they met Messrs. Kirby, Hannahan and Spencer in New York on October 26th.

The meeting resolved itself into a conference of general consultation in which opinions were freely exchanged. Several suggestions were made for the solution of existing differences, but each seemed to meet with some obstacle.

Without making any other recommendation upon the matter, we suggest that the entire subject matter be considered by the committee on Building Trades in consultation with the Executive Council, and that report be made thereon to this convention.

#### FORMATION STATE FEDERATION —KANSAS.

For some years an unsatisfactory condition prevailed in the labor movement of Kansas, in so far as the general policy of the state organization was concerned. In a way it tended to thwart the real interests of the bona fide labor organizations of the state, weakened many, and others fell by the way. It is the negative policy which was pursued that took the spirit and enthusiasm out of the many men in the labor movement of the state.

For a considerable period of time complaints of this situation were received, which increased as time went on. They urged the formation of a

bona fide State Federation of Labor attached to the American Federation of Labor, as the only means to revive the labor movement, to instill courage and enthusiasm among the men of labor of the state, to quicken and give confidence to the organized and unorganized, and be of great advantage to the wage earners of Kansas. Consequently, by reason of all which a convention was called, which was attended by a large number of representatives of the bona fide trade unions in the State. A State Federation was formed, and words of commendation have been received by us in regard to the assistance we have rendered to accomplish that result. The American Federation of Labor shall continue to give the fullest possible support in the widest extension and success of the Kansas State Federation of Labor.

#### FLINT GLASS WORKERS' APPLICATION FOR CHARTER.

Application for charter was received from the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. At Minneapolis during the convention last year we gave several hearings to the representatives of that organization. The matter was gone into thoroughly and the following conclusion reached:

"On the application of the American Flint Glass Workers' of America, for a charter, it was decided that charter be issued upon the condition that they refrain from making bottles and fruit jars, which constitute a class of work performed by the Glass Bottle Blowers Association, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Copy of this was furnished to the representatives of the organization in question, and the following answer received:

"Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 22, 1906.  
Mr. Frank Morrison,  
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We have decided to accept and hereby apply for said charter in accordance with the terms of your letter of the 19th instant, and, accordingly, we hereby request that we be

seated as delegates to the A. F. of L. convention now in session.

Fraternally yours,

T. W. ROWE,  
JNO. F. TOBIN,  
T. J. CONBOY."

Of course, it was out of the question to comply with the request to seat the delegates in the Minneapolis convention, for the constitution of the Federation provides that for an organization to be entitled to representation it must have held its charter thirty days prior to the convention.

In regard to the acceptance of the conditions upon which the charter should be issued, we decided that a conference should be held at Washington, D. C., on or before January 15th between the representatives of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association and the representatives of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union for the purpose of perfecting an agreement in accordance with the decision. Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing the consent of the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers to attend a conference for the purpose of carrying into effect the agreement they had declared they were ready to accept. Finally, the latter part of April the conference was held at headquarters in which President Gompers participated, but no agreement was reached, the representatives of the Flint Glass Workers refusing to comply with the conditions set forth in our decision given at Minneapolis, and which we repeat were accepted by them in their letter already quoted. As a consequence of the action to which we have referred, we declined to issue the charter.

The application for charter was renewed later. We directed that the matter could not be considered unless the decision was complied with, that is, that the American Flint Glass Workers turn over the bottle and fruit jar factories which rightfully come under the jurisdiction of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

#### CITY CENTRAL BODIES.

Central Federated Union, New York.

As per the instructions of the last.

convention communication was had with the Central Federated Union of New York, with a view of having that magnificent central body conform to the general policy and best interests of the international trade union movement; at the same time building up the best spirit of unity and solidarity in the local movement.

We beg to report that after considerable correspondence by President Gompers, it was finally agreed that a committee of the Executive Council meet a committee of the New York Central Federated Union with such local, isolated or international unions as were affected, for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about the best results to the local and general movement. Vice-Presidents Duncan and O'Connell and Secretary Morrison represented the A. F. of L.

The conference lasted three days. Some agreements were reached and several decisions rendered, and all agreed to by the representatives of the A. F. of L., the C. F. U. and the other organizations interested. The full report thereof was published on pages 349-350 of the May issue of the American Federationist. These agreements and decisions were approved and endorsed by the entire Executive Council. As a result thereof a better and more fraternal spirit permeates the rank and file of the Central Federation Union of New York, and we look forward to a still further unification of all the forces of organized labor of that metropolis to the attainment of which every assistance should be rendered.

In connection with the city central bodies we can report that there is now a greater common polity and policy pursued among our fellow workers throughout the continent. All are realizing better now than ever before that the sole aim and purpose of the American Federation of Labor and its Executive Council in their course toward the central bodies is to be helpful to them in every way within our power.

We aim to give the central bodies the largest possible latitude for the determination of their local affairs, but in order to obtain the greatest amount of efficiency in safeguarding

and promoting the interests of labor in the several localities, some uniform course must be pursued, particularly in so far as the general principles and interests of labor and the labor movement are concerned.

City Central—Columbus, O.

For some time past a spirit manifested itself in the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly to antagonize any essential feature for which the American Federation of Labor declared. No interference was attempted or contemplated with its course until there was a direct, flagrant violation of the American Federation of Labor decision, the constitution of the American Federation of Labor and the decision of the last convention.

Complaint was made that the Columbus central body had seated a dual and rival union composed of engineers and firemen working in the breweries, dual and rival to the bona fide unions of engineers and firemen chartered by the international unions of their respective trades. These complaints were brought to the attention of the Trades and Labor Assembly with a view to their rectification. Instead of complying with the law and decision as requested, the entire subject was peremptorily "laid upon the table." The central body was again advised that compliance was requested and that for a failure to so comply, its charter would be revoked. This, too, was treated in a similar manner.

We desire to call your attention to the decision of the last convention, and which formed the basis of instructions to your Executive Council. They are as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all national, international, state, city central and local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective."

The law upon the subject is found in Article II, Section 1, which reads as follows:

"No Central Labor Union, or any other central body of delegates, shall admit to or retain in their councils

delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention."

We desire to quote further the further instructions of the last convention:

"The Executive Council is instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any central body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked."

Finding the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly in no mood to in any way conform to the laws or the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, we could find no alternative but to apply the penalty the American Federation of Labor provided, and whose purpose you instructed the Executive Council to enforce. The charter of the Columbus, O., Trades and Labor Assembly was therefore, revoked and a new central body formed under the name and title of "The Columbus Federation of Labor." The Columbus Federation of Labor is composed of a number of unions formerly part of the old Trades and Labor Assembly, and a number of other unions which formally refused to become part of that body for several reasons, among which are some of the causes enumerated above.

We were quite convinced that no other course than the one we pursued in the premises was at all possible, consistent with the best interests of labor of Columbus, and of the entire country.

#### NEW ORLEANS SITUATION.

In New Orleans, the officers of the Brewery Workers deliberately undertook to run directly counter to the spirit and purpose of the Minneapolis decision. The brewery proprietors had agreements with the unions of

engineers, firemen and teamsters belonging to the International Unions of their respective trades. The Brewery Workers' Union's representatives endeavored to have employers break their existing agreements and to enter into agreements with the Brewery Workers' Union, covering engineers, firemen, and teamsters whom they claimed were members of their unions. Upon the employing brewers refusing to break their agreements, officers of the Brewery Workers' Union called their brewery workers proper out on strike, to enforce this position. Seeing the injustice of this position, the largest portion of the brewery workers proper declined to respond, and these, together with other brewery workmen formed a union and applied to us for a charter. No action upon this application has thus far been taken.

These facts are recited to dissipate any notion that either the Executive Council, organizers, or other organizations or representatives of the American Federation of Labor acted other than upon the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, or other than upon the principles or the best interests of labor.

During the entire procedure, the New Orleans Central Trades and Labor Council aided to the fullest extent in carrying out the decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor, in the controversy between the International Unions of Engineers, Firemen Teamsters and Brewery Workers.

#### BREWERY WORKERS' UNION CHARTER REVOKED.

The Minneapolis convention had under consideration the controversy between the International Union of Steam Engineers, the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and the International Union of United Brewery Workmen. Mere mention of the contest was made in the report of the Executive Council. That, together with resolution No. 33 by Delegate Gustave Dihle of the Detroit Federation of Labor Resolution No. 40 by Delegate Charles Muendlin of the Belleville Trades and

Labor Assembly, and Resolution No. 127 by the delegations from the Teamsters, Engineers and Firemen's International Unions, were all referred to the grievance committee of that convention, which gave the subject matter of the controversy its fullest consideration and subsequently submitted the following report:

"Your committee endeavored to have the representatives of the above organizations try and agree among themselves on a settlement of their differences. We believe that the best interests of the rank and file of those organizations would be protected and promoted, if the Engineers, Firemen and Brewery Workers could mutually agree on a reasonable basis of a settlement of their differences. The representatives of these organizations failing to reach an agreement, your committee recommends the following.

1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen and teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

2. Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and teamsters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act conjointly with the

United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all National, International, State, City Central and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

6. Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision."

It will be observed that the first recommendation of the committee provided that "all employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such." That distinctly provided that all engineers, firemen and teamsters who were members of the United Brewery workmen at that time could, if they so desired, remain members thereof. We make mention of this provision of the report because we have reason to believe this provision of the decision has never been properly or fully been presented to the consideration of the members of the United Brewery Workmen's International Union.

Within a short period after the close of the convention charges were made by the International Union of Steam Engineers and the International Brotherhood of Stationary firemen that the United Brewery Workmen had flagrantly violated the decision of previous conventions and particularly that of the Minneapolis convention. All parties were advised that the subject matter would come up for a hearing at the meeting of the Executive Council at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., on March 18th. Several days were consumed in taking testimony and hearing arguments.

It was clearly proven, and not denied, that the decision of the convention had been violated, and on the

part of the representatives of the Brewery Workmen it was declared that that organization would not abide by the decision.

We endeavored to effect some harmonious agreement between the contending parties but failed, and in view of the convention's instructions, as follows: "Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision," we adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, The testimony presented to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. in the contention over jurisdiction of employment in breweries shows conclusively that the Brewery Workers have violated the decision of the Minneapolis A. F. of L. Convention, but that said violation in some part was performed because of an alleged conception of said decision by the Brewery Workers which neither the action nor intention of the Minneapolis convention, or the language of said decision if fairly interpreted warrants, therefore,

"Resolved, That giving an old affiliated body the benefit of the doubt the Brewery Workers be informed it is the decision of the Executive Council that their actions violative of the Minneapolis decision would ordinarily merit immediate enforcement of the penalty in Section 6, of said decision but in order to prevent dismemberment if possible and because of the vestige of doubt above referred to the Brewery Workers are informed that the Minneapolis decision provides that in localities where there are locals of engineers, firemen or teamsters the Brewery Workers are forbidden to accept application for membership from men following the three occupations named, but shall refer same to the respective local of these trades, and that this applies to new as well as to old breweries.

"Resolved, That the Brewery Workers through their Executive Board be called upon to inform the President of the A. F. of L. by May 1, 1907, of their adherence to the decision of the

Minneapolis Convention as herewith contained and explained, including transference of such members as they may have accepted in violation of same since adjournment of that convention, to their respective organizations; and for failure to do so, said Brewery Workers be and are hereby informed their charter stands revoked June 1, 1907, as per Section 6 of said decision, and that said Brewery Workers be and are hereby informed that their failure to so comply has by their own action worked the revocation of their charter."

It will be observed that we gave ample time for the Brewery Workers' officers to consult the membership by a referendum vote, and thus afford the fullest opportunity for compliance with the decision of the Minneapolis convention. We repeat that we are authentically advised that the members of the Brewery Workmen did not have submitted to them the question of the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision which provides that the engineers, firemen and teamsters now members of the Brewery Workmen's organization might, if they so desired, retain their membership therein, but that the subject submitted was substantially, "shall the Brewery Workmen surrender the engineers, firemen and teamsters?"

On May 1st a telegram was received by President Gompers from Secretary Kemper of the Brewery Workers stating that definite answer could not then be made for the reason that the membership had not yet concluded the vote upon the subject. In a letter dated May 29, received May 30, Secretary Kemper notified President Gompers that the Brewery Workers' Union had decided not to abide by the decision. Therefore, and in compliance with the decision of the Minneapolis convention and the time set for the enforcement thereof, the charter held by the International Union of United Brewery Workmen was revoked.

In the latter of May 29, already referred to, protest was made against the revocation of the charter.

CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

The agreement reached between the

representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Minneapolis, and ratified by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, had for its purpose amalgamation. The officers submitted the agreement to a referendum vote of the membership of each of their respective organizations. We have been officially informed by the U. B. of Carpenters that the membership ratified the agreement, and also have been informed that the membership of the Wood Workers have rejected it.

In connection with this matter, your attention should be called to the fact that we have received a number of communications from an Employers' Association in behalf of a company conducting a wood working establishment and also from several different wood-working concerns insisting upon some definite course in order that they may conform thereto, be safeguarded from the results of contests by reason of the rival claims of each organization and conduct union establishments. This matter is reported to you and should receive your very serious and careful consideration and action.

#### METAL LATHERS—BRIDGE AND STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS.

In considering Resolution No. 21 of the Minneapolis convention, we sustained the claim of jurisdiction made by the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union. Further the attention of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Association was called to the change made in the constitution of that organization, by which its jurisdiction was extended over "all wire work," without notice of its intention being lodged with the officers of the American Federation of Labor. Representatives of the two organizations have corresponded with Vice-President O'Connell and met in conference. It is hoped and believed that a mutually satisfactory understanding, if not already, will speedily be reached.

#### PAPER MAKERS—PULP AND SULPHITE WORKERS.

Pursuant to the instructions given by the Minneapolis convention, the application for charter by the Pulp and Sulphite Workers organization was not granted, but during the entire year we continued our efforts to bring about a better understanding, amalgamation or agreement between that organization and the United Brotherhood of Paper Makers of America.

Secretary Morrison was appointed to attend the conventions of both organizations, which were held at Northampton, Mass., on June 24, and although he succeeded in having the committees of the two organizations meet in conference, yet no results for harmony or amalgamation were achieved.

#### CEMENT WORKERS—HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS.

At the last convention, the delegates from the Brotherhood of Cement Workers made complaint against the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers International Union. The convention directed that conference should be held between the representatives of the two organizations and a representative of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of reaching some basis of agreement. After repeated efforts, a conference was finally secured but no agreement or understanding was reached except that the contending parties would bring the subject matter of contention to this convention.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKERS—AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

In pursuance to instructions given by the Minneapolis convention, Resolution 149, we authorized President Gompers to confer with President McNulty of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with a view of remedying the grievances about which complaint was made; that is, the discrimination and unfair treatment shown by the American Telephone

and Telegraph Company. Considerable correspondence was had with former President Fish of this company. He resigned from that position, however, and when his successor took charge, the correspondence with additional letters was brought to his attention. Finally an interview was held in Boston in which Mr. Gompers, Mr. McNulty and Mr. Laughlin, of the Electrical Workers' Executive Board, participated with Mr. Vail, the successor to Mr. Fish.

The whole matter was fully discussed and Mr. Vail agreed to make an investigation of the matter, and so far as he could, remedy any justifiable complaint, provided the complaints were set forth in writing and placed before him. This was done. However, considerable time elapsed before a reply was received from Mr. Vail. Another letter was addressed to him asking him to give this matter his attention. He replied that he had given it his consideration, and that he found no discrimination; that the treatment accorded the electrical workers did not depend upon their membership or non-membership in a union. Since then, however, the discrimination by several of the sub companies has been repeated, and in one instance, particularly at Newark, N. J., accentuated, a number of the men being peremptorily informed that unless they within a few days severed their connection with the organization they would be discharged.

This matter was communicated to President Vail, and a reply has been received from him in which he says that the complaint made as to the treatment accorded the men at Newark, N. J., is a local matter, and one for the attention of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, but for his own satisfaction he will make an investigation. It is the intention, however, of the officers of the Electrical Workers to insist upon the right of the men in the electrical trade to organize for their common protection, and this without let or hindrance of employers, and in this purpose it is our aim to render them every assistance within our power.

#### ADVERTISING UNION LABEL PRODUCTS.

The Minneapolis convention, by Resolution No. 6, directed the Executive Council to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising among its affiliated organizations, suggestions that will tend to indirectly encourage the demand for the union label products that are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor. We referred this matter to President Gompers at our August meeting. He made the following report upon the entire subject, which we decided should be made part of our report to this convention. It is as follows:

"The scope involved in these instructions is extremely broad, and really embraces two separate and distinct propositions. The first directs the Council 'to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising, etc.,' without specifically authorizing the Council to incur the necessary expense, or making suitable provision for the use of funds to enable us to intelligently finance such an expense that a campaign of that character would require. Therefore, we have not taken any definite steps to incur additional expense in this direction, but we have urged our general and local organizers to greater endeavors in stimulating patronage of all union label products.

The second part of the resolution calls for "suggestions that will tend to indirectly encourage the demand for union label products that are not directly used or consumed by members of organized labor."

In line with that thought we have been governed by three important principles, viz: efficiency, economy, and the application of more thorough and up-to-date methods among those members of organized labor who are active in the field as salaried organizers, and those who are responsible in local affairs as volunteer local organizers, secretaries and business agents of city central bodies, coupled with a due measure of adequate compensation for the services of the latter while engaged in duties of the character required.

In order to properly understand the magnitude of this proposition it is essential to first remember that, "advertising campaigns" cost money and a great deal of it; business on a large scale becomes successfully established only when it is liberally advertised. Second, successful advertising is an art which requires study, and advertising solicitors, capable of netting satisfactory returns command high salaries. Third, in order to obtain the best results advertising must be persistently maintained, and the field of operations constantly extended until the thing or even the idea advertised becomes a familiar household topic, and even then it still requires regular public notice, and personal urging, to increase or retain the volume of its patronage.

These observations are made not to create doubt or fear as to the feasibility of the practical value of the resolution, but for the purpose of stimulating the talents and acumen of the rank and file in our movement.

I, therefore, offer a series of suggestions, which, after deliberate consideration, appear to me as the most practical with which to commence operations.

In order "to arrange a systematic campaign of advertising," more concentration of energy and a greater devotion to purpose is necessary on the part of the organizations owning union labels, and each organization so interested should adopt ways and means to provide a special Union Label Advertising Fund ample to meet all contingencies. This they can do either by a system of regular label assessments, or by methodically setting aside a stipulated percentage of the payments by the locals to the national or international office.

In some occupations where it could be satisfactorily and prudently arranged without inviting the possibility of presumed discrimination in favor of one employer as against another, the employers might co-operate in the maintenance of some special Union Label Advertising Funds.

The national or international officers could establish a rigid and methodical system of bookkeeping for this special fund, so as to be able at any

time to accurately account for the income and expense. In addition to this they could maintain a detailed record that will enable them to ascertain what intrinsic benefits are being obtained as it relates to the growth and stability of the organization. They could be especially watchful of the markets and note with precision the number of labels issued, so they could furnish reliable statistical data, and prove to their own satisfaction and the general enlightenment of the organized labor movement whether the money so expended was a profitable investment.

The funds for this work on the plan outlined to commence with, would naturally be limited, as it is anticipated some organizations might not agree with the propositions, and others would be handicapped in various ways and unable to make the necessary financial arrangements; but as time and experience proved the value of the efforts the funds among each would increase from the natural force of circumstances and examples of success, gained by other organizations.

As to the methods of using these funds to the best advantage, the most successful and business-like would be to engage an expert advertising manager, furnish him with technical information so that he could become familiar with the details of the merits of the articles manufactured under union conditions; and thus enable him to prepare his advertisements in the most artistic and scientific manner.

Each of the general and volunteer organizers could be directed to report to him on all label matters and carry out his instructions. He could be privileged to arrange such salaries or commissions with the local organizers as he and they would agree upon, subject to approval of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. The general organizers drawing a salary from the A. F. of L., or their respective organizations would be no additional expense at first, but in proportion as their services became more valuable their compensation could be adjusted by the organizations employing them.

To obtain the services of such an

expert it would be necessary to pay him well, but the instructions he would impart and the discipline he would establish among the general and local organizers might be the most profitable investment in the end, because the organizers would become more expert and more enthusiastic as they met with success; and the system would become general, more readily adaptable and finally self-sustaining.

In the event that this proposition is not acceptable then another plan is submitted. Groups of label occupations that are the most nearly related industrially could merge their special funds for the increased sale of their label products, and select a label agent from their own ranks or from the commercial world and conduct the work in the most practical way suitable to their means and inclinations. This group method would be productive of a variety of plans, specialized according to economic needs, and the best results could be communicated to the other groups so that a rivalry would be possible and constant improvement and advancement would result. But this plan would be expensive, slow and tedious, but it would generate ingenuity, resourcefulness, self-reliance and business capacity among trade unionists, that would eventually be of tremendous and significant value to organized labor.

There is still one other method open, practically a resort to first principles, the first cost of which would be smaller and in due course of time if persisted in would finally develop into a valuable system. It would be slow, much slower than either of the other plans previously submitted. If neither plan be acceptable, I submit to your consideration the following as an experiment; that is, that the President and the Executive Council be directed to select a union label agent, to be located at the A. F. of L. headquarters to conduct the business as it develops, and the union label organizations to furnish all the necessary expense, literature and instructions to the men in the field and bear the expense of adequate compensation for results obtained by the

field workers. In the last analysis the general organizers of the A. F. of L., the volunteer local organizers, the secretaries, the business agents, and the organization committees of the central labor unions must be the men depended upon to carry on the work and maintain the enthusiasm. Under this system the national officers and the special organizers of each label organization would be expected to be chiefly responsible for the wisest direction of their own trade interests.

"There is no question but that if the active workers in each locality were intelligently trained and prompted, furnished with suitable and sufficient literature, urged from a central point at regular intervals, and financially encouraged for actual results by the label trades benefitted, that the situation would improve and the returns prove encouraging. Merchants who now are totally ignorant of the trade union movement would become enlightened, and be persuaded to carry stocks of union label products, when properly directed how and where to obtain them by the local label agents, making regular calls, discussing the subject, leaving names of manufacturers, soliciting orders, demanding products, posting display notices where the public could see them, holding special union label meetings and exerting themselves in every honorable business way to bring the notice of the general public to the great fact that a wholesome patronage of union label products means proficiency and protection to all American homes."

#### UNION LABEL LAW DIGEST.

We desire to report that during the year we have given considerable thought and discussion to the matter of having a compilation made of the label laws of the various states throughout the union; that is, a union label law digest containing a copy of every label law in the various states, an outline of the proper mode of procedure in instituting cases of prosecution for counterfeiting of the label, use of imitations, etc., and a digest of all favorable decisions in label cases.

Sixty-five of the international un-

ions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor use labels, cards or emblems of some character distinctive of their trade which have been endorsed by the A. F. of L.

The matter was taken up by correspondence with these organizations so as to ascertain whether they approved the plan suggested, and if so, whether they would be willing to share their pro rata of the expense incurred in getting out such a compilation.

While not all of these organizations have expressed themselves upon the subject, yet a number have advised us that they favor the proposition; others that the matter will have to be taken up by their Executive Boards or their annual conventions, and still others who do not favor the plan. This entire correspondence will be placed in the hands of the appropriate committee to which this matter will be referred. This entire matter is submitted to you for your advice as to the action you desire.

#### UNION LABEL DIRECTORIES.

The last convention recommended that the suggestion should be made to all affiliated central labor unions that they should obtain a list of all union-labeled articles handled by merchants in their respective localities, this to be published from time to time in a pocket-size union label bulletin. It is gratifying to report that a number of central bodies have carried this recommendation into effect, and many others have signified their intention of so doing.

#### UNIFORM DESIGN OF ALL UNION LABELS.

We reported to the Minneapolis Convention that very few of the international unions using union labels favored abandoning their own labels for the purpose of adopting a universal label and that upon the proposition to use some universal design, the seal or label of the A. F. of L. upon the labels of international unions, 33 of the 66 union label organizations made replies:

In favor, 11.

Opposed, 11.

Undecided, 11.

The entire subject was further con-

sidered at the conference of the representatives of the union label organizations, during the Minneapolis Convention. The representatives of that conference adopted a motion expressing the belief that the subject is worthy of further attention and recommending that it receive careful consideration for another year and that it be again taken up at this convention.

We, therefore, recommend that Treasurer Lennon and Vice-President Valentine arrange for another conference of the delegates of all international unions issuing union labels and final report upon the subject to be made to this convention at the earliest date possible.

#### LABOR'S MEMORIAL DAY.

We have long considered and gave more serious attention in the past year, to the matter of establishing a Labor's Memorial Day; a day upon which the men and women of labor in every section of the country, might meet, and by appropriate ceremonies, pay the tribute of honor and respect to those who served their fellows in the great humane work of the labor movement, but who have gone to the great beyond.

Apart from a national general Memorial Day, there are a number of associations and fraternities which have designated special memorial days in honor of their departed associates. We believe that there is no cause so far-reaching in its benign influences and its beneficent results, not only to labor, but to the human family, as the labor movement of our country and our time. Surely then it is but mete that the men and women who have done so much in the interest of the people should linger with us in fond remembrance, that we may not only pay appropriate tribute to our honored dead, but also that it may prove an inspiration to the living now and for the future.

There are a number of organizations which observe a memorial day, some celebrating it the second Monday in May of each year, and others the first Sunday in December. Desirous of obtaining a consensus of opinion, we authorized President

Gompers to correspond with a number of international unions. The majority of them express themselves favorable to the observance of a Labor's Memorial Day, though indicating no special time.

We, therefore, recommend to this Convention that it declare in favor of the general annual observance of Labor's Memorial Day, and we further recommend that this Convention designate the day to be so observed.

#### A. F. OF L. EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

The Minneapolis Convention directed that the American Federation of Labor should make an exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition including an exhibit of union-made and union-labeled products. As you are aware these instructions were carried out and our exhibit has elicited commendation and praise from all quarters. The matter is covered in detail in the President's report to this Convention.

#### LINCOLN'S MEMORIAL FARM ASSOCIATION.

The life work of Lincoln, the lessons of his lifework furnish not only the highest justification of the great purposes of the labor movement, but they are also an inspiration to all mankind who love their fellows and aim to serve them.

An association was formed some time ago which acquired by purchase, the home and farm where the great Lincoln was born. The farm is to be transformed into a park as a perpetual monument to the great commoner, Abraham Lincoln. This association will obtain as many as possible of the works and relics of Lincoln and these will be retained in the Lincoln Home for the study and observation of all who may visit there. The Lincoln Farm Memorial Association is organized to erect a perpetual monument to the memory of the great Lincoln; a monument in keeping with the characteristics of the man who stood foremost in defense of the rights and liberties of the people.

The representatives of the association have been offered by a few men of wealth sufficient funds, but they

prefer that the Lincoln Farm Memorial shall be the gift of all the people of the country. They have appealed with considerable success to several organizations, and have asked the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor. The purpose impressed us as being so worthy that we endorsed the project and recommend its approval to this Convention.

#### PLEGDED TO RUSSIAN FREEDOM.

We desire to report that at our meeting last March the official representatives of the movement for the freedom of Russia's workmen were present, Messrs. Aladyn and Tchykovsky and requested the active assistance of the organized workmen of America in their efforts to secure reforms in the land of the Czar. What they particularly desire and aim to secure are political amnesty, revision of all exceptional laws, a responsible ministry, and the introduction of elementary constitutional government.

These matters were discussed at length, and the preambles and resolutions adopted were published in the May, 1907, issue of the "American Federationist."

We urge the approval of this Convention of the action we took in this matter.

#### CONSTITUTIONS OF NATIONAL UNIONS PRINTED IN SPANISH.

The last convention adopted a resolution requesting that all national unions whose trades are represented in Porto Rico should have their constitutions printed in the Spanish language so as to facilitate the work of organizing the wage-earners of that island. This matter was given prompt attention, and we are gratified to report that a number of national unions signified their intention of acting in conformity with the recommendation. We would again recommend to those national unions whose trades are represented in Porto Rico and which have thus far not had their constitutions printed in the Spanish language that they do so at the earliest time possible.

#### LEGISLATION.

The Legislative interests of our fel-

low workers were looked after by Thomas F. Tracy and Arthur E. Holder. Several of the members of the Executive Council also aided in this work. The report of the Legislative Committee was published in the April issue of the "American Federationist." We succeeded in defeating the Anti-Compulsory Pilotage Bill, advocated by Mr. Littlefield of Maine and also the Ship Subsidy Bill.

Resolution No. 98 of the last Convention called for a federal investigation of the industrial conditions of women and child workers in the United States. A measure was passed by Congress, whereby the investigation will be conducted under the supervision of the Commissioner of Labor.

Resolutions Nos. 67 and 101 of the last Convention dealt with the wages and working conditions of the Post Office Clerks and others employed in the mail service. The following classification of clerks and carriers was finally enacted into law:

That after June 30, 1907, clerks in offices of the first and second class, and carriers in the city delivery service, shall be divided into six grades, as follows: First grade, salary \$600 per annum; second grade, \$800; third grade, \$900; fourth grade, \$1,000; fifth grade, \$1,100; sixth grade, \$1,200. Clerks and carriers at first-class offices shall be promoted successively to the fifth grade, and clerks and carriers of second-class offices shall be promoted successively to the fourth grade. That after June 30, 1907, all promotions of both clerks and carriers, shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following the expiration of a year's service in the next lower grade.

During the closing hours of Congress, a law was enacted, limiting the hours of labor of railroad employes not to exceed sixteen consecutive hours, such employes not required or permitted to again go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty. The American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee co-operated with the legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods in securing the enactment of this measure, and while it is not all

that might be asked for, it is a beginning in the right direction.

The legislative matters are reported in greater detail in the President's report to this Convention. We strongly advise that these matters receive your thoughtful consideration and action. If a greater degree of success is to be achieved you must plainly manifest your purpose. This will tend to silence the malicious tongues of labor's opponents, and demonstrate clearly that it is your interests, declarations and purposes which it is the duty of your officers to endeavor to have enacted into law.

On last Saturday we had a conference with President Roosevelt for over an hour. We brought to his attention some of the principal subjects matter of legislation in which labor is primarily interested. These subjects were fully discussed and we urged favorable mention and recommendation thereon by him in his forthcoming message to the first session of the sixtieth Congress.

We can not refrain from expressing our astonishment at the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General in regard to alien contract laborers being permitted to come to the United States upon the theory that when workmen in the United States are engaged in a lockout or in a strike, that therefore there are no workmen of like kind unemployed in the United States and that because of that fact contracts may be made with foreign workmen.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH RAILROAD MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

In conformity with your instructions, a conference was held between the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to arrange for a plan of co-operation between these Brotherhoods and our Federation, so that united action may be taken to secure favorable legislation for labor of the entire country.

The conference discussed the essential features of legislation upon which we could agree and adopted the fol-

lowing resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that a bill be introduced in the next Congress providing that federal courts inferior to the Supreme Court shall not have power to declare any act of Congress unconstitutional.

"Resolved, That when a joint committee (of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and of the Railroad Brotherhoods) meet in conference, they outline a plan whereby the Railroad Brotherhoods unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor may continue to act in conjunction with the Federation, for the purpose of securing legislation favorable to the wage-earners of our country."

Later another conference was held of representatives from three of the Railroad Brotherhoods; P. H. Morrissey representing the Railroad Trainmen, H. R. Fuller, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and A. B. Garrotson the Order of Railway Conductors, with a committee representing the American Federation of Labor composed of Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell, W. D. Huber, Frank Morrison and J. H. Brinkman.

At this conference the entire matter affecting labor's interests legislatively considered was gone into, and it was decided that a later conference should be held at which the Railroad Brotherhoods should be represented by one man and the Executive Council by one man. H. R. Fuller and President Gompers were selected as the respective representatives.

This conference authorized and we endorsed the issuance of a circular, simultaneously by the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Federation, to all bodies affiliated with the Brotherhoods and with the American Federation of Labor. It is not necessary here to go into the subject matter of that circular, as copies have already been furnished you. However, we desire to state that the conference agreed that the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and of the Federation should unite in every way that was agreeable to both bodies to secure such legislation as will ensure justice and a "square deal" for labor. Your further advice and instructions in regard to this matter are necessary.

#### UNIFORM LAWS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

The last convention directed that we make an investigation relative to evasion and disregard of the laws of the States and city ordinances relative to the protection of human life, of men engaged in constructive works on buildings, and to have prepared a bill in statutory form to cover all States and Territories with a view to obtain simultaneous enactment of a law in every State, Territory, possession or dependency of the United States, for the protection of human life and limb; and that a further investigation be made regarding the so-called "Casualty Companies," whether these companies are engaged in such operations "which tend to defeat the ends of justice and proper protection of human life."

In conformity with your instructions, we have endeavored to collect from every available source, information relative to these matters. We have secured considerable interesting and valuable data, but it is incomplete. The Executive Council should continue making further investigation so as to be in a position whereby your instructions and purpose may be carried into effect.

#### DEPARTMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF HOURS OF LABOR.

A resolution passed at the last convention recited that a number of workmen still toil long hours each day and more than six days in a week; that this results to the workers' physical and moral detriment and insisting that the State Legislatures should enact laws requiring manufacturers to give to the Department of Commerce and Labor and to the Labor Departments of their respective States, all data pertaining to the hours of labor, wages and other labor conditions which these Departments may deem necessary in the execution of their duties, experience having shown that the present laws in this direction are not sufficiently stringent.

This matter was taken up by President Gompers through correspondence with the various State branches

affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The executive officers of the greater number of these bodies replied by indicating their full approval of your recommendations and their desire and intention to do everything possible to carry them into effect.

**VAN CLEAVE'S BUCK STOVE  
SUIT AGAINST A. F. OF L.**

You have already been made acquainted with the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Company has brought suit against the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and officers of other affiliated organizations both in their official and individual capacity. The president of the company is Mr. Van Cleave, who is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and vice-president of the so-called Citizens' Alliance and other organizations whose main mission seems to be the effort to crush out the only defensive organization of the working people, the trade unions, local, national and international and federated into the A. F. of L. In connection with the suit Mr. Van Cleave for his company has secured an order from Justice Clabaugh of the supreme court of the District of Columbia for us to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining us from publishing the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor and to enjoin all labor organizations or labor men from doing anything or saying anything whether orally or in print in furtherance of the purpose to secure better recognition by the company referred to for a satisfactory adjustment of existing disputes between the union particularly in interest and the company.

Owing to the fact that the officers, party to the suit, have been so much engrossed with their ordinary official duty, as well as their work in preparation for this Convention, and the Convention itself, our counsel on last Friday asked for a continuance, that is, a postponement on the hearing upon the proceedings to show cause why an injunction should not be is-

sued until the close of the Convention. The case was formerly before Chief Justice Clabaugh of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. It is now before Justice Gould of that court. The latter granted a continuance, but only until Thursday morning, November 14th.

The National Association of Manufacturers at its last convention created a War Fund of a million and a half dollars to carry on a campaign of destruction of the organizations of labor. It has hired Pinkerton and other agencies and former auxiliary associations, the purposes of which are not only to harass the men of labor in litigation but also to create suspicion of wrong-doing. It is the apparent purpose to assassinate the character of the men who have the confidence and respect of the great rank and file of labor, not only of labor but of the great masses of our people. Until recently the Pinkertons were exclusively engaged in prying upon the men in the local organizations. To create discord, to provoke premature contest in order to render themselves of some apparent value to their employers, the Van Cleaves, Posts and others, they had no hesitancy in making false reports as to the doings of the members of local organized labor.

The attacks upon the local men and upon the local organizations having proven fruitless, they now turn their attention to the men at the head of the labor organizations of the country. In the effort to crush out organized labor, the Van Cleaves have found the spirit of unionism and solidarity is too deep-seated in the hearts and minds of the trade unionists of America for them to succeed. They know that the men entrusted with the leadership of the labor movement throughout our country have aided materially in guiding aright the organized wage-earners. They now think that if they can destroy the confidence of the great rank and file of our movement, in the men at the head of that movement that the organizations of labor will thereby be weakened and become destroyed. They are evidently laughing in anticipated glee that the working men of our country

will then be at the tender mercies of the worst and most greedy elements of the entire capitalist class.

We have during our whole lives as have a very large number of the other active men in the labor movement, conscientiously endeavored to the very best of our ability and with single-minded purpose to aid our fellow workers to protect and promote their interests. Honesty and honor have been our guides in dealing not only with the affairs of labor but with all matters of our work-a-day lives. We assert without equivocation that there is not one scintilla of truth in anything which may be either charged or insinuated that reflects discredit, dishonor or dishonesty upon the members and the officers of our great labor movement and that as our well-known bitter antagonists have failed in their attacks upon our local labor movement, their purpose to discredit and destroy the more conspicuous men of our movement will be equally abortive. You know the animus and the purpose of these attacks and you will, we are confident, treat them with the contempt they so richly deserve.

The suit by Mr. Van Cleave of the Buck's Stove and Range Company against our movement is to deprive us of the rights to which we are entitled, the right of free association, free speech, and the freedom of the press, and with all the power which wealth gives our opponents, the exercise of all that power to antagonize our laudable movement and its purposes, they would invoke the aid of the courts and seek to persuade the perversion of law to render futile the lawful and proper means to protect the working people of our country from tyranny, greed and injustices. The full statement of the case and the principles and results involved in this suit of Mr. Van Cleave of the Buck's Stove and Range Company are fully covered in the report of President Gompers to this Convention.

Attention has frequently been called to the efforts made by labor's opponents to entangle us in interminable litigation with the two-fold purpose of diverting our attention from the necessary work which the officers in

the labor movement are required to perform, and also to compel us to large expenditures in defense.

The revenue of the American Federation of Labor is exceedingly meagre accruing from a per capita tax of one-half of a cent per member per month; in other words, six cents per year. With all the organizing and other educational and effective work, there are no funds at our disposal for proper defense, and we, therefore, recommend that this Convention provide the ways and means by which such funds may be created as are necessary and essential, in the defense of this suit.

We also recommend that this subject matter referred to a special committee to report to this Convention at the earliest possible date.

#### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

Applications to endorse the placing of the following firms upon the unfair list of the American Federation of Labor have been made to and approved by the Executive Council from October 1, 1906, to October 1, 1907:

Buck's Stove & Range Co., St. Louis, Mo. (International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees).

Carbondale Machine Co., Carbondale, Pa. (Federal Labor Union No. 11837).

Home Stove Works, Indianapolis, Ind. (Stove Mounters' International Union).

Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y. (Fibre Pressmen's Union, J. J. Kelley, New York City. (Cold No. 9331).

J. J. Kelly, New York City. (Gold Beaters' National Protective Union).

B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Chicago, Ill. (United Garment Workers of America).

Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis. (Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers of America, International Union of).

New York Bill Posting Co., New York City. (Bill Posters' and Billers' National Alliance).

Henry H. Roelofs & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (United Hatters of North America).

**F. W. Rauskolb**, Boston, Mass. (Gold Beaters' National Protective Union).

**Standard Sewing Machine Co.**, Cleveland, O. (Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union of North America).

**United States Heater Co.**, Detroit, Mich. (Stove Mounters and Steel Range Workers' International Union).

**A. Van Buren Co.**, New York City. (Bill Posters' and Billers' National Alliance).

**Kimball Piano Co.**, Chicago, (Piano and Organ Workers' International Union).

#### FAIR LIST.

**Kern Barber Supply Co.**, St. Louis, Mo.

**J. N. Mockett**, Toledo, Ohio.

#### CONCLUSION.

In the limits of a report such as this, it is impossible for us to deal with all of the matters which have come under our consideration during the year. We desire to say, however, that in every case which has been submitted to us, we have endeavored to give the very best thought and consideration of which we are capable and whatever action has been taken was either in compliance with the Federation's instructions or the result of our best judgment and with the best interests of the entire labor movement in view.

Fraternally submitted,

**SAMUEL GOMPERS**,

**JAMES DUNCAN**,

**JOHN MITCHELL**,

**JAMES O'CONNELL**,

**MAX MORRIS**,

**D. A. HAYES**,

**DANIEL J. KEEFE**,

**WM. D. HUBER**,

**JOSEPH F. VALENTINE**,

**JOHN B. LENNON**,

**FRANK MORRISON**,

**Executive Council American Federation of Labor.**

**President Gompers**—The chair desires to state that there are two or three matters upon which the Executive Council will submit a supplemental report later. In the report

submitted by the Executive Council and by the President there were recommendations for the appointment of special committees, one upon the suit of the Van Cleave Buck Stove & Range Co.; another upon the movement for the establishment of the universal eight-hour day, and another upon ways and means of extending the circulation of the "American Federationist." The chair asks what is the pleasure of the Convention upon these recommendations?

**Delegate Hart**—I move that the recommendations be concurred in and the committees appointed.

The motion was seconded by **Delegate Guerin**, and carried.

**Treasurer Lennon**—In the report of the Executive Council it is recommended that Vice-President Valentine and myself call a meeting of the label delegates. We have talked the matter over, and believe it is best that the entire matter go to the Committee on Labels. After they have handled the matter to some extent, if they believe a general conference advisable, the matter of calling it can be referred to that committee, so there will be continuity of action upon this question. I move that it be so referred. (Seconded and carried).

**Delegate DeVeaux**—I would like to know whether the reading of that report today is the final disposition of the protests, or whether they will come up later.

**President Gompers**—If there be any matter in which the delegate is interested that is not referred or is not discussed, it is his privilege to offer a resolution upon that subject.

**Secretary Morrison** read the following telegram:

"La Salle, Ill., Nov. 11, 1907.

"**Mr. Frank Morrison**,

"Secretary of American Federation of Labor,

"Norfolk, Va.

"Please extend to representatives of labor my best wishes for a successful and harmonious convention.

"**JOHN MITCHELL.**"

**President Gompers**—I am sure I reflect the wishes of the delegates when I say that the telegram will be made part of the proceedings of the Convention.

Delegate Brinkman, for the Committee on Credentials made the following supplemental report:

To the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Gentlemen:

1. Your Committee on Credentials recommends that John G. Miller be seated as a delegate from the Central Labor Council of Cincinnati, with one vote; that Max S. Hayes, be seated as a delegate from the United Trades and Labor Council of Columbus, Ohio, with one vote.

2. We further recommend that Morris L. Holzsager, delegate from the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers be seated and that their request for time in which to cancel their indebtedness be granted.

3. We recommend that Charles E. Dold and A. E. Starr, delegates from the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union be seated, with fifty votes.

4. Your Committee on Credentials having investigated the protest filed by the International Seamen's Union beg to report as follows:

That the Convention seat D. J. Keefe, T. V. O'Connor, Thomas Harrison, J. G. Noyes and J. E. Dwyer, with 320 votes, as delegates from the International Longshoremen's Association.

5. We further beg to report that the protest filed by Local Union No. 848, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, has been duly considered, and we find that James P. Archibald has been certified as a delegate from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America in violation of the constitution of the Brotherhood, and we recommend that he be not seated.

6. We further report that we have examined the protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the delegate from the Buffalo, N. Y., Central Labor Union, J. C. Johnston, and make the following recommendation:

That the delegate be seated and the Executive Council directed to revoke the charter of the Buffalo Central Labor Union in the event they refuse to

cease recognizing the alleged Millwrights' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., who are operating without the pale of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to which organization they rightfully belong.

7. Your Committee having investigated the protest filed by the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union, against the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, beg to report as follows:

We are of opinion this is a case that should go to the Adjustment Committee for investigation and report in the event the aggrieved organization brings the matter properly before the Convention. We, therefore, recommend that F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Malloy be seated as delegates from the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, with fifty-eight votes.

JOHN H. BRINKMAN,  
Chairman.

P. F. LAFFERTY,  
A. E. KELLINGTON.

Delegate Bahlhorn asked that the report in regard to the unseating of James P. Archibald be referred again to the Committee on Credentials in order that he might appear before the Committee and make an explanation.

President Gompers—It is evident that there exists objections to the report of the Committee. We will, therefore, consider the reports separately.

Secretary Morrison read the report by sections, which were acted upon as follows:

"1. Your Committee on Credentials recommends that John G. Miller be seated as a delegate from the Central Labor Union of Cincinnati, with one vote."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"2. We further recommend that Morris L. Holzsager, delegate from the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, be seated and that their request for time in which to cancel their indebtedness be granted."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"3. We recommend that Charles E. Dold and A. E. Starr, delegates from the Piano and Organ Workers'

International Union be seated, with fifty votes."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"4. Your Committee on Credentials, having investigated the protest filed by the International Seamen's Union, beg to report as follows:

"That the convention seat D. J. Keefe, T. V. O'Connor, Thomas Harrison, J. G. Noyes, and J. E. Dwyer, with 320 votes as delegates from the International Longshoremen's Association."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"5. We further beg to report that the protest filed by Local Union No. 848, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, has been duly considered, and we find that James P. Archibald has been certified as a delegate from the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America in violation of the constitution of the Brotherhood, and we recommend that he be not seated."

Delegate Bahlhorn—I move that the recommendation of the Committee be referred back to the Committee for further consideration.

The motion was seconded and carried.

"6. We further report that we have examined the protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners against the delegate from the Buffalo, N. Y., Central Labor Union, J. C. Johnston, and make the following recommendation:

"That the delegate be seated and the Executive Council directed to revoke the charter of the Buffalo Central Labor Union in the event they refuse to cease recognizing the alleged Millwrights' Union of Buffalo, N. Y., who are operating without the 'pale' of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to which organization they rightfully belong."

Delegate Frank Duffy—We are perfectly satisfied with the report of the Committee.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

"7. Your Committee having investigated the protest filed by the Inter-

national Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union against the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, beg to report as follows:

"We are of opinion this is a case that should go to the Adjustment Committee for investigation and report in the event the aggrieved organization brings the matter properly before the Convention. We, therefore, recommend that F. C. Gengenback and P. H. Malloy be seated as delegates from the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, with fifty-eight votes."

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

On motion the report of the Committee as a whole, as amended, was concurred in.

Delegate Brinkman made a further partial report for the Committee on Credentials on a number of State and City Federated Bodies that were in arrears for assessment. After a short discussion the report was referred back to the Committee for further consideration, as the delegates of several of the bodies announced their intention of settling the arrearages.

President Gompers announced that arrangements had been made for addresses to be made to the Convention by a representative of the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and on the subject of the distribution of immigrants lawfully coming to the United States.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Mr. C. R. Richards, secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education.

Mr. Richards spoke at some length of the aims and plans of the Society, and at the conclusion of this address, on motion of Treasurer Lennon, the entire subject matter was referred to the Committee on Education.

There being no further business to come before the Convention, the rules were suspended and an adjournment taken until 2 p. m.

## SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Tuesday, November 12th, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Myrup Noshang, Kline Mockler, Manning, Cable, Winn, Bechtold, Winters, Newton, O'Connor, Harrison, Noyes, Dwyer, Wilson (J. T.), O'Neill, Carroll, Lucas, Carey, Schwarz, Kennedy, Alpine, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Perham, Noble, Entenza, Koonce, Lee, Johnson, Bradley, (Thos.), Mahoney, Frank, Leighton, Richards, Jennings, Armstrong, Dougherty (P. J.), Lyon, Piggott, Bogasse, Bradley (John), Clinton, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzie, Justice, Dunn (J. J.), Ramsdell, Naucarrow, Roe, Canty, Hunter, Woodmansie, Edwards, Stevens, Beatty, Booth, Myers, Grant, Freedman, Conley.

Vice-President Duncan—There is another vacant chair in this convention, in connection with which I desire to submit the following, and hope to get the unanimous vote of the convention to it:

### Resolution No. 2—

**RESOLVED**, That owing to his enforced absence from this convention, through illness, brought on by earnest and excellent achievement in the interests of organized labor, the 27th annual convention of the A. F. of L., through the Secretary, telegraph to Frank K. Foster, of Boston, its regret at his continued illness since his physical break-down last January in Toledo, and wishing him speedy and permanent recovery, including continuance of his individuality of thought, classic writings and brilliant oratory on behalf of labor, liberty and human happiness.

Vice-President Duncan moved the adoption of the resolution, which was seconded by Delegate W. B. Wilson, and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

Delegate Brinkman, for the Committee on Credentials, made the following supplemental report:

We recommend the seating of Max S. Hayes as delegate from Cleveland, O., United Trades and Labor Council.

The following delegates represent organizations that have not complied with Section II, Article 11, of the con-

stitution, and we recommend that they be not seated until such time as their organizations shall have been placed in good standing in the American Federation of Labor:

Dallas, Texas, Trades Assembly—George C. Edwards.

Ennis, Texas, Trades Assembly—R. A. McCullough.

Norwich, N. Y., Trades Assembly—W. E. Minor.

Passadena, Cal., Central Labor Council—G. C. Keys.

Trenton, N. J., Central Labor Union—Frank L. Kresge.

Jacksonville, Fla., Central Trades and Labor Council—John C. Privett.

The credential does not bear signature of President or seal of the organization.

On motion of Delegate Dold the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Brinkman—The Committee on Credentials wishes to announce that a meeting of the committee will be held this evening to consider the seating of Delegate Archibald, from the Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators organization, and wishes Delegate Bahhorn, and the other members interested to be present at that time.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following committees authorized by motion adopted at the morning session:

**Special Committee on American Federationist Extension**—H. B. Perham, S. M. Moore, L. A. Schwarz, P. F. McCarty, A. S. Scott, John A. Voll, James Whitehead, Llewellyn Lewis, J. J. Nugent, J. C. Colgan, M. J. Sheehan, D. J. Fosdick, John C. Previtt, Martin Lawler, J. J. Freel.

**Special Committee on Buck Stove and Range Company suit against A. F. of L.**—Frank Duffy, W. D. Mahon, John P. Fry, D. G. Ramsay, John Fitzpatrick, R. S. Maloney, John T. Dempsey, Jere L. Sullivan, George Finger, Con J. Harrington, John T. Smith, S. L. Landers, John A. Moffitt, J. G. Noyes, Emmet T. Flood.

Special Committee on Eight Hours—D. A. Hayes, James Wilson, C. D. Wheeler, J. D. McKinlay, Isaac Coombe, James A. Reynolds, James P. Archibald, Michael Colbert, John M. Walker, George L. Berry, Herman Lillien, Richard Braunschweig, Frank Kennedy, Harry Bosworth, James H. Hatch.

Upon the suggestion of President Gompers the addresses of the fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, was made a special order of business for Thursday morning.

Delegate Kellington, for the Auditors, read the annual report of the Committee on Audit.

On motion of Delegate Frank Duffy, the report was referred back to the committee for a change in phraseology, with instructions to report at a later date.

Delegate Maloney, our fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, made the following report:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Ladies and Gentlemen—I greet you with most cordial thanks for the honor given me as a fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, held in the City of Winnipeg, Man., in September of this year.

It was not only a great personal pleasure, but one of instruction as well. This great labor convention lasted six days, and was characterized by the utmost fraternal feeling and good will.

Its work was well done; the debates were of a high order; the breadth and scope of the movement is wonderful, and it is not too much to say that it made more history than any other labor convention of the past held in Canada.

The most important matter debated was the world-wide issue of Oriental immigration. The Congress went on record in no uncertain sound on this matter. It declared that Canada must be preserved for Canadians. It asserted that their nation must be a white man's country. And in order

to enforce these demands the Congress decided to remain in the political field. This question is essentially an economic one, and still it will become the most important political question in the Dominion. Then again, the question is an international one. The British Empire is in close alliance with Japan, and it will be most difficult to prevent Oriental immigration. Indeed, it is hardly possible to see anything but the most complicated situation. Western Canada as a whole, will never consent to unrestricted Asiatic immigration, and it is probable that the British government will not consent to take such action as will, or would be construed as an insult to Japan. The working people of Canada, are extremely insistent on this question, and the outlook, to my mind, is that labor there will succeed in this contention.

It is possible that our own labor movement may in a way aid the settlement of this tremendous problem, for it can be clearly seen that with our growing influence in governmental affairs we could and might exert a great influence even with the British government.

It is not my desire to go into any extended detail as to the difference in race or economic conditions, but I may say this, that thousands of these Japanese and other Asiatic immigrants are working for \$15 to \$20 per month. In a word, their economic status is far below that of our people. I have thus expressed myself at this length because of the immense importance of this question.

The Congress has enjoyed a healthy growth, and now has 33,000 members, representing 515 local unions, with an income of over \$5,000 a year.

In addition to this they have 42 Trade and Labor Councils chartered upon which the tax on the number of delegates only is paid. These councils represent approximately 150,000 members.

It is the utmost desire of our Canadian Brethren that the local unions in Canada affiliate with the Congress through their International Unions.

In my opinion the Executive Council should use its utmost influence to influence the growth of the Congress.

The Socialist resolution was defeated. The sentiment for independent political action is growing rapidly.

In this connection it gives me pleasure to tell you that Delegate Jaxon, a Socialist, paid a glowing tribute to President Gompers, such action being so rare, for a Socialist, that I feel it my duty to record it.

The officers elected were as follows:

Alphonse Verbillé, M. P. of Montreal, President.

James Simpson of Toronto, Vice-President.

Patrick Draper of Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fraternal Delegate to A. F. of L. W. R. Trotter, of Winnipeg, Man.

In a convention lasting six days it is not possible to go into much detail, moreover, Fraternal Delegate Trotter, will handle the details in a more comprehensive way than would be possible for me.

I shall always hold dear the splendid reception and fraternal greetings accorded your delegate, and I can only end this report by saying that I bring you the best wishes of our Canadian brothers. We are brothers in the great cause of labor's emancipation.

We are united in the great cause that makes for human uplift. Brothers we are in the cause that increases the happiness of the wide, wide world; soldiers we are in the cause that makes for real progress. And in conclusion let me repeat what I said to our Canadian Trades Unionists.

"We are proud to battle for freedom, for our complete emancipation. The trade union cause is the world-wide movement of, by, and for the workers of the wide, wide world. It is growing, rapidly growing, and today we can almost see the glad sunshine of a brighter day—a day that shall usher in the new time when child labor shall be no more, when the million shall sit by their own fire side, surrounded by a free family. Then shall ignorance disappear from the land. Then the Nation will not be great in the fortunes of its millionaires, but in the health and happiness of the men and women who

are its bone and sinew. Then, when labor has been crowned King may we shout in glad refrain that old Eastern salutation, 'O, King, Live Forever.'"

Fraternally yours,

ROBERT S. MALONEY,  
Fraternal Delegate, 1907.

Delegate Anderson moved that the report be received and made part of the proceedings of the convention. The motion was seconded by Vice-President O'Connell, and carried.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from the Central Labor Council of Seattle, Wash., and vicinity, and a committee of the Iron Trades Section, asking that the delegates be informed that the reports of a shortage of skilled labor in the Northwest, particularly in the navy yard at Bremerton, were erroneous. In the communication it was stated that should there be a shortage of skilled labor in the Northwest, members of organized labor would be notified through the unions and the labor press.

A communication was received by President Gompers and read by Secretary Morrison, conveying to the convention the fraternal greetings of the Federated Building Trades Council of Toronto, Canada.

Communications were read from Governor Warner, of Michigan, and Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, in which invitations were extended to the American Federation of Labor to hold the 1908 convention in Detroit.

A communication signed by the President and Secretary of the Columbus, Ohio, Board of Trade was read by Secretary Morrison. In the communication an invitation was extended to the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in Columbus.

President Gompers referred subjects from the report of the Executive Council to the various committees as follows:

"Charters Granted," to Committee on Organization; "Local Strikes," to Committee on Local and Federated Bodies; "Organization," to Committee on Organization; "Appeals for Financial Assistance," to Committee on Presidents' Report; "Building Trades Organizations," to Committee on Building Trades; "Formation of State

Federation, Kansas," to Committee on State Organizations; "City Central Bodies," Committee on Local and Federated Bodies; "Carpenters—Wood Workers," Adjustment Committee; "Paper Makers—Pulp and Sulphite Workers," Adjustment Committee; "Cement Workers—Hod Carriers and Building Laborers," Adjustment Committee; "Advertising Union Labor Products," and "Union Label Law Digest," Committee on Labels; "Union Label Directories," and "Uniform Design of all Union Labels," Committee on Labels; "Constitutions National Unions printed in Spanish," Committee on Organization; "Labor's Memorial Day" and "A. F. of L. Exhibit at Jamestown Exposition," Committee on Education; "Lincoln's Memorial Farm Association," Committee on Resolutions; "Pledged to Russian Freedom," and "Uniform Laws to Protect Human Life," Committee on Education; "Legislation," Committee on President's Report. "Co-Operation With Railroad Men's Organization" and "Departmental Investigation of Hours of Labor," Committee on Resolutions; "Van Cleave's Buck Stove Suit Against A. F. of L.," Special Committee; "We Don't Patronize List," Committee on Boycotts.

The unanimous consent of the convention was given to Delegate Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union for the introduction of the following resolution:

**Resolution No. 40—**

WHEREAS, Delegate Charles L. Baine has been obliged to leave this convention, owing to the death of his father, who lost his life in a street car accident; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention extend to Delegate Baine its sympathy in his great loss, and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution be spread upon the records of the convention.

Delegate Tobin moved the adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded by Secretary Morrison, and carried by a unanimous rising vote.

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to appropriate committees:

**Resolution No. 3—**By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

**ARTICLE VIII.—(Duties of Treasurer.)—Sec. 1.** The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property, and securities of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary or other Officers of the American Federation of Labor. All funds of the A. F. of L., exceeding fifteen thousand dollars shall be deposited by the Treasurer in bank, or banks, on interest bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to be cashed shall require the signature of the Treasurer, the President and the Secretary of the Federation. The Treasurer shall collect the interest on all such certificates or other deposit at the expiration of each six months and pay the same over to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall deposit in open account in bank, or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, all amounts in his possession not on certificates of deposit, and before any money thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. A copy of this section shall be forwarded by the President of the Federation to each bank upon whom the Federation holds certificates of deposit.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 4—**By Delegate Chas. W. Petry, Central Labor Council, Oakland, Cal.:

WHEREAS, Recent events have again demonstrated the necessity for a more concerted action on our part, and

WHEREAS, Numerous organizations are being, and have been formed, for the purpose of destroying organized labor; be it therefore

RESOLVED, That the word "must" be inserted after the word "or" in Sec. 3 of Article XI, 5th line.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

**Resolution No. 5—**By Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, Post Office Clerks have for years contended for their right to fixed hours, and pay, and bills in furtherance of these objects have from time to time been introduced in past Congresses, and

WHEREAS, The 59th Congress saw fit to classify and fix the pay of clerks in 1st and 2d class post offices, but neglected to pass or act upon the hour measure before them, and

WHEREAS, The National Federation of Post Office Clerks in full affiliation with your honorable body give due credit to the A. F. of L. for the assistance given them in securing the passage of said salary act, and are of the

belief the Federation can further aid us; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L., as well as labor representatives in Congress, be, and are hereby instructed to use their utmost means, power and influence to secure for the officers of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks a hearing in committee on any legislation affecting their pay and hours that may be introduced and proposed in the 60th Congress.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 6.**—By Delegate Thos. J. Curtis, of Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners Association:

**WHEREAS**, One of the fundamental principles and objects of the American Federation of Labor is to organize the different trades into national and international unions, and

**WHEREAS**, the Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union has a large local union in New York City and a numerically smaller one at Rosendale, a great many locals could be readily organized throughout the State of New York, in Boston and Chicago, and

**WHEREAS**, In the interest of the general labor movement all efforts should be concentrated to create unions in such places where none exist at present, and

**WHEREAS**, Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners Unions can be organized in various cities of the United States by the American Federation of Labor, be it, therefore

**RESOLVED**, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to authorize all organizers everywhere to make a special effort in organizing Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That when a sufficient number of such local unions have been organized to call a convention of the same for the purpose of forming an international union of said trade.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 7.**—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of Tobacco Workers' International Union:

**WHEREAS**, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

**WHEREAS**, The tobacco workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in Norfolk, Va., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested, to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 8.**—By Delegates Lee M. Hart and John J. Barry, of International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes:

**WHEREAS**, The Los Angeles Times, having secured the unlimited financial backing of the American Manufacturers' Association and kindred hostile organizations of capital, is today, under the pretense of being the leading exponent of the so-called "open shop," indeed the most unfair, unscrupulous and malignant enemy of organized labor in America; and

**WHEREAS**, The Los Angeles Times is concentrating all its energies to disrupt the unions of Los Angeles, and, unless strenuously resisted and checked, will destroy not only the organization of labor, but also crush the spirit of the workers for justice and right, and would befool the good name and honor of Los Angeles and make of it the breeding place for strike breakers of all crafts and trades; and

**WHEREAS**, All thinkers and observers accord to labor organizations the honor and credit of being the real factors in the advancement and improvement of the condition of the working people of not only Los Angeles but of the entire country, we recognize the tactics of the Los Angeles Times and its cohorts in attempting the annihilation of the organizations of labor, first, with the prime object of reducing wages, imposing their will as "masters" and tearing down the American standard of life of America's workers; and

**WHEREAS**, The International Typographical Union, having expended more than fifty thousand dollars in Los Angeles in defending the cause of labor from the vicious attacks of the Los Angeles Times and the Citizens' Alliance, now believes this struggle in Los Angeles has become national in its scope, vitally affecting all labor, and that it should therefore be financed and carried on by America's labor movement, through its recognized head, the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That each and every organization affiliated with the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor be requested and urged to levy an assessment of one cent per month per member for a period of one year; or make appropriations equivalent thereto, and that these moneys shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and accounted for by him in a separate fund; and, be it further

**RESOLVED.** That all moneys received from said assessments, appropriations and donations, shall be held as a "Los Angeles Fund" and shall be disbursed for the protection of the interests of labor in Los Angeles, and for no other purpose, in such manner that in the opinion of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall redound to the welfare of the toilers of Los Angeles and the assertion and maintenance of their rights and interests.

**RESOLVED.** That the movement contemplated by these resolutions shall be conducted by a representative of the American Federation of Labor who shall be appointed by and be under the immediate supervision of the President of the American Federation of Labor, with the consent and advice of the Executive Council.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 9.—By James F. Scott, of Central Trades and Labor Assembly, of Tampa, Fla.:

**RESOLVED,** That the 1908 Convention of the American Federation of Labor be called to order in Tampa, Fla.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 10.—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of Tobacco Workers' International Union:

**WHEREAS,** The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been, and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "TWIN TRUST"; and

**WHEREAS,** The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Conti-

ental Tobacco Trusts; and, be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 11.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, of Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

**ARTICLE III.**—(New Section)—Section 12. No decision upon a jurisdictional dispute between two or more affiliated national or international unions shall be rendered by the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled, or by the Executive Council between Conventions, unless all parties to the controversy have agreed by a Convention, a referendum vote, or such other method as shall bind officially their respective unions to abide by the decision, when rendered.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 12.—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, of Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

**ARTICLE IX.**—(New Section)—Section 12. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated national or international union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 13.—By Delegates John Weber and A. A. Myrup, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:

**WHEREAS,** The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed by the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS,** The McKinney Bread Co. still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and

**WHEREAS,** The 26th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. did recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of this long-standing controversy, and if unsuccessful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make this dee-

laration of unfairness effective; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-affirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the incoming Executive Council to do all in its power to induce the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 14.**—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

**WHEREAS**, The system of the majority of the States in leasing the labor of convicts to persons and corporations for the manufacture and production of commodities and articles of commerce, is ruinous and detrimental to the interests of free labor, and as well also, to the persons doing business with free labor; and

**WHEREAS**, The several States have repeatedly tried to settle this question by statutes and by control of lessees of convicts, by limiting the output to exempted sources, etc., etc., all of which, while good or bad to some extent or other, have done but little to alleviate the harm done by the system aforesaid, but rather have brought on a condition of chaotic confusion; and

**WHEREAS**, The only manner in order to secure uniform and effective legislation in the abolishment of the said harmful condition seems to be in the passage of laws by the Congress of the United States: therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By this Convention that a committee of five members be appointed to confer with the Executive Counsel of the American Federation of Labor during the time of this Convention, and that such committee and the Executive Council shall formulate and report to this Convention such a plan of campaign as will expedite and systematize the regulation of the convict labor question by the Federal Government.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 15.**—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland, of International Association of Machinists:

**WHEREAS**, The employees of the United States navy yards and naval stations and arsenals are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for

injuries received in there line of duty; and

**WHEREAS**, The only relief civil employees can receive is by an act of Congress; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, endorse the following bill, and instrut its Legislative Committee to have same introduced in Congress, and use its best endeavors to nave same incorporated into law.

# **BILL.**

To provide relief for such employees in the United States navy yards who may be disabled by accident while in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependent..

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of July next ensuing, whenever any civilian employe of a United States navy yard, gun factory or arsenal shall be accidentally injured while in the performance of duty, he shall be entitled to relief as follows:

First, To such medical or surgical treatment at a government or public hospital as in the judgment of the superior medical officer of the yard may be deemed wise and necessary; and while thus under treatment such employe shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as enlisted men. But when the injury is such that the patient can be safely removed to his residence, the commandant shall direct that requisite medical or surgical treatment shall be furnished at his residence and both at hospitals and residence the treatment and medicine shall be furnished free of charge.

Second. The wages or salary received by such injured employe at the time of accident shall be continued to him so long as in the judgement of the senior medical officer of the yard or arsenal he is thereby incapacitated for work in his vocation; but in no case shall such wages or salary be continued for a longer period than six months, unless upon the recommendation as approved by his department.

And when such employe shall be discharged from medical or surgical treatment he shall have the same preference as to employment as is now provided for in the rules at the United States navy yards, gun factories and arsenals.

## **Section 2—**

That in the event of fatal casualties, or of death ensuing from accidents arising as described in this act, the wages or salary received at the time of accident shall be paid for six months

succeeding the death of the employe to the widow of the deceased, if such survives, or to minor children or to parents who were at the time of the accident dependent upon the deceased for support.

### Section 3—

That all moneys payable under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the regular disbursing officer of the yard or arsenal from the appropriations made for the use of that department in which the employe accidentally injured was employed at the time of injury.

### Section 4—

That throughout this Act the expression "Navy yard and arsenal" shall be held to cover such establishments of the United States as may be designed naval stations and arsenals or by any term of like signification.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland, of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The general trend throughout the country is to give the wage earners a half holiday each week, and as many cities, counties and states have adopted a Saturday half holiday; and

WHEREAS, The federal employes of the navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories have enjoyed a Saturday half holiday for several years during July, August and September by an executive order,

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct its Legislative Committee to prepare and have presented to Congress, a bill securing for the federal employes of navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories, the Saturday half holiday, or use its efforts in the direction of securing the adoption by Congress of any legislation that may be presented seeking to secure the Saturday half holiday during July, August and September of each year.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 17.—By Delegate M. Holzsager, of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America:

WHEREAS, The present system of label agitation as conducted by the individual unions does not seem to bring about the desired results for the unions having labels, regardless of the enormous expense incurred by the respec-

tive organizations; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for an individual organization to reach the consuming public through agitation in various parts of the United States; and

WHEREAS, An agitation for union labels generally could be made effective and beneficial by various organizations having labels; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Convention authorize the delegates representing organizations having union labels to confer with the Committee on Labels with a view of adopting some system for label agitation that would be beneficial to all organizations in the advocacy of the union label.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 18.—By Delegate Edward Cohen, of State Branch of Massachusetts:

WHEREAS, The plank of land monopoly in the platform of the American Federation of Labor declares that occupancy and use should be the only title of land; and

WHEREAS, Such an arrangement would give to the occupiers of valuable city lots a great advantage over those who would have to use less valuable locations, and it would not prevent land owners from partially using valuable land in order to get hold of it for speculation,

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the Massachusetts State Branch approve following change in Plank 10 of the platform of the American Federation of Labor: "The abolition of the monopolies system, of the land holding, by taxation of all lands according to its value and the exemption from taxation of all products of labor."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 19.—By Delegate Edward Cohen, of Massachusetts State Branch:

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor do endorse the movement of the State, City and Town Employes' Unions for a national trades organization charter in order that they have all rights of a national union under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, thereby enabling them to thoroughly organize their craft, and recommend to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor the granting of the same.

Referred to Executive Council.

Resolution No. 20.—By Delegate George L. Berry, of International Print-

ing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

WHEREAS, Believing that the general interest of all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are jeopardized in the legal proceedings now instituted against the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, by the United Typothetae of America, subordinate to the Manufacturers' Association; and

WHEREAS, The rights of said members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to determine the policies which they desire to establish, viz.: the union shop and the inauguration of the eight-hour day, are denied them through the signing of a contract by the former Board of Directors, in direct violation of clearly defined instructions of a convention in session and the constitution on which they were elected; also the sentiments of the entire membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; and

WHEREAS, By the issuing of a temporary injunction, the Board of Directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, their Agents, and Local Subordinate Officers, are enjoined from in any way advancing the eight-hour workday and the union shop at any time without an opportunity of presenting the facts, which would, without a question of doubt, establish the illegality of the contract, and also the injustice brought about in the issuing of a restraining order, which would for any length of time, stop the progress of the eight-hour day and the union shop. And,

WHEREAS, By the issuing of said injunction the interests of all organizations in the printing industry are affected in furthering the eight-hour workday and the union shop, and in lieu of such condition the American Federation of Labor in Convention is respectfully requested to endorse the following: Be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in session at Norfolk, Virginia, November 11th, 1907, endorse the position of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in its effort to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop in the printing industry, and thereby further the principles of trades unionism; And be it further

RESOLVED, That all moral and financial support within the power of the American Federation of Labor, be given the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in its efforts to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop. And that President Gompers be empowered to

lend all legal advice necessary in bringing the case before the United States Supreme Court and establish the equity and justice due the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, which effect would assure the success of the shorter workday and the union shop policy.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 21.—By Delegate J. L. Rodler, Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The organized labor movement of the District of Columbia is now, and has been for the past year or more, waging a desperate fight against the open shop in said District, in the conduct of which its members have been unjustly arrested and held on alleged charges of conspiracy, unions have been enjoined and damage suits instituted by employers, and other anti-union and open shops advocates, and the writ of injunction has been, as usual, used in efforts to intimidate organized labor and defeat its high and holy purposes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention extend to the fighting craftsmen of Washington its congratulations upon the splendid fight they have made, and tender them such assistance as may, in the wisdom of the Executive Council, be necessary now or in the future.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate J. L. Rodler, Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C.:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council, in pursuance of the policy of the American Federation of Labor, to reward its political friends and punish its enemies, is advised and instructed to render such assistance to the friends of organized labor in primary elections as may, in the opinion of the Executive Council, be feasible and practicable.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 23.—By Delegates H. J. Conway, Max Morris, Herman Robinson, D. F. Manning, A. B. Loebenberg, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association has begun a campaign for the betterment of the condition of the female clerks employed in the retail stores of America, and having for its present aim

the establishment of a nine dollar a week minimum wage; and

**WHEREAS**, This movement affects a greater number of employes than any previous struggle by organized labor in the history of the labor movement; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we give our heartiest endorsement to this movement, and pledge our cordial co-operation and assistance.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 24.—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin Becerril, of Porto Rico:**

**WHEREAS**, The organization of the workmen in Porto Rico in general, and of their respective trades in particular, into affiliated local unions, largely depends more on a written propaganda than a spoken one and

**WHEREAS**, Owing to the fact that the native language in Porto Rico is the Spanish, it usually happens that the important articles and directions which appear in the papers and literature used for organization purposes have to be translated into the Spanish language in order that they may reach the working people for which they are intended, and

**WHEREAS**, We are now in the process of changing the meagre and poor Spanish education received by the Porto Rican workmen during 400 years, for a wiser and more extensive one as used by the international world, and which is so typically and progressively represented by the American Labor movement, and

**WHEREAS**, It is our keenest desire; and most ardent wish to have Porto Rico share in the enlightened and civilized methods and ideas which have inspired trade unions for three or four generations, and to attain same it is absolutely necessary to translate into Spanish thoughts and ideas, your conception of liberty, your methods, your aspirations and hopes, and the advancement and welfare of mankind; and,

**WHEREAS**, The Porto Rican workmen are far from knowing the high standard of organization reached by our brothers in America in the economical and social pursuits; and,

**WHEREAS**, We believe that something of a more practical nature has to be done to place our workmen in closer touch with the different phases and aspects of the American Labor life, and we have thought of nothing more appropriate than a newspaper which shall undertake the publica-

tion in Spanish of everything connected with labor under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, We are at present editing and publishing a daily labor paper under the title of "UNION OBRERA" (Labor Union) and we desire to make it a true and genuine American Labor paper by enlarging its size and by giving it a better and neater appearance, devoting the space to interesting matters from the different journals of the National and International Unions, and by so doing our workmen in Porto Rico will not only be made familiar with our methods and principles, but also with our labor writers, the valuable seed of whose writings has been sown to the profit of the workman of the mainland, and without the least benefit to their brothers in Porto Rico; and,

**WHEREAS**, All papers and documents and literary matter issued by the different headquarters of the National and International Unions, besides the reading of the text regarding labor questions in your labor papers will be reprinted in our periodical, for the benefit of union men and non-unionmen alike, with a view of encouraging organization and advancing the interests and welfare of all the unions alike; and

**WHEREAS**, The National and International Unions are forwarding from their headquarters by mail to their respective local organizations a large amount of matter, such as circulars, notices, literature, papers and journals which by reason of being written in the English language and in some cases in German, cannot be understood by the Porto Rican workmen; and

**WHEREAS**, The postage paid in forwarding such amount of reading matter from headquarters to local unions in Porto Rico, represents a large expenditure, besides other expenses of printing, etc., without reaping the desired results of educating and promoting the welfare of the labor classes at large, and specially of the membership of every union; and

**WHEREAS**, Such expenditure no matter how small or insignificant can be made to bring about more positive results among the working population of our Island is invested in editing and printing a labor newspaper in the Spanish language;

**BE IT RESOLVED**, By the 27th convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the officers of the National and International Unions, are hereby required to forward to the representative of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico, copies of all papers, circulars, notices and resolutions, etc., intended for publication as well as one copy of the official Journal or other newspaper pub-

lished in the interest of any labor organization, for translation into Spanish and publication in "UNION OBRERA," San Juan, Porto Rico; and

**BE IT RESOLVED.** That to defray the expenses incurred in such translations, and in order to carry out the necessary improvements in the aforesaid newspaper, which will be the only Spanish publication printed in the interest of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, making of it an entirely genuine labor paper with a large circulation not only in Porto Rico, but in Cuba, South and Central America, and among the Spanish speaking population of North America, a special fund for such purpose, as herein before stated is hereby created by imposing a per capita of one cent per member on every affiliated National and International union, for one time only; and

**BE IT RESOLVED.** That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is hereby entrusted and charged with the collection of such per capita of one cent per member, same to be in his possession not later than four months from date; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED.** That the amount so collected shall be invested as foreshad under the supervision of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution, No. 25—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin Becerrill of Porto Rico:

**WHEREAS,** More than 600,000 agricultural and industrial workmen, including men, women and children, are at present in Porto Rico in the same deplorable condition as in the time of the Spanish regime, ten years ago; and

**WHEREAS,** The average wages paid to the bulk of the working population of Porto Rica engaged in the coffee and sugar industries is 15 cents and 45 cents, respectively, for ten hours work a day, thus creating a condition for them of a most desperate character; and

**WHEREAS,** The policy announced to the people of Porto Rico by the representatives of the American people and the American administration, at the time of the occupation of the Island, was to the effect that they had come to our shores for humanity's sake and work out the salvation of the people by giving them protection in their civil, political and human rights; and

**WHEREAS,** It is a well known fact that the condition prevailing among our Brothers in Porto Rico, has improved little as compared with the enslaved and abject condition under

which they labored in time of the Spanish regime notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production and trade of the island, wages being now as low as before and the main staple having increased in price about 40 per cent. due to the coalition of business concerns; and

**WHEREAS,** The Porto Rican workmen have sought relief from their distressing condition by organizing trades unions, to reduce the excessive working hours and increasing the starving wages now paid them, as the only means of raising the standard of manhood and labor to the level on which our Nation stands; and

**WHEREAS,** The Porto Rican labor organizations, which are a part of the American Federation of Labor, having endeavored unceasingly to secure for Porto Rican workmen their fair share of the rights to which they are entitled, to command for more respect, consideration and material advancement and to work out their salvation, and their efforts having absolutely failed due to the absolute lack of protection on the part of those charged with the enforcement of the law; and

**WHEREAS,** The Porto Rican workmen have been in the past, and probably will continue to be in the future, subject to untold persecutions and shameful treatment at the hands of officials when they seek to improve their conditions by means of peaceful strike; and

**WHEREAS,** The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has committed itself against the enactment of labor laws to better the condition of the workmen, and furthermore, no recommendation to that effect has ever been made by the Governor of the Island to the Legislature, while capital is offered every opportunity to increase its resources and encroaching power to the detriment and injury of the labor interest, the needs and problems of which are ignored and contemptuously treated; and

**WHEREAS,** There are at present in Porto Rico, two hundred thousand children under 14 years of age who are being deprived of an education on account of the fact that the local government has failed to provide a sufficient number of schools and teachers; and

**WHEREAS,** A large number of said children are now being employed and exploited in factories and other establishments with great risk to their lives; and

**WHEREAS,** The American people and their administration, being well aware of their responsibilities toward Porto Rico, are in duty bound not to allow the prosperity and progress of the Island to be at the mercy of capital combinations, by making of it a factory worked by slaves with hardly

any pay to cover the necessities of life; and

WHEREAS, The opportunities to reasonably improve the social and economic conditions of our agricultural laborers, which are far from being that enjoyed by their brothers in America, may be retarded indefinitely due to the spurious Americanization of the island by the Executive Council.—Upper House of the Legislature appointed by the President—which absolutely controls the affairs of the island, and which is wrongfully using its powers to grant franchises to corporations to the detriment of the people of Porto Rico at large, and especially of the working classes, while the latter are denied legislation to protect their lives and interests; and

WHEREAS, The Americanization thus carried on in Porto Rico could better be called the trusts, exploitation of our weak and impoverished workmen whose present condition will not materially change unless the American people and the administration at Washington interferes in their behalf to put a stop to these evils; and

WHEREAS, The Insular Administration in Porto Rico is engaging in public works, an enormous amount of convict labor without profit to the people, and to the detriment of many thousands of laborers who are deprived of an honest living; and

WHEREAS, The present political status of Porto Rico is considered disgraceful by politicians and capitalists, the United States Congress having denied citizenship and self-government to Porto Rico, and, still worse the social and financial tyranny in which both capitalists and politicians arm in-arm with the trust, have held the working population of the island under a system of government incompatible with American principles and American decency; and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact in Porto Rico that certain corporations now engaged in business there and more commonly known as the sugar corporations or trusts, and the tobacco trust, actually own in violation of the Foraker act, more than 5,000 acres of land and hold the same through the agency or third parties, who pretend to be the actual owners, all of which is to the great prejudice of the laboring class and the small farmers, who are induced to dispose of their holdings by the offer of a fairly good price and the probability of a ruinous competition should they be differently inclined; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States may within his power effect a change for the better for the benefit of the population of the island by only directing the officials there to discontinue the policy followed heretofore for the Americanization of the island and that new methods in har-

mony with American principles and ideas be established; and

WHEREAS, We have placed our confidence and trust and the defense of our case not only in the wise and far-sighted American Federation of Labor, but also in the hands of the Washington officials; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, By the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that a committee be appointed which jointly, with the Porto Rican delegation, and presided over by the President of the American Federation of Labor, shall call on the President of the United States, and transmit to him the following recommendations:

1. That American citizenship be granted to Porto Rico;
2. That practical and necessary economies be introduced in the appropriations for the personnel of the Insular Administration;
3. That the school appropriation be increased to twice the amount now expended annually and that an investigation be made of the reasons why \$80,000 worth of school books have been destroyed during recent years by the Department of Education;
4. That the salaries of the Porto Rican school teachers be placed on the same scale as those paid to American teachers;
5. That the eight hour working day act, and the labor liability act of the country, shall be observed and enforced by the different heads of the Insular Departments;
6. The radical abolishment of convict labor in public works;
7. Payment to workmen engaged in government work in Porto Rico of living wages compatible with decent government; and proper increase over the 40 and 50 cents it now is a day scale;
8. That the Executive Council in Porto Rico be directed to investigate and prosecute all corporations holding more than 500 acres of land in violation of the Foraker Act, and enjoined from granting franchises which are a burden to the people of Porto Rico.
9. Enactment of the following acts by the Executive Council and Insular Legislature: An act to protect the agricultural laborer, working in sugar and other factories, from being paid in chips, tins, or any other like device, but in American legal currency. An act to protect workmen from the mercilessness of trusts, sugar factories. An act providing for a thorough inspection of factories, shops, apartment buildings and all kinds of establishments, for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition thereof.
10. That the Insular Police force in Porto Rico shall not longer be used.

as an effective means of breaking strikes and terrorizing people while peacefully demanding better wages or better treatment.

11. The establishment of a branch of the Labor Bureau in Porto Rico for the benefit of the people of the island; and

12. The enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children under the ages of 14 years in factories, workshops and like establishments; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the aforesaid committee shall discharge the duties hereinbefore stated before the president of the United States, six days after adjournment of the 27th convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 26.—By A. E. Kelington, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees:

**WHEREAS** The American Federation of Labor has after thorough investigation declared the Washburn Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minn., to be unfair to organized labor; and

**WHEREAS**, The Washburn-Crosby Milling Company are still antagonistic to the organized labor movement, therefore; be it

**RESOLVED**, That we, the delegates to the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled at Norfolk, Va., reaffirm the former action of the American Federation of Labor in declaring the said Washburn-Crosby Milling Company and all of its products unfair, and we urge that all affiliated unions and their members take steps that will make this declaration of unfairness still more effective.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 27.—By Edward Cohen, Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

**RESOLVED**, That the Massachusetts State Branch American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, demanded that the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, be authorized to select a committee of three, one from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one from the International Association of Machinists, and one from the Shipwrights and Carpenters Union such members to be in good standing in their respective unions; this committee to organize and conduct a campaign in the United States, to the end that all ships built and repaired for the government, shall be built and repaired in the navy yards, and that this committee meet as soon as possible after its selection and or-

ganize, and that each member of said committee, receive \$24 per week, and all necessary expenses, viz: railroad fare and hotel expenses not to exceed \$1.50 per day. The said committee to report at the next session of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 28.—By Delegate D. Sullivan, of Brooklyn Central Labor Union:

**WHEREAS**, Section 2, Article XI of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., requires national and international unions to instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered central bodies; and

**WHEREAS**, In Brooklyn the following unions: Butchers Unions, Nos. 211 and 342; Bakery and Confectionery Workers Union, No. 3; Beer Bottlers and Drivers, Nos. 345 and 347; Silk Ribbon Weavers Union, Textile Workers, No. 2; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Nos. 12, 32, 291, not only do not affiliate with the Central Labor Union, but maintain a dual and antagonistic Central Body known as the Brooklyn Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the A. F. of L. take immediate steps through the proper National and International Unions to compel the above mentioned locals to withdraw from the scab central body and affiliate with the chartered central body, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and that the several other unaffiliated locals of National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., also be instructed to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate Edward Cohen, State Branch Massachusetts:

**WHEREAS**, Under our present postal laws, inadequate arrangements are made to convey small parcels through the mails, greatly to the inconvenience and expense of the general public; and

**WHEREAS**, The system prevailing has materially aided in accumulating large fortunes which holding as they do, a monopoly in this direction, compel the public to pay a prohibitive price for the convenience of small parcels;

**RESOLVED**, That the postal laws should be amended so as to provide for the conveyance of small parcels through the mails at reasonable rates and in conformity with the rates to foreign countries;

**RESOLVED**, That if approved, the Executive Council shall make this one of the preferred measures to secure

to the people, at the next session of Congress, such legislation as will terminate the present unjust conditions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Abraham Rosenberg, I. L. G. W. A.:

WHEREAS, The political unrest and religious persecutions, now prevailing in several countries, in Eastern Europe are resulting in the increase of the volume of immigration into the United States from the above countries; and

WHEREAS, These immigrants, ignorant of the American wage earners' methods of organized resistance against the oppression of their employers, are compelled to work for wages any unscrupulous employer may offer, and thereby becoming a menace to the welfare of the American wage earners; and

WHEREAS, The only method hitherto adopted by the American Federation of Labor in dealing with the immigration problem, has been in carrying on an agitation for restrictive legislation, which proved itself to be futile and ineffective; and

WHEREAS, The only method of organizing these immigrants is by carrying on among them written and verbal agitation for trade unionism; and

WHEREAS, The only literature accessible to them is either of a purely capitalistic or socialistic character, and have no means of becoming imbued with ideas of trade unionism; and

WHEREAS, The trade union propaganda of the American Federation of Labor carried on by organizers and writers who are ignorant of the language and character of the immigrants can therefore be of no use to them; be it therefore

RESOLVED, By the delegates to the twenty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L., assembled in Norfolk, Va., that the Executive Council be instructed to devise ways and means of bringing these immigrants into the ranks of organized labor, by publishing trade union literature, and appointing organizers who shall teach them the ideas of unionism in their own language.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 31.—By Delegates E. W. Potter Homer D. Call, A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, No great progress can be made by the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A., in the trust packing houses, where the strike took place in 1904, because the packers seem to be, and the butcher workmen believe they are,

antagonistic towards their union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, two to be international officers, and one a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to meet with the packers and request them to define their future policy towards organized labor.

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall act in the matter and make a report back to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor within three months from the adjournment of this present convention.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 32.—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the protest filed by the Actors' National Protective Union in answer to the decision by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor granting the jurisdiction to the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees over that branch of the theatrical profession recognized by the American Federation of Labor for the past fourteen years known as Picture Machine Operators, who are part and parcel of a theatrical performance, recognized as such for many years, and who have been during that time members of the Actors' National Protective Union; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this decision be reopened and that the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, and the Actors' National Protective Union confer with the (grievance) adjustment committee of the A. F. of L. convention.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 33.—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, the Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor formulate an amendment to the anti-trust law, to be submitted to Congress at its session of 1907-8, which shall include in the statutes governing combinations restraining trade known as "The Trusts," the business enterprises known as the various "Theatrical Syndicates," placing them in the same position under governmental supervision as is defined under the present law covering these combinations of capital who practice practical and complete monopoly and criminal restraint of trade.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate Harry DeVaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

WHEREAS, International, Local or Federal Trades Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall not enter into any working agreements with any association of any trade or calling not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, when such trade or calling shall be recognized by a duly chartered organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, without the consent of said affiliated organization; neither shall they render any moral or financial assistance to such unaffiliated organization without the consent of the International, Local or Federal Trades' Union recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That a violation of this resolution shall carry the penalty of suspension of International charter, and that when a local organization shall violate this resolution, said local shall, on proofs being submitted of the same, be suspended from the International organization.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate Harry DeVaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That it is hereby conceded that all parts of a theatrical production occurring behind the footlights and in front of the scenery after same has been placed in position by the stage mechanics, the same being specialties, acts, illusions, acrobats, and any and all form of entertainment presented as such in any theater, music hall, circus, fair ground or park, in which any form of entertainment is produced shall be under the jurisdiction of the Actors' National Protective Union.

RESOLVED, That this resolution shall in no way conflict with the rights recognized by the American Federation of Labor, giving the American Federation of Musicians the privilege of producing band concerts, in the various theaters, music halls, fairs and parks.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate Harry DeVaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That no person carrying a card of any recognized affiliated organization chartered by the American Federation of Labor, shall act as an employer, employing agent or contractor of non-union labor, help or talent.

RESOLVED, That on proof of violation being presented to the local or international organization which recognizes such person as a member,

said member shall be suspended from said International or Local organization.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate Gustav Diehle, Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, During the year ending June 30 1907, 1,285,249 immigrants were unloaded on this country, principally from Italy, Russia and Austro-Hungary; and

WHEREAS, Most of this labor was of the lowest and cheapest variety and was and is used for strike-breaking purposes largely by the various associations of employers, to the detriment of American labor; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of this class of immigrants, with their low standard of living, their prejudices, their disposition towards violence, their contempt of law and order, compels the American workmen to organize and elevate them simply as a means of self-protection, and introduces an element that has a tendency to cause a lowering of our standard of citizenship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Michigan Federation of Labor considers the continuation of this wholesale introduction of cheap alien labor a menace to the workmen of the United States, realizing that it will reduce the standard of living by bringing about an era of low wages, long hours and unsanitary conditions, which organized labor has been consistently combating for many years; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the gathering of strike-breakers from the lowest strata of the European industrial world and their introduction into this country in competition with the citizens of the United States; and hereby declares for a revision of our immigration laws with such restrictions as will prevent the introduction of undesirable aliens into this country and calls upon all other bodies of union labor to take an active part in the agitation for such restrictive legislation; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is instructed to have prepared a bill providing such protection as the American working man requires from this alien industrial menace, and to take such steps as are necessary to have said bill introduced in and passed by Congress.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate

**J. Wallace, International Union of Pavers, etc.:**

**WHEREAS,** The International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, made application to the American Federation of Labor, for a charter to cover the above named work; and

**WHEREAS,** The American Federation of Labor granted the said International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the charter to cover, and have jurisdiction over the above named work; and

**WHEREAS,** The peace conference held in New York City, on February 4, 5 and 6, 1907, decided to allow the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters to remain an independent local in and around Greater New York, to the detriment of the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, and

**WHEREAS,** In many large cities the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters have properly affiliated themselves with the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters now; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, appeal to this convention to non-concur in the recommendation of the peace conference in so far as Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters are concerned; and be it further

**RESOLVED,** That this convention grant the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the full jurisdiction claimed in their application for charter, and approved and granted by the American Federation of Labor, and which application is on file in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Gompers, of Cigar Makers' International Union:

**RESOLVED,** That Article XIII, Section 11, be amended as follows:

Strike out the words "it be imperatively ordered that no," on last line of page 19 and the first line of page 20, and insert in lieu thereof "under no circumstances shall a."

Strike out the word "shall" in line 2 page 20.

Between the word "been" and the word "authorized," line 4, page 20 insert the word "first."

Strike out the word "their" Section V, line 7, page 21, and insert in lieu thereof the word "its."

Referral to Committee on Laws.

On motion of Vice-President O'Connell the rules were suspended at 4 p. m., and the convention adjourned to 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 13th.

## THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 13th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Kline, Mockler, Flynn (T. H.), Glockling, Russell (D. L.), Fay, Williams (J. J.), Winters, Newton, Williams (D. U.), McSorley, Harrison (Thos.), Wilson (J. F.), Dempsey, Weber, Miller (Owen), Schwarz, Starr, Calhoun, Sands, Freel, McDonald (M. J.), Powell, Entenza, Koonce, Langston, Johnson (H.), Hirsch, Richards, McCullough, Quirk (G. F.), Armstrong, Lyon, Piggott, Robinson (Frank), Bogasse, Clinton, Snyder (A. C.), Hausen, Vaughn, Rizzle, Roberts, Justice, Kresge, Ramsdell, Roe, Blake (W. E.), Beatty, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Freedman, Conley.

Delegate Byron, Secretary of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, read the following report:

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

To the Officers and Delegates to the 27th annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Greeting—We, your Committee on Rules and Order of Business, beg leave to submit the following report:

#### • RULES.

We recommend the adoption of the following rules for the government of the convention:

Rule 1. The convention shall be called to order 9 a. m., remain in session until 12 o'clock noon; re-assemble at 2 p. m., and continue in session until 5:30 p. m., except on Saturday, which shall be a half-holiday.

Rule 2. If a delegate while speaking be called to order, he shall, at

the request of the chair, take his seat until the question of order is decided.

Rule 3. Should two or more delegates rise to speak at the same time, the chair shall decide who is entitled to the floor.

Rule 4. No delegate shall interrupt another in his remarks except it be to call him to a point of order.

Rule 5. A delegate shall not speak more than once on the same question until all who wish to speak shall have had an opportunity to do so.

Rule 6. A delegate shall not speak more than twice upon a question without permission from the convention.

Rule 7. Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes, but the time of speaking may be extended by vote of the convention.

Rule 8. A motion shall not be open for discussion until it has been seconded and stated from the chair.

Rule 9. At the request of five members the mover of a motion shall be required to reduce it to writing.

Rule 10. When a question is pending before the convention, no motion shall be in order except to adjourn, to refer, for the previous question, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone for a certain time, to divide or amend, which motions shall have precedence in the order named.

Rule 11. Motions to lay on the table shall not be debatable.

Rule 12. A motion to reconsider shall not be entertained unless made by a delegate who voted in the majority, and shall receive a majority vote.

Rule 13. Any delegate failing to present his card within 30 minutes after the convention is called to order shall be marked absent, but in the event of unavoidable absence he may so report to the secretary and be marked present.

Rule 14. It shall require at least twelve members to move the previous question.

Rule 15. All resolutions shall bear the signature of the introducer and the title of his union.

Rule 16. No motion or resolution shall be voted upon until the mover or introducer has had a chance to speak if he or she so desires.

Rule 17. No resolutions shall be received after Thursday's session, November 14, without unanimous consent of the convention.

Rule 18. Roberts' rules shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided for.

Rule 19. The main body of the hall shall be reserved for delegates.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading minutes of previous session, which will be dispensed with unless called for.
2. Report of Committee on Credentials.
3. Report of Officers.
4. Report of Regular Committees.
5. Report of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. New Business.
8. Election of Officers.
9. Good of the Federation.
10. Adjournment.

Any alteration or correction shall be made to the secretary in writing.

Respectfully submitted,

U. M. LEE, Chairman,  
R. BYRON, Secretary,  
JOHN C. JOHNSON,  
DANIEL SULLIVAN,  
E. T. BEHRENS,  
GUSTAV DIHLE,  
A. McANDREWS,  
S. E. PEETE,  
WM. SCHWAB,  
P. H. MALLOY,  
JAMES J. DARDIS,  
JOHN CALLAHAN.

Vice-President Duncan—For several conventions past there has been a difference between the Rules and the Constitution as to the time when resolutions may be introduced. Section 5 of Article III of the Constitution provides that resolutions cannot be introduced after the third day. I mention this now so that point of order can be raised on a delegate who introduces a resolution on the fourth day. I move as an amendment that the Rules be changed to conform to Section 5, of Article III of the Constitution. (Seconded.)

The question was discussed by Delegates Lewis (T. L.), Wilson (W. B.), Kennedy (W. E.), and Treasurer Lennon.

Vice-President Duncan withdrew his proposed amendment to the report of the Committee on Rules.

On motion the report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business was adopted as read.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—I move that the unanimous consent of this convention be given for the introduction of resolutions until Thursday evening at 5:30 o'clock.

The motion was seconded by Vice-President Duncan, and carried.

Delegate Fischer (Henry)—I move that the controversy existing at the present time between the Brewery Workers' organization and the American Federation of Labor be referred to a special committee of seven for consideration. (Seconded.)

Delegate Ryan (W. B.), asked if the request came from the Brewery Workers. Delegate Fischer stated that he had not been requested by the Brewery Workers to make the motion.

The question was discussed by Delegates Fischer (Henry), Holland, Klappetzky, Wilson (James), Lewis (T. L.) and Mahon.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), advised that the matter be referred to the Adjustment Committee.

Delegate Fischer (Henry) stated that he would withdraw his motion, if there was no objection from the

convention, and allow the matter to go to the Adjustment Committee.

Objection was offered to withdrawing the motion, which was voted on and lost by a vote of 97 to 55.

The motion to refer to Adjustment Committee was adopted.

#### REPORT OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES TO THE 40TH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

The following report of fraternal delegates John T. Dempsey and W. E. Klapetzky, was read by Delegate Klapetzky:

To the Officers and Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your representatives, chosen at the Minneapolis convention as fraternal delegates to the 40th annual session of the British Trades Union Congress, beg leave to report as follows:

The convention was held in Bath, England, September 2d to 7th, inclusive. There were present 521 delegates, representing 1,700,000 members. Among the delegates were 34 members of Parliament. In point of numbers it was the largest gathering ever held by the representatives of the working men and women of Great Britain. Inasmuch as past delegates have often detailed the work of the Congress in their reports, we feel it unnecessary to repeat many of the things they have said, and will therefore confine our report to what we consider new and important measures adopted this year.

First of all, we have the pleasure of reporting that by an amendment to the Trades Dispute Bill the infamous Taft-Vale decision is repealed and the funds of the labor unions are now safe against attack by the employers. The importance of this measure, not alone to the workers of Great Britain should not be overlooked.

We have with us today, Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M. P., who last year, al-

though elected a representative to our convention, declined to attend in order that he might remain on the field of battle—the House of Parliament—and there safeguard the interests of British labor and secure the enactment of a law proposed by the previous Congress. On recognition of his work a complimentary banquet was tendered him in the House of Commons by the Parliamentary Committee of the Congress. The bill as passed is as follows:

#### TRADES DISPUTE BILL.

An Act to provide for the regulation of Trade Unions and Trade Disputes. (21st December, 1906.)

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The following paragraph shall be added as a new paragraph after the first paragraph of section 3, of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable."

2.—(1) It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a Trade Union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

(2) Section seven of the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act,

1875, is hereby repealed from "attending at or near" to the end of the section.

3. An act done by a person in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute shall not be actionable on the ground only that it induces some other person to break a contract of employment or that it is an interference with the trade, business, or employment of some other person, or with the right of some other person to dispose of his capital or his labour as he wills.

4.—(1) An action against a Trade Union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Trade Union in respect of any act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the Trade Union, shall not be entertained by any court.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a Trade Union to be used in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, Section 9, except in respect of any act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation or in furtherance of a trade dispute.

5.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Trade Disputes Act, 1906, and the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and this Act may be cited together as the Trade Union Acts, 1871 to 1906.

(2) In this Act the expression "Trade Union" has the same meaning as in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876, and shall include any combination as therein defined, notwithstanding that such combination may be the branch of a Trade Union.

(3) In this Act and in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act, 1875, the expression "trade dispute" means any dispute between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment, or with the conditions of labour, of any person, and the expression "workmen" means all persons employed in trade or industry,

whether or not in the employment of the employer with whom a trade dispute arises; and, in section three of the last-mentioned Act, the words "between employers and workmen" shall be repealed.

Next in importance, as we saw it, was the Workmen's Compensation Bill. This measure, now a law, is worthy of emulation wherever labor is employed. We quote from the proceedings its most salient features:

#### WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BILL.

As is known the Workmen's Compensation Bill at the time of the Liverpool Congress had passed through the Committee on Law, and was awaiting its committee stage through the House of Commons. The bill was not reached till November, and at the request of Parliamentary Committee a meeting was held of the two groups of Labour Members on Wednesday evening, 28th November, 1906, in the House of Commons to consider the amendments to the Compensation Bill which were to be debated the next day.

Mr. G. N. Barnes presented a report on behalf of the Sub-Committee of Labour members appointed to examine the amendments previously. Each amendment was considered seriatim, the committee recommending some to be supported and others opposed.

The report was finally adopted by the full conference, and the sub-committee was requested to consider any fresh amendments appearing on the order paper and to call another conference if necessary.

Since then a bill has been passed (which came into operation on 1st July) which is computed to bring 6,000,000 additional persons within the scope of the law giving compensation for injury by accident. This act has its defects, and some alterations are still necessary to bring it up to the standard set by the Trades Union Congress, but on examination it will be found that many important reforms have been secured, for which the Parliamentary Committee on your behalf have been agitating by deputation,

lobbying, and propaganda work. It may be interesting to reprint the resolution passed at the Hanley Congress, so that it may be seen how far the Parliamentary Committee have succeeded in carrying your wishes into effect.

#### RESOLUTION PASSED AT HANLEY CONGRESS.

This Congress is of opinion that any satisfactory amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act must provide for the following:

(1) The inclusion of all workmen, hereinafter defined, who receive personal injury by accident or otherwise arising out of or in the course of his employment.

(2) Payment of not less than 50 per cent, based upon the full weekly wages or earnings of persons in the same grade of employment in the same works.

(3) Payment to date from day of accident.

(4) Payment to a minor to be based upon the ultimate loss which such person, becoming an adult, sustains as a result of said injury.

(6) Compensation to be payable to dependents, and dependents to mean relatives or guardians.

(7) That workmen, equally with employers, shall have power to apply for commutation by lump sum.

(8) That the weekly payment to a workman, who has met with a permanent injury, cannot be terminated except by commutation. Commutation to be not less than 75 per cent. of the actuarial value of the workman's weekly payments.

(9) And the onus be thrown upon the employer to prove that the particular workman fully understood at the time the terms of the settlement, and was cognisant of the rights which he possessed under the Act.

(10) Where compensation has been paid to an injured person, the employer is to be compelled under a penalty to register an agreement in the county court.

(11) The provision of some system of compulsory insurance which will secure that employers shall have paid the necessary funds to compensate for all accidents or injury, or for diseases arising out of or incidental to the nature of any employment.

(12) In any review of an award of compensation no reduction shall take place unless the wages which the workman is earning, or when able to earn, exceeds the full wages which he formerly earned.

The expression "workman" includes every person who has entered into, or works, whether by way of manual labour or otherwise, under a contract of service or apprenticeship, with an employer in the United Kingdom, or in the employ of the State, or on board a British ship or foreign ship in British waters, whether the contract is expressed or implied, or is oral, or in writing. The expression "minor" in this act includes every person who has not attained the highest grade of the employment in which he may be employed at the time of the accident.

1. The new act applies practically to all workpeople, including seamen, as well as clerks and shop assistants, as demanded in the resolution passed at the Liverpool Congress.

2. The amount payable in case of death or injury is generally (except for young persons) the same as fixed by the Act of 1897, viz., half wages up to a maximum of £1 per week during total disablement, half the difference between earning capacity before and after accident in cases of partial disablement.

3. Where the incapacity lasts two weeks or more, the weekly payments are to commence from the date of injury, instead of, as heretofore, from a fortnight after that date.

4. A young person under 21 years of age will be entitled to full wages up to 10s. per week, and at subsequent

reviews, in the event of continued disablement, to half the sum which he would probably have been earning at the time of such reviews but for the accident, but not exceeding £1 per week.

6. In the event of fatal accident, and workmen leaving relatives wholly dependent, three years' wages or £150 whichever is the larger sum, but not to exceed £300. If the workman who is killed leaves relatives partially dependent, the employer is liable to pay such smaller sum as may be awarded; but if no dependents are left, the employer is liable for burial expenses up to £10.

8. Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum of such an amount as, where the incapacity is permanent, would, if invested in the purchase of an immediate life annuity from the National Debt Commissioners through the Post Office Savings Bank, purchase an annuity for the workman equal to 75 per cent. of the annual value of the weekly payment, and as in any other case may be settled by arbitration under this act, and such lump sum may be ordered by the committee or arbitrator or judge of the county court to be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto: Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as preventing agreements being made for the redemption of a weekly payment by a lump sum.

A special feature of the new act will be that it takes seamen under its protection. Hitherto shipowners have been liable to a certain limited extent under the Merchant Shipping Act, and they have always resisted the inclusion of "seamen"—a term, by the bye, which embraces masters, apprentices, and engineers—in any measure which dealt with general employers' liability for accidents. This bill for the first time gives the seaman the same rights as shore workers, from

the time he leaves his ship suffering from an accident. His dependents, in the event of his dying by accident at sea, will have the same rights as the dependents of shore workers killed by accident. But the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act will still determine the liability of the shipowner while the seaman is alive and afloat. The act, however, will not apply to the crews of fishing vessels, who are paid in shares of the catch or of the gross earnings of the vessel, nor will it apply to pilots.

A novel feature is that relating to industrial diseases. Certain trades, and diseases incidental to them, are scheduled, and it is provided that a certifying surgeon may place a person who has followed a scheduled trade, and who is suffering from a scheduled disease, on the benefits of the bill, in which event the last employer will be liable to pay compensation, with a right of indemnity against other employers—if any—during the previous twelve months. The home secretary may compel employers in a trade scheduled as dangerous to subscribe to a mutual fund to meet claims for compensation, provided that such fund has the support of a majority of the employers in that trade; and he also has power to add, at his discretion, to the list of scheduled trades and diseases.

Many other bills of importance on the Agenda were discussed on which we would like to report in detail if time permitted. Among them was a charge made by M. J. O'Grady, M. P., against the Salvation Army for conducting a sweat shop. The charge is as follows:

#### THE CHARGE OF SWEATING AGAINST THE SALVATION ARMY.

Mr. J. O'Grady, M. P. (Furnishing Trades), on the suspension of Standing Orders, moved:

"This Congress after hearing the evidence in support of the statement that sweating prevails at the Salvation Army Depot, Hanbury Street, London, instructs the Parnamentary

Committee to at once open negotiations with the Salvation Army authority, with a view to an inquiry being made, so that joinery manufactured at their workshops may not be put upon the market at prices that unfairly compete with the general building firms who pay their workmen the rate of wages and observe the conditions agreed upon between the London Master Builders' Association and the joiners' Trade Unions."

He desired to say at the outset that he did not wish to injure the religious susceptibilities of any member of the Congress. He wanted to pay a tribute to the general social regenerative work of the Salvation Army, but at the same time he expressed the strong opinion that in this particular section of the work it was undermining the position of Trade Unionists and their conditions of labor, and was doing even real harmful work to the men they were attempting to regenerate. They had known that sweating existed in that particular department for years, but they had never been able to prove it until about three weeks before Congress met, when they had placed in their hands particulars of a very startling character. No doubt many of the delegates had read the correspondence which had appeared in the London papers in respect to the matter. There were something like 58 joinerymen employed in the department, as well as carpenters and cabinet makers, and it was almost impossible for them to escape from conditions which almost amounted to a penal settlement. If an inquiry was granted he thought the facts would be proved up to the hilt. Producing sketches of jobs and their particulars, he read one requiring four windows to be made for 4s. each. That was 500 per cent. less than the wages paid to the ordinary joiner in the general building shops of London. Then came a serious question as to infringement of the Truck Act. The amount paid was calculated on a basis of paying the men 12s. a week. Of that 9s. was deducted for board and lodgings, and he thought 9s. was a high charge, even supposing he earned the full 12s., which was in 90 per cent. of the cases absolutely im-

possible. From the 3s. deductions were made for clothes and boots, which were mostly supplied by the philanthropic public. The idea of the department was to regenerate the men, but the men could not get into ordinary employment again because they had no tools. As one of the men said to him, "I can never gather sufficient money from these low wages of 1s. to 2s. a week to buy the tools required outside." He wished to say, in conclusion, that he believed that if General Booth himself was aware of the evidence in their possession he would absolutely insist upon a public inquiry into the matter, and he felt sure that when the Parliamentary Committee entered upon the negotiations with the proper authorities, and the General came to know what was taking place, he would assist the committee to make the inquiry.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Another resolution carried unanimously was very familiar to us, viz., a protest against army and navy bands competing with civilian musicians.

The Miners' Eight-Hour Bill received considerable attention at the hands of Parliament, but failed of passage. The Home Secretary for the government, however, promised that this measure would be passed next year.

A bill, now a law, providing for the "feeding of school children," seemed to us a new departure. We quote from the proceedings as follows:

A small but useful measure was passed last session relating to the feeding of school children. It is estimated that in London alone 120,000 children go to school every morning either without breakfast or insufficiently fed. In all our large towns the same state of things exists. Whether it be the fault or misfortune of the parents that this obtains, the State has no right to allow the child to suffer. From an economic standpoint it is beneficial to the State to see that the child is in a position to receive the education which is provided. It is impossible to cultivate the brain when the stomach is empty. The millions of money which are spent

on education ought to be made productive. The child is the nation's best asset. The bill provides that the child shall have at least one substantial meal per day provided out of public moneys, but it does not do away with parental responsibility, as provision is made for making parents pay the cost who are in a position to do so.

The next convention of the Congress will be held in Nottingham.

Two members of Parliament, Mr. D. J. Shackleton of the Associated Weavers, and Mr. J. Hodge, of the Steel Smelters, were elected as fraternal delegates to this convention of the American Federation of Labor. We recommend them to you, and request that mercy be shown them.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN T. DEMPSEY,  
W. E. KLAPETZKY.

Delegate Grout asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction and immediate consideration of a resolution.

Objection was made to the immediate consideration of the resolution, and it was referred by President Gompers to one of the regular committees.

President Gompers referred subjects from the President's Annual Report to the various committees as follows:

"Eight-Hour Workday—Make It Universal," "Eight-Hour Day in the Printing Industry," "Eight-hour Bill," and "Eight-Hour Law," to Special Committee on Eight Hours. "Van Cleave's Suit Against the A. F. of L.," to the Special Committee appointed to consider that subject. "Jurisdiction Claims—Adjustments—Contentions—Power to Decide," to Adjustment Committee. "Progress of Union Label Work," to Label Committee. "American Federation of Labor Organizers," to Committee on Organization. "American Federationist—Extend Its Influence," to the Special Committee on American Federationist. "Education — Labor — Progress," "American Federation of Labor Exhibit at Jamestown," and "America's Labor Press," to Committee on Education.

Secretary Morrison read a telegram

from Governor N. B. Broward, of Florida, and a communication from A. Gray, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Tampa, Fla., inviting and urging the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention at Tampa, Fla.

The following resolutions were submitted and referred to appropriate committees:

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, At a regular meeting of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, held September 9, it was regularly moved and adopted, that a committee of five be appointed to consider the matter of building a temple, as a home for organized labor in the District of Columbia. The said committee after two weeks' careful consideration, reported favorably, and advised that a board of trustees, comprising twelve members, be appointed; in lieu of which seven more members were added to said committee with power to act.

THEREFORE, the committee of twelve realizing the essential utility of such a work, as well as the heavy burden that has been placed upon them do hereby pray, that it may have the approval of your honorable body, also your moral support to the end that we may all share in the glory of our common cause.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 42.—By Delegate George Allen, Trades Assembly, Denver, Colo.:

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label is the most potent weapon in the hands of trades unionists, and that a consistent demand for the union labels of all crafts will go far to remedy that lack of solidarity and fraternalism which exists among trades unionists, as manifested by the fact that many members of organized labor are indifferent or careless in the matter of purchasing union-made goods, thereby failing to avail themselves of their most powerful weapon—the combined purchasing power of trades unionists; and

WHEREAS, It is the further belief that the individual efforts of trades unions to advance the interests and use of their own labels has not met with the success that worthy cause merits; and

WHEREAS, The organization of label leagues composed of delegates from all labor unions and organized on the lines of central bodies, as il-

illustrated by Union Label League No. 1 of Denver, Colo., and followed by Union Label League No. 2, Pueblo, Colo.; No. 3, Salt Lake City, Utah; No. 4, Winnipeg, Manitoba; No. 5, Kansas City, Mo.; No. 6, St. Louis, Mo.; and No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., has demonstrated it to be the most practical and beyond question the best plan yet devised and put in operation for the education of organized labor along label lines and the benefits to be derived therefrom; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED.** That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled direct the Executive Council to instruct the district and other organizers to secure the organization of such label leagues in all cities where subordinate unions exist.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 43.—By Delegate George Allen, Trades Assembly, Denver, Colo.:

**WHEREAS.** The Blue Grass buttons or pins which originated in Denver, Colo., and which have been so persistently pushed and become so universally known as the Union Labor League emblem, and

**WHEREAS.** We the delegates to the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, believe that much good can and will be accomplished by a general use of such emblem; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED.** By the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, that we endorse the Blue Cross buttons or pins, emblems of the Union Label League movement, and that the same be placed upon the colored and official Union Label Bulletin issued by this Federation.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 44.—By Delegate Annie Fitzgerald of Women's International Union Label League:

**WHEREAS.** The history of the organized labor movement presents no grander example of self-sacrifice and unstinted devotion to the cause of Labor than that presented by the efforts of the women voluntarily organized under the banner of the Women's International Union Label League. As the purchasing agent of the family, thus necessarily handling the greater portion of the income her influence in assisting our friends and punishing our enemies is of great importance, and should not be underestimated. One determined woman insisting upon goods made under union conditions wields more influence and has more effect than a lodge full of men who seldom see the grocer or the baker, etc. Hence it becomes of vital

importance that the organized labor movement encourage the locals of the Women's Union Label League now in existence, and do what it can to organize such locals where none exist and

**WHEREAS.** The good to be accomplished must be apparent to the most superficial observer. When women combine and devote their time, money and energy to the advancement of the organized labor movement in general and the Union Label in particular, it can but meet the praise as it should receive the active support of all. Education, agitation and organization is the life-blood of the organized labor movement. Without combining our forces and efforts, we are powerless; hence all locals should be concentrated and properly affiliated instead of divided; and since from time to time local organizations form, which prefer to remain aloof from the Women's International Union Label League for likely the same reason that independent locals refuse to join the National body of their trade recognized by the American Federation of Labor, thus often causing dissension and disorganization. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED.** That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that all local independent Women's Label Leagues should affiliate with the Women's International Union Label League. We further advise and urge all paid and voluntary organizers of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated and friendly unions, to use their moral influence and give their generous support to the effort to bring about affiliation and concentration of organization and united effort among the women trade union label advocates of our country, and to this end we heartily re-endorse and commend the Women's International Union Label League.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 45.—By Delegate S. G. Fosdick of the Colorado State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS.** The Citizens' Alliance of Colorado has been persecuting the trades unions by dragging them into the court with malicious suits, their object being to harrass them and make them spend their money in attorneys' fees and costs of court, and

**WHEREAS.** The Denver Building Trades Council, whose locals are affiliated nationally with The American Federation of Labor, has been the particular target of attack for the last year and a half, having been summoned into court no less than twelve times; therefore be it

**RESOLVED.** That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, devise ways and means to resist these persecutions and extend its help to said body.

**Referred to Committee on Building Trades.**

**Resolution No. 46.—**

**WHEREAS,** The United States, without an enemy in the world, is spending as much annually for military purposes as is spent on public education, being 33 per cent of the whole federal taxation; and

**WHEREAS,** Eighty thousand more citizens are killed every four years than all who fell in battle and died of wounds on both sides in the four years of the Civil War, and our annual 10,000 homicides are double the loss by bullet and diseases among our soldiers in the whole Philippine war;

**RESOLVED,** That we earnestly request our representatives in Congress to devote far less of the people's money to a fictitious danger and far more towards protecting the lives of Americans from the constant and real dangers which have made us so unpleasantly notorious among civilized nations.

**RESOLVED,** That we request our representatives to vote a respectable sum for an annual peace budget—at least one dollar for every thousand dollars devoted to military purposes—to be expended by a commission appointed by the President of the United States, in promoting friendly feeling, an exchange of courtesies and information with foreign powers with whom there may be danger of a misunderstanding.

**RESOLVED,** That secretaries of local unions be requested to send these resolutions to their representatives in Congress, with the inquiry as to whether they belong to the Arbitration Group in Congress, and if not, whether they will not join it.

**Referred to Committee on President's Report.**

**Resolution No. 47.—By Delegates H. A. Stemburgh and Herman Lillen, of the I. H. C. & B. L. Union of A.:**

**WHEREAS,** The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, did instruct the President of the American Federation of Labor to arrange a conference between the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America with the representative of the American Federation of Labor, to adjust the claim of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers of an infringement upon their claim of jurisdiction; this conference to be held within sixty days after adjournment of this convention; and

**WHEREAS,** The representatives of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union with the representatives of the American Fed-

eration of Labor, have endeavored by all honorable means within their power to carry out herein instructions; and

**WHEREAS,** The President of the American Federation of Labor did as instructed, arranged a meeting between the representatives of the herein named organizations,—this meeting, agreeable to the Brotherhood of Cement Workers set down for January 25, in the office of the American Federation of Labor at No. 25 Third Avenue, New York City,—and on account of the failure of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers to be represented as agreed upon, and present a formulated plan at this meeting, nothing of importance was accomplished; and later another effort was made to get a meeting of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers, at which Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was to preside and at which time the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers appeared and submitted the following:

"The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers claim for its members all artificial stone; concrete bed for street paving; coping and steps; concrete wall or foundation work; concrete floors and sidewalks; the applying of cement mortar on walls of any character; or its use in any form for renovating or imitating stone, or for waterproofing; the running of cement base; moulding or caps of any form; cement mould work; the manufacture of cement paving tile and block and the paving and setting of the same; curbs and gutters; fireproof floors; sidewalk lights set in cement; and all concrete construction; all composition or plastic work; the manufacturing of cement and the preparation of all materials used in its manufacture.

"Local Unions, which in 1903 formed the National body have enjoyed jurisdiction over this work for years. Recently another organization has laid claim to a part of this work, and thereby has brought up that 'nightmare' of the movement of jurisdiction fight.

"The question arises: Why has this organization (the International Building Laborers) turned its attention to concrete work? In our opinion it is the progress of the building industry. Brick and stone construction has given way to concrete construction, where the Hod Carrier and Bricklayer formerly were engaged, the Carpenters and Cement Workers hold sway.

"The contention seems to be: 'I used to work on that building—progress has brought your system to displace mine—therefore, I claim the work.' Is it a logical or sound argument? Since progress (which no man can stop) has brought this change, would it not be more reasonable for

this man, (the Hod Carrier displaced) to keep abreast of the times and join the ranks of the Cement Workers?

"We claim that, cement work belongs to Cement Workers—men assigned to do this line of work and no other.

"The progress of the cement industry; the success of Union depends on our body controlling the work. Shall we turn it over to untrained men or shall we leave it with the body of men who have grown up with the trade and who consequently, are best fitted to control the work?

"Our jurisdiction, as recognized by the American Federation of Labor, prior to this dispute, should be endorsed.

"Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

TRACY.

General President American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, No. 1581 Second Avenue, New York City. October 14, 1907.

WHEREAS The submitting of the letter by the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers clearly showed that they had no inclination or desire other than as shown in the letter, which, in our opinion, is no more or less than antagonistic. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and their claim of jurisdiction is an infringement upon the jurisdiction of our International Union, which was granted to us by the American Federation of Labor on April 13th, 1903. Be it further

RESOLVED, That in obedience to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor we ask that the charter of the said Brotherhood of Cement Workers be recalled and re-issued in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor governing the issuance of said charters to international unions as follows—in view of the fact that the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers was issued two months after the charter was issued to the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union:

"Sec. 11. No charter shall be granted by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor."

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate J. G. Brown of International Shingle Weavers Union:

WHEREAS, The increase in freight rates on forest products recently introduced on the Hill and Harriman systems of railroads, and now being held up by Federal injunction pending a hearing of interested parties before the Interstate Commerce Commission, will if put into operation, work to the decided disadvantage of all wage workers engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles as well as producing employment in construction by lessening the consumption, and by the advance in the cost of raw material increase, the rent of buildings occupied in all sections of the country, and

WHEREAS, This new rate becoming operative will be an incentive of employers of labor in the lumber and shingle industries to attempt to reduce wages, and laws, working conditions generally, thus forcing a defensive struggle upon the comparatively few organized workers in these industries. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the injury to the wage workers likely to result from the establishment of the new rate, and ask that due consideration to the wage workers' position be given when the hearings are held.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 49—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Etc.:

WHEREAS, The Buck Stove & Range Co., of St. Louis Mo., of which J. W. Van Cleave is president, has attempted to disrupt the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders, Brass and Silver Moulders Union of North America, and in pursuance of said object has arbitrarily abolished the nine-hour workday, which has existed in factory for over eighteen months, and instituted a ten-hour work-day; and

WHEREAS, The said J. W. Van Cleave, the president of said Company, is also president of the National Manufacturers' Association, an organization which constitutes a small minority of manufacturers of the country, and which has declared its hostility against all labor organizations, and it was through the recommendations of the said J. W. Van Cleave that the said Manufacturers' Association has undertaken to raise a fund of \$500,000,000 per year for the alleged purpose of education, but which at the present time is being

used under the direction of said J. W. Van Cleave in an attempt to disrupt the labor organizations of the country especially the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, as well as the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, with whom his company has a dispute; and

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that the funds of the Manufacturers' Association are being expended under the said Van Cleave's direction for the employment of detective bureaus throughout the United States, who are now conducting a campaign of vilification and slander against the officers and members of labor organizations for the purpose of creating distrust among the entire membership and to deceive and mislead them. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That each central body affiliated with the A. F. of L. be and is hereby instructed to appoint a committee who shall conduct and manage a "campaign of education" among the membership affiliated with their central body, as well as dealers in stoves and ranges in their locality and thoroughly inform them of the entire facts of the dispute between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America the Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, also as to the attitude of J. W. Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association towards organized labor. Be it further

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall report on the first of each month to the officers of the A. F. of L. the progress of the "campaign of education," together with a complete list of all dealers in their locality who are handling and selling the product of the Buck Stove & Range Company. Be it further

RESOLVED, That all commissioned organizers of the A. F. of L. shall report on the first of each month to the officers of the A. F. of L. the progress made in "this campaign of education" by the different committees of the different central bodies in their respective districts, and also render such aid to all committees as lay in their power. Be it further

RESOLVED, That the incoming officers of the A. F. of L. be and are hereby instructed to carry out the spirit of these resolutions and to expend such monies as may be necessary to defray the expense of any authorized committee or any other necessary expenses to make this "campaign of education" a success.

Referred to Special Committee on Buck Stove and Range Co.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate William L. Johns, Granite City (Ill.)

Central Trades Council:

RESOLVED, That the salaries of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall be as follows:

The President shall receive a salary of three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

The Secretary shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars (\$3,000.00) per annum.

The Treasurer shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per annum.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 51—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The seamen are still subject to imprisonment for quitting work in foreign port in the foreign trade; and

WHEREAS, passenger vessels are still sent to sea with inefficient and insufficient crew with which to manage the vessels and especially the boats thereof; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have caused and are continuously causing great inexcusable loss of human life; therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention reiterate its former action in this matter by urging remedial legislation by Congress; and, further

RESOLVED, That we specifically endorse the bill to amend the laws relative to seamen introduced in the 59th Congress by Hon. Mr. Spight of Mississippi.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate J. H. Walker, United Workers:

RESOLVED, That in acting on jurisdiction disputes where bona fide labor organizations are involved only a conciliatory and advisory policy be pursued by this organization, and that final action of the question be left entirely in the hands of the contending unions; also, that, whether or not the contending parties agree, it shall in no way affect their eligibility for affiliation with this organization.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 53—By Delegate Robert S. Maloney, C. L. U., Lawrence, Mass.:

WHEREAS, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by

an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit;

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese and Korean laborers; and

WHEREAS, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor on the grounds (1), that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects, (2), that a racial incompatibility, as between the people of the Orient and the United States, presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

WHEREAS, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific Coast, and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 54.—By Delegate J. G. Brown, International Shingle Weavers;

WHEREAS, A movement is reported to be on foot by the lumber interests in the United States and the Dominion of Canada to secure a reciprocity between the two governments, with an aim in view of allowing the free exchange between the two countries of all raw and finished forest products; and

WHEREAS, A treaty of this sort would throw the White Labor of the United States into open and fatal competition with the Oriental labor which

has the lumber and shingle industries, nearly monopolized in the Dominion of Canada; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is strongly opposed to the competition of white with oriental labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, hereby instructs its Legislative Committee to co-operate with the International Weavers' Union of America and other interested labor organizations, in an effort to defeat any attempt to establish a reciprocity which will cause the competition of white with Asiatic labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 55.—By Delegates Lennon, Robinson and Lantz, Journeymen Tailors' Union;

WHEREAS, The Merchant Tailors of Los Angeles, Cal., in co-operation with the Manufacturers' Association of said city, have locked out every journeyman tailor of Los Angeles Cal., upon their refusal to surrender their membership in the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, Not only the union tailors of Los Angeles are locked out, but the non-union members of the craft in Los Angeles have almost to a man walked out with the members of our union, and are now making common cause with the union men for the right to organize; and

WHEREAS, The employers of all classes in Los Angeles are making common cause with the Merchant Tailors to destroy the Tailors' Union of said city by the importation of scabs, and every disreputable method that unscrupulous employers can adopt; and

WHEREAS The Merchant Tailors of Los Angeles, in flagrant violation of existing agreements, locked out the tailors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we pledge the tailors of Los Angeles, our support in their contest and bid them, in the name of the great labor movement of America, to stand solid until victory shall crown their efforts and they shall be conceded the rights of men and citizens to free assemblage, free speech, free press and free organization in the union of their craft.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The rules were then suspended and the convention adjourned to 9 a. m., Thursday, November 14th.

leave to submit the following report:

The total income of the Federation from all sources, from October 1st, 1906, to October 1st, 1907, was as follows:

Per capita tax .....	\$112,238.06
Supplies .....	15,782.01
American Federationist .....	25,310.56
Assessments .....	2,727.19
Defense fund .....	17,143.65
Premiums .....	1,128.79

Total for year.....\$174,330.26  
Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1906... 113,540.60

Grand total .....\$287,870.86

The expenses from October 1st, 1906, to October 1st, 1907, were as follows:

General expense .....	\$122,350.35
Federationist .....	23,560.70
Assessments .....	2,338.25
Defense fund .....	10,893.78
Premiums .....	817.76

Total expense .....\$159,960.84

#### RECAPITULATION.

Grand total receipts.....\$287,870.86  
Total expense ..... 159,960.84

Balance on hand Oct. 1, 1907..\$127,910.02

We find certificates of deposits and bank deposits (certified by the cashiers of each bank) to correspond with the above accounts as follows:

Treasurer John B. Lennon has in the State National Bank of Bloomington, Ill., subject to check .....	\$ 25,910.02
Certificates of deposit Corn Belt Bank, Bloomington, Ill., \$1845, dated July 5, 1907.....	5,000.00
Certificates of deposit Corn Belt Bank, Bloomington, Ill., \$1846, dated July 5, 1907.....	5,000.00
Ger. American Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 5219, dated July 5, 1907.....	5,000.00
Ger. American Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 5220, dated July 5, 1907.....	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4174, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4170, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4171, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4172, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4173, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certifi-	

cate No. 4174, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
McLean County Bank certificates No. 4175, Aug. 28, 1907..	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 70354, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 70355, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 70358, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 70357, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
Third National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. State National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 94441, Sept. 25, 1907.....	5,000.00
State National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificat No. 94344, Sept. 17, 1907.....	10,000.00
State National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 94442 Sept. 25, 1907 .....	5,000.00
State National Bank, Bloomington, Ill., certificates No. 94513, Oct. 3, 1907 .....	5,000.00
On deposit in Riggs' Nat'l Bank, Wash., Oct. 1, 1907, subject to check of Frank Morrison, secretary....\$5,951.02	
Outstanding Checks.3,951.02	
Balance .....	2,000.00

Total balance in banks October 1, 1907 .....\$127,910.02

In conclusion the Committee desires to express its appreciation for the kindness shown and assistance rendered them by the Federation officers and the clerical force while auditing the accounts of the Federation at Washington, and congratulate them upon the able and efficient manner in which the accounts of the Federation are kept.

Fraternally submitted,  
J. H. BRINKMAN, Chairman,  
A. KELLINGTON, Secretary,  
PAT. F. LAFFERTY.

On motion of Delegate Stemburg the report of the committee on audit was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Governor-elect Markell, of Oklahoma, asking that the next convention of the American Federation of Labor be held in that State. In the communication he stated that the rights of those who labor were better protected and their voice had

been more effective in the preparation of the organic law of Oklahoma than in any other State of the Union.

Delegate Devaux asked that Resolutions Nos. 31, 32 and 33 be reprinted, as they had not been printed in proper order in the proceedings of the second day.

Request granted.

The resolutions in proper order are as follows:

Resolution No. 31—By Delegates E. W. Potter, Homer D. Call, A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, No great progress can be made by the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. in the trust packing houses, where the strike took place in 1904, because the packers seem to be, and the butcher workmen believe they are, antagonistic towards their union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, two to be international officers, and one a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to meet with the packers and request them to define their future policy towards organized labor.

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall act in the matter and make a report back to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor within three months from the adjournment of this present convention.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Harry DeVaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the protest filed by the Actors' National Protective Union in answer to the decision by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor granting the jurisdiction to the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees over that branch of the theatrical profession recognized by the American Federation of Labor for the past fourteen years known as Picture Machine Operators who are part and parcel of a theatrical performance, recognized as such for many years, and who have been during that time members of the Actors' National Protective Union; therefore,

RESOLVED, That this decision be

reopened and that the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, and the Actors' National Protective Union confer with the (Grievance) Adjustment Committee of the A. F. of L. Convention.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 33—By Delegate Harry DeVaux, the Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor formulate an amendment to the anti-trust law, to be submitted to Congress at its session of 1907-8, which shall include in the statutes governing combinations restraining trade known as "The Trusts," the business enterprises known as the various "Theatrical Syndicates," placing them in the same position under government supervision as is defined under the present law covering these combinations of capital who practice practical and complete monopoly and criminal restraint of trade.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

President Gompers—The hour for the special order of business has arrived when we are to hear the message from our fellow wage-earners from Great Britain and Canada. I do not know that anything I might say could add to the luster which surrounds the life work of the British fraternal delegates and also that of the fraternal delegate from the Dominion of Canada. I am sure that words would seem empty in an attempt at eulogy. The gentlemen who come to us this year are particularly distinguished as trades unionists and as members of the law-making body of the British people. The gentleman I shall introduce to you first occupies the position of President of the British Trades Union movement. Perhaps I might say the position he occupies among his fellow-unionists officially is the same that I officially represent in the movement of our country. He was to have been with us at Minneapolis last year, but a bill that stood to relieve the British organized wage-workers from the effect of the Taff Vale decision was up for consideration, and he had that bill in charge. I suppose it is not difficult to understand that it required some considerable sacrifice for a man to forego the

pleasure of a trip to the other side of the world in pursuit of the cause of labor because of the call to duty and remain at his post. The result of his remaining at his post has been to give to the organized workmen of Great Britain a law which we have been trying to get from our Congress in vain for these past several years. Without more ado I present to you Fraternal Delegate David J. Shackleton.

Mr. Shackleton—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: I bring to you from the British Trade Union movement our best wishes and our best desires for your success. Your chairman has referred to the fact that I was to have been with you last year. There is one advantage in not coming last year. Time has changed things a little, and I have been able to bring my wife with me. I desire to return my sincere thanks for the manner in which we have been received since arriving in your country some ten or twelve days ago. Every attention has been paid to us and everything has been done to make our stay pleasant, comfortable and interesting. No more could be expected, and I am speaking now for myself as well as for my wife and Mr. Hodge when I say we are all deeply grateful to the American Federation of Labor for what has been done for us. This is not our first visit to your country, but our first visit left us with an appetite to come again and further inquire into the conditions of labor here.

We are willing and anxious to give what information we can on any of the matters that have concerned British Trades Unions for many years. We desire to say a word of the position of the Trades Unionists in regard to an eight-hour day. By Trade Union effort much progress has been made. Almost every year we find certain trades by agreement with the Federated employers in that particular trade getting a reduction in the hours of labor, curtailment of overtime in some directions and restrictions of overtime in every direction. The Government for years has had an eight-hour day throughout all its establishments. At the next session we hope to have established an eight-hour day from bank to bank in the mines of our country. The Government has already introduced its bill, but only in the last few days of the session, in order that it might be printed and considered. It will be one of the first measures introduced in the next session of Parlia-

ment.

In regard to the sweated trades we believe that the Trade Union Movement by its political action is making this a real live question in our country. Inquiries have been made time after time, commissions have sat and reported, and there stopped. The mission of the Trade Unions is to see that it shall not stop at reports, but that these reports shall be information for our Parliament. Parliament will be asked to restrict in some way the sweated trades which exist among our people, and we know also exist among yours. Our method is one of minimum wage. We are copying after our people across the sea in Australia and New Zealand. If it is possible for small countries like New Zealand and Australia to do something along this line, it is possible for the Old Country to do it.

Old-age pensions are practically assured with us. The only question is when are we to get it. The Government, through its Financial Minister, has given a definite pledge that in the next session a start will be made. We do not argue for and against it now; we have passed that stage, and it is only a question of when it shall be put into effect. Ten million pounds a year are paid to two hundred thousand people in pensions, ranging from four thousand pounds a year to an ex-Minister down to the pension of the humble policeman. What we would ask is that the workers of every-day life shall be in the same position as the ex-Minister, the ex-policeman and the ex-soldier. We are pleased to say that there is every probability the next session will see a start being made in this matter.

In regard to the question of municipalization this country is not quite as far advanced as we are in this matter. We can assure you, so far as we are concerned, we believe in the policy of municipalizing all we possibly can, especially such things as tramways, electric lights, gas and water. There is not a single town of note in our country that does not already possess these necessities of every-day life. We propose to extend it to the municipalization of the milk supply, an absolutely necessary thing, in order to see that purity is secured in that necessity of the children of our land. We have secured public slaughter houses in order that the meat can be carefully examined and a guarantee given that nothing but the best meat and that which is free from disease is

furnished to our people.

The London County Council has within recent years adopted a policy of checkmating the landlords who have been rack-renting the people. The Council has built tenements in order to supply the demand for reasonable rents for working people. We believe it is the duty of the State through its municipalities to so order things that extortionate rents shall not be demanded of working people. The only way to do this is for the municipalities to step in and build year after year a certain number of these houses.

Now as to the Trade Disputes Bill. That has already become a law, but a word or two about its history may not be out of place. For seven years we were placed in a position of impotence. It was not possible for us to move hand or foot without a risk that the funds of our union would have to be paid in damages instead of being kept to pay the people on strike. This was brought about, as you are aware, not by Parliamentary action. For thirty years the law of Parliament, as stated by the people who established the law, was held by the legal fraternity to be in a certain direction. It was left to our highest courts, namely the Law Lords, to decide that Parliament was altogether wrong. By a stroke of the pen they were able to decide this. The change had both a bad and a good effect. It aroused the Trade Unions in such a way that we were able to get a party in the House of Commons in the two sections of over fifty laboring men. It has cost the railroad men not less than twenty-five thousand pounds, and great sums were paid by the miners. Millions of pounds of wages were unpaid as a result of the crippled condition of the Trade Unions.

In 1903, by the good fortune of the ballot it fell to my lot to introduce the first bill dealing with this matter. Just a word as to its progress. After a good debate we lost our bill by a majority of twenty in the next Parliament. The next year we got a Liberal member to introduce our bill again, and it was passed then by thirty-nine votes on second reading. It got no further. The next year it was introduced again. There were only four of us in the House of Commons at that time, but the bill was carried on a second reading by 122, the reason being the nearness of an election. Men who feared us came around to our side

and voted for it on a second reading; but they showed their honesty and sincerity by passing an amendment fatal to the bill by a majority of five. The election was near and we expected to secure a return from the country. We appealed to the country and had an overwhelming vote. Every candidate in the fight was supplied with a copy of our bill and the result was an overwhelming majority in its favor. The Government, realizing that they themselves when in opposition had pledged themselves in favor of our bill, proceeded in the first session to make it the most important business of that session. We looked forward with anxiety to the production of their view.

And here, friends, comes the important part of the good use that was made of the return of 31 labor men under the auspices of the Labor Party and twenty odd Trade Unionists, who were returned as Liberals. There was no difference between us, however, and as a solid 54 we demanded from Parliament that our bill should be THE bill. When their bill was introduced we found that the fourth clause, which was the most important in the whole bill simply proceeded to define the law of agency. That was not satisfactory to us, and we demanded that the Trade Union should be entirely relieved from the possibility of injunction. We had gone to the country on that ticket the country had replied in the affirmative, and it was the duty of Parliament to carry out the will of the country. We told them that two days later we wanted to know definitely what they intended to do on our bill. The result was that the two days gave the government the opportunity to reconsider. The Prime Minister came down and said, "I voted for the Labor Bill in opposition and I am going to vote for it now." We knew then that our side of the case had won in the Cabinet, and we carried through the second reading by a majority of no less than 350.

That is a brief statement as to how the bill was eventually carried. It demanded from the labor men all through very careful handling. We had to consult the finest legal minds in the House of Commons. The wording of the bill was finally decided on. If you will permit me I will take it clause by clause and explain it. First of all we had to settle the right of combination. The Taff Vale case practically robbed us of our right to com-

bination. The first clause reads:

"An act done in pursuance of an agreement or combination by two or more persons shall, if done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, not be actionable unless the act, if done without any such agreement or combination, would be actionable."

That settles for all time that what one can do legally two or more can do, and that is all the Trade Unions demand. That is what we thought we got in 1871 and in 1875, but this wording is far more clear than the wording of the former bills. We are satisfied that this wording gives us absolutely the right of combination and the right to use our combination just as any individual is allowed to use his right under the law.

Next came the question of picketing. Restrictions had been put in by the law which made it practically impossible for us to do any effective picketing. Then we decided on these words:

"2.—(1)—It shall be lawful for one or more persons, acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a Trade Union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, to attend at or near a house or place where a person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be, if they so attend merely for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working."

Now I want to point out three words in this clause of the bill which are of supreme importance. After we had the principle established they said, "We will allow you to picket at or near a place," and "We will allow you to picket in certain numbers." They said they would allow us three pickets, and when we refused that they said they would allow us six. We knew that would not do because in large works where six or seven hundred men were employed there might be six or seven exits, and the men could be turned out at different doors from those where we are stationed. We decided we would have no limitation, the word "peacefully" in our opinion being sufficient to safeguard the employer and the blacklegs from interference. We know in ordinary law the pickets will be subject to the examination of the magistrates as to how far they have been peaceful or otherwise, but we are willing to take the chance.

A strong fight was made against the words "or happens to be." If you definitely state where the pickets were to be and they should go outside that they would be liable. We insisted that the provision should be so wide that wherever we met the blacklegs we would be able to say a word or two to them in regard to the strike.

Another important question was the breach of contract. We said so far as breach of contract was concerned, every man or woman who made a contract should be held to it or stand the damages individually held by law. A breach of contract on behalf of a hundred men would land the unions into large suits for damages. We also secured the right to persuade a man to break a contract. What does the employer do? Immediately it is known a strike is going to take place in a mill the foreman and boss begins to persuade some men not to come out. Is not that persuading the individual workman to break his contract with his union? We were given no remedy in that case, so we said if it is right for the employer and his officials to secure breaches of contract between the men and their unions, we claim an equal right to secure a breach of contract between the employer and his men. We know that the individual who breaks a contract is liable and we did not complain. The rules of the mill might say, "Any workman leaving this mill without due notice sacrifices all wages due," but we were quite willing to let the individual workman lose the wages due, because we would make that good.

Then comes the most important part of our bill, the question of immunity of union funds from any liability to damages. The words of this clause are very important.

"4.—(1)—An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters or against any members or officials thereof on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Trade Union in respect of any tortuous act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the Trade Union, shall not be entertained by any court."

"2. (2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the trustees of a Trade Union to be sued in the events provided for by the Trades Union Act, 1871, Section 9, except in respect of any tortuous act committed by or on behalf of the union in contemplation

or in furtherance of a trade dispute."

All trade unions ought to be liable for their business contracts. If you purchase or rent land or a building you ought to be responsible and pay for the goods you order. That is all this latter clause refers to, simply the ordinary business transactions of the trade union.

We were asked to accept a thing which no doubt you will be asked to accept; why not accept the position of being made a full corporate body? At the present time trade unions are voluntary bodies, without legal right to enforce their decisions on any of their individual members. The employers and some of the politicians said, "Why not accept the position of a full corporate body with full rights and full responsibilities, and we will put the employers in the same position?" That looked fair, and so far as legal argument is concerned it is fair, but there is all the difference in the world between a legal argument and an actual fact. I will give you two instances which will show the difference. We had a dispute in one of the trades. The employer decided to continue the work as best he could after we struck, and secured the help of another employer close by. The work against which we were on strike was being done by our own members in another mill, and we decided that firm No. 2 would be told unless they stopped doing work for firm No. 1 we would bring about what is known as a sympathetic strike. We were stopped then because the sympathetic strike was illegal, though it is legal today. We had to go to the employer and tell him the reason why we were going to have this sympathetic strike. On all occasions we have to go to them and tell them what we are going to do. All our doings are above board, and it is easy to have a case proved against a trade union, but suppose an employer wants to get rid of a trade union man or a dozen of them he does not have to tell the world why he is discharging them. No reason was given to me or to other active trade unionists why we were discharged; we simply had to go. Suppose you demand a reason? What good is that?

This one case did more to convince Parliament that our position was reasonable than anything we brought up. A number of moulders were on strike and the federated employers received a letter from their secretary with a

list of names inclosed. The letter said a strike was on at a certain mill. That letter was signed. Another letter, unsigned, with a list of 133 names of the men on strike was inclosed. Not one of the 133 could get work in a federated workshop. There was no public statement of the fact, no possibility of legal remedy. That was the danger of accepting what was legal equality in the eyes of the law. We said we would take the position we had taken all the way through; that they could not make us equal in law, and if they could not make us equal in law we would retain our old position. Individual members of the union are liable for any personal act of their own. Citizenship carries its responsibilities everywhere, in the workshop, the school or the streets, and we do not demand that any privilege be given to individual trade unionists that is not given to everyone.

Now I want to say a few words about the action of the Labor Party in Parliament. The first change that took place in a trade union leader was this. I am speaking now of my own experience. We were trusted by our men and women. They elected us time after time as their officers, they listened to our word on all trade union matters. When elections came around we were dumb beasts, we dare not express any opinion on any political or semi-political labor question. We have three parties, the Liberal Party, the Tory Party and the Socialist Party, and every labor leader was kept outside of politics and dared not give an opinion for fear of injuring his position as responsible leader of the men and women in purely trade union work. With the entrance of the trades unionists into politics on trade lines the door was opened, and today whenever any election comes around we are on the platform of our own party advising our men and women what is the course they shall pursue. I believe it is necessary there should be in Parliament representation from all sections of the country, and certainly the section which includes 75 per cent. of the entire number should not be unrepresented.

The late Lord Salisbury, speaking on the Shop Hours' Bill, on February 26th, 1901, said:

"This is one of the cases in which the two houses of Parliament occupy a somewhat unique position. They are asked to legislate as to matters affecting the personal happiness and well being of a very large number of per-

sons—a very large class—to which, with scarcely an exception, the members of the two Houses do not themselves belong. It is, therefore, very difficult for them to know how such a measure would affect the comfort of the class concerned."

The Right Hon. John Morley, M. P., speaking at the Queen's Hall, London, on March 20th, 1905, said:

"It is only those who are directly brought into contact with the misery and vicissitudes of the ordinary life of toll, who really know, and we, with all our feelings and sympathies, do not know what we can do. We don't know what the State can do, and it is worth silver and gold—more than silver and gold—that we should have in the House of Commons men who can tell us at first hand how the case stands."

Mr. Hodge can tell you how that position has proved to be true. On every bill that comes before the Parliament we take that position. We are not a limited party; we have a combination limited party; we have a combination of our Socialist friends and the Union Traders. We take an interest in all legislation. Who is more concerned with the possibilities of foreign trouble than the workman is if it results in war? Who is more concerned as to the treatment of our colonists? Who is more concerned than we are as labor men in religious, educational, foreign, colonial and labor questions? No part of the community is more concerned or more affected by them than the working people. The Government has already realized this. Where we sit in the House is referred to as the "Labor Benches." We have our own offices in the House of Commons and we are consulted on almost every matter of importance that comes up. No less than 12 committees and commissions have been appointed during the last two sessions of the House of Commons and on every one we have a member or two. Is it not proper that we should be consulted on question that affect the railways, shipping and other matters? My friend, Mr. Hodge served on the committee last year which is known as the Check-Weighing Committee. Mr. Henderson has sat on a Committee of Sweated Labor and Mr. Snowden on Waterways and Canals. These men give their voice and their influence to so mold reports that they shall be not altogether one-sided, but that the voice of labor shall be heard as to the position the party takes with the Government. We take an absolutely independent position. The Government Whip is not sent to us. We say to them

and we say to the opposition: "We are willing to support your government or willing to support the opposition or your measures when they are in the right direction, but we will oppose you when they are in the wrong direction." Influence of that position can only be truly felt by those who are there. The Government, first of all, brings forth its program in what is known as the "King's Speech." The fact that 31 men are there prepared to criticise has an influence on the Cabinet when they are preparing their program for the year. They as a political party claim to represent the country, and claim that the workingman is behind them. If they maintain that position they must have something to go to the country with. When their measures are brought in amendments have been accepted by the Government from us. The homes of the people are being made brighter as a consequence, the prospects of our workmen and working women are better, and we believe through our trade union power and Parliamentary action is destined to make the lives of our people brighter and happier than they ever were in the past.

President Gompers—

You have already heard the, not flattering, but complimentary and deserved tributes paid to Mr. Shackleton's colleague. I have made some slight reference to him myself in the remarks which I ventured to make in presenting Mr. Shackleton. All that applies in the best sense to Brother Shackleton, applies also to his worthy colleague, the young man, but fighting veteran in the trade union movement of Great Britain.

I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. J. Hodge.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge—Mr. Chairman, and Fellow Delegates:

I can only say Amen to everything my friend and colleague, Mr. Shackleton has said, with respect to our interchange of fraternal greetings. Yesterday, as I sat here, a thought struck me in looking at Mr. Gompers' name in print—G-o-m—"Grand Old Man." If he comes over to England again, he will not know the movement as it exists compared with the period at which he last visited us. And my hope is that if it is my luck to come back to America within the next few years that I may see as great a change here as has occurred in the Old Country. My colleague referred to the fact that this was not the first occasion of either of us visiting this country. It does not matter which country you visit, you find the workers suffering from exactly the

same evils; the same old chestnuts of arguments are trotted out against the workers in each separate country, when they are seeking any change in working conditions or in wages. Previous to my last visit in 1901, the employers in the old countries were telling us various tales as to what the workmen engaged in the American Iron and Steel business were doing. They told us one man was working six furnaces, while in the Old Country we were only working one. We told them we did not believe it, because oftentimes one man has too much to do in looking after one. When I came here I found the difference was a difference in naming the men; that they worked exactly here as we worked there, the only difference being that in the Old Country we had more money for doing the same work than the men in America had. Our trade happens to be one of the best organized, and we have seen to it that we have a fair share of the wealth we produce. As a consequence, I believe we are the only trade in Great Britain that beats you folks, although it may be the lower grade men are not quite so well off as you are.

My colleague also referred to the fact that I served on a committee with respect to what he described as the Particulars clause. It may be better known as a committee for the purpose of extending the check-weighman's clause of the Mines Regulation Act. For twenty years I engineered and agitated that in the iron and steel trades, the product of the workmen ought to be weighed and the full product paid for, for twenty years without result from our agitation, because we had no men in Parliament to push the claim. Within three months after our men were inside the House of Parliament we had a bill presented for second reading. We believe after the next session of Parliament we will have, not only compulsory weighing as it affects the iron and steel trades, but as it affects the Long-shoremen and many others who work by piece, whether weight or measurement; the men who work in the lime quarries and cement works, will also be included and enabled to get facilities for checking of the product of their labor so they may be assured they are getting the full measure of the wages to which they are entitled.

My colleague has also referred to the fight made with respect to the Trades Dispute bill. I have said the same thing behind his back as I am now going to say before his face—that he conducted that bill through its stages in the

House of Commons with earnestness, energy and marked ability, and his absolutely transparent honesty and conviction of purpose had an immense effect upon the membership of the House of Commons. We were a tactical party in the discussion of that particular measure. Mr. Shackleton was the spokesman, and the rest of us remained silent. Houses of Parliament, as a rule, are little better than talk-shops and our desire was that they should become work shops, and that one man in whom we had faith and confidence was absolutely fitted to declare the policy of the trade union movement, without thirty of us getting up to say the same thing in perhaps very much worse language. Since coming here I have learned that there is much to admire in your methods of procedure and in the work you have done as well as in the work you are doing. On the other hand, I think we have shown you some points and it is for you to correct us in the good things which we have and which we are doing. I admire very much the energy and enthusiasm with which you in this country have promoted the trades union label. In Great Britain we have absolutely—up to this point at any rate, failed, except with the Union Hatters, and even there is much to be desired and much to be done before that label takes the position to which it is entitled.

I have had to apologize since coming here because there is no label on my card. We have no trade union label belonging to the printing trades in the Old Country. My hope is that when my friend Mr. Shackleton and I go back we may make such report to our co-workers, and make them so much ashamed of themselves for lagging so far behind in that race, that they will take a leaf out of your book and get rid of that particular reproach.

My colleague has also referred to the fact that the spread of municipalizing the utilities of life in the Old Country has been great. He does not call himself a Socialist, neither do I call myself a Socialist; at the same time I think we are practically Socialists because we are doing something by revolution and evolution to hasten the time when the masses of the people may enjoy to a greater extent than they do today the blessings of life insofar as leisure from a shorter working day, better houses, better conditions and better wages are concerned. As showing you the benefits of municipalization, I thought it might be well to give you an example of one typical instance of municipalization as against private enterprise. In the city

of Manchester, where I resided fourteen years, we engineered an agitation that the trams in the city should become municipal property. After carrying on the agitation for a few years we succeeded in sending to the City Council a majority of men pledged to that particular policy. Once that was given effect to, the change which was made was as follows: The old company worked its men seventy-two hours a week at, say for illustration, thirty shillings a week. The Municipality worked them fifty-four hours a week for the same wage. A difference of eighteen hours. The old company gave the men no uniforms, but the Municipality gave them a suit of uniform free each year and a suit of overalls to protect them from the inclemency of the weather. They also received a week's holiday each year with full wages. But that does not exhaust the beneficial results of municipalization. You can travel twice as far for the same fare under the municipality as you did under the old private company. Out of the free profits after providing for renewal, a sinking fund and all other possible charges, sixty thousand pounds per annum went into the coffers of the city, used in keeping down the rates or for beautifying the city.

That has been done in more cities than in Manchester, but I give that as an example of what municipal effort can do for the people. In Manchester they have a splendid water supply. In London until recently the water system was privately owned. The water was very dear. Now, some of you, I dare say, have realized what it was that caused the new movement, which we look upon the labor party as being. The first Trades Congress I attended was in Swansea in 1886. A proposal was before that Congress for the purpose of forming a Labor Party. The per capita was to be one farthing per member per annum. That proposition was ignominiously beaten. Two years later a proposal came before the Bradford Congress for the formation of an Independent Party. I seconded the resolution on that occasion, but out of 340 delegates there could be found only seven men willing to support it. But when all those injunctions to which my friend, Mr. Shackleton referred appeared it caused us to read industrial history and to look into politics in a way which we had never previously done. We began to ask ourselves this question. How is it and why is it

that trade unionism exists? Does it not exist to protect ourselves against the domination of capital? Does it not exist because we cannot trust our employers with either our conditions of labor or our wages? If we cannot trust them with those things, and we appoint men out of our own ranks as presidents, secretaries and executive members, why, in Heaven's name, do the men you cannot trust with those things yet be trusted by us and sent to Parliament to make the laws we live under? In Lancashire and Yorkshire, we had members of our organizations, Lancashire was absolutely Conservative and Yorkshire was as much given to Liberalism, yet we had the same class of people, members of the same church, members of the same football team and members of the same unions, and members of the same friendly society. Their interests in all those things were identical, yet when we came to politics the one saw red and the other saw blue, but the both of us came to the conclusion that we had been green all the time.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it appears to me in this country you are in much the same position. You may not be color blind like us, but you are very much in the position of the man who mixed his drinks—one half of you can see nothing but eagles and the other half see stars. What you have to realize is that your political differences must be cast aside, as we have cast them aside; that you must nail the colors of Labor Union to the mast and make that your politics. In the old country it was charged that our policy was a policy of bread and butter. I don't know that the higher classes have had any different policies than that and I don't know that we can be very much blamed for seeking to get a better share of the wealth the workers produce than has ever been the case before. Your problems in this new country are not the same as ours with the unemployed, and the policy we have nailed on our banner, so far as that question is concerned is: "Work for all who are willing to work," or in other words, "Word for the workless and food for the foodless."

In 1898 or 1899 we had that famous resolution at the Plymouth College, which brought the present labor party into existence. The invitation was extended when the conference was held to trades unions, co-operators and all Socialist societies. The co-operators did not join with us, but the Social-

ist bodies did, and for two years we went on very harmoniously together. Then one section of the Socialists seceded from us because of the fact that we were not prepared to swallow their particular nostrum. It was a case of the tail wagging the dog, and we were not prepared for that. When it was first formed, the only income we had was ten shillings per thousand members per annum. It was a beginning, but we could do very little with that. Two years after that we formed the Parliamentary Maintenance Fund the per capita tax being a penny per member per annum. Two or three years after that the million workers affiliated agreed almost unanimously to double the per capita tax. Up to the end of the present year we have contributed directly 75,522 pounds for the purposes of the Labor Party. The affiliation fees for eight years have amounted to 4,916 pounds. The total expenditure from the Parliamentary Fund has been 16,606 pounds. We have contested at least fifty-four constituencies and spent 54,000 pounds. But while that is the tax, so far as the Labor Party as a party is concerned, the unions themselves have spent a great deal more money than that, because in most of the constituencies we have got to keep up an organization.

You know you cannot work an organization unless there be some capital to grease the wheels. We realize that we cannot organize unless we have some money to spend, not money with which to bribe people, but simply to keep the machine running. The Labor Party has not money to spend so far as Dorcas Societies and so far as donations to Mothers Meetings are concerned. In our country you know the richer the man the better his chance of getting a call, and a great many of that kind of people say it has been a real blessing that the Labor Party has arisen, because now they have a chance of saying they are not going to subscribe to these various organizations.

You can see how within those last few years our party has grown so strong, so important and powerful a factor in the lives of the people. It used to be that we sent delegates to London to the members of Parliament, begging them, pleading with them, almost getting down on our knees and praying to them to support some particular measure labor was interested in. Now trade unionists do not need to send delegates to the House of

Commons; a letter does it, a letter to the secretary of the party, saying, "My trade is interested in such and such a measure," inclosing all particulars, and inside the House of Commons we do the rest.

With respect to the work of the Labor Party within the House of Commons—we are only thirty, and find that too few for the work that is to be done but we divide ourselves into little groups of two or three, and as many bills as we can get through are allotted to these little committees. They go through them line by line and clause by clause to see if there is anything that will be detrimental to the interests of labor, or if anything can be done to improve them in labor's interests. The work in the House of Commons is not only confined to them, but what are known in this country as franchises come before small committees in the House of Commons. It is interesting work and one only requires to get inside to enable them to perceive the methods adopted by the capitalistic classes for the purpose of robbing the workers.

I will now come to the Workmen's Compensation Act. As my colleague has said I had the privilege of serving upon that committee. Mr. Shackleton and the whip of our party, Mr. Henderson, were on the Selection Committee in the House of Commons and they put up a fight that labor might be adequately represented on that committee. Out of our thirty members we had fifteen placed on that particular committee. The moment the fifteen were selected we took hold of the bill and went through it line by line and clause by clause so that we might give, if possible, effect to the demand of organized labor as expounded in the Trades Union Congress in the proposed new measure.

Now, the history is somewhat interesting, and I think it is a demonstration of what labor can do when organized and determined. During the life of the previous Parliament we had been unable to get the Government to grant us any legislation. When, however, the new government came into power, along with the Trades Disputes Bill, they introduced the Workmen's Compensation Bill, but it was a good disappointment to us, as it was introduced by the Government. While it extended the provisions of the measure in some respects it retrograded in many others. It was proposed in the new bill that only in workshops or factories where five or more men were employed should there be compensations for accidents.

That meant ruling out thousands of men who were then enjoying the benefits of the measure. There was no provision for clerks, warehouse men, or shop assistants. We took exception to those things when the measure was being read a second time in the House of Commons. When it got upstairs we found ourselves plump up against the Government time and again, but we insisted that the bill should cover all workmen. We said if small concerns were unable to meet any liabilities under the act a clause should be put in the bill making insurance compulsory, or the government should start a system of State insurance compulsory upon all employees. We pointed out that the man in the small factory had a wife and family dependent upon him the same as the man in the large factory; that he required to eat as well as the other chap; that he required medical attendance, clothing and all other comforts of life exactly in the same way. The Government gave in upon that point. Then they brought in a clause dealing with the clerks and warehouse men against giving compensation where only three or more were employed. We brought forward the same argument with respect to them, with the result that the Government caved in and made the act apply to one employee as well as to a hundred.

But the great fight was over what was known as the "Old Man" clause. When a man was sixty years of age he was to be allowed to contract out of the act. We believed that would be an injury to all workers and fought against it. The Home Secretary, who was in charge of the bill, said if we persevered with that we might lose the bill. We were not to be intimidated by any covert threat and fought the thing out. In some of the cases where we were beaten in the committee when it got back to the House of Commons and got to the report stage we had the whole House with us and the bill materially strengthened.

Several of the features of the bill are entirely new and novel, so far as our country is concerned. Formerly the mother of an illegitimate son or daughter had no standing in the eyes of the law, and for the first time in the Workmen's Compensation Act a mother supported by an illegitimate son or daughter had the same claim as though she had been married according to the laws of the church. The new act also includes domestic servants for the first time, a wonderfully good provision for that particular class of labor. It also affects the man who is a body

servant of every kind and description. It includes seamen, and even the master of a steamer is included in the measure. The only exceptions are men who enter into contracts or agreements with one another for the purpose of working their own fishing crafts.

We did not get some of the things we wanted. The old maximum of three hundred pounds for a fatal accident still holds. Where an insurance company comes along and gives a widow less than she is legally entitled to, as soon as anyone finds out that fact the agreement has no binding force and the widow can sue in court for the balance of the money. When the accident prevents work for two or more weeks payment now dates from the first day. Under the old act the workman got nothing for the first fortnight of his accident.

Another good feature is that where apprentices or young persons are permanently injured their compensation is open to a review every year, so that their wages may rise up until the time they would have become journeymen, and they would get the maximum under the acts. If a man or woman was crippled for life, under the old act, the employer could claim that the weekly compensation be computed for a lump sum, and sometimes men were intimidated into taking a sum that was absolutely inadequate. Now there is a provision of the act that where a man has been permanently disabled for life, if the employer desires to commute he must give an amount equal to the exchange of the postoffice savings bank annuity scheme, or the Consolidated Fund an amount equal to 75 per cent. of the actual valuation of the weekly compensation the man is receiving, and if by any means the man gets less than that to which he is entitled an agreement would not stand and he could go for the employer for the balance any time thereafter.

Then another novel feature is that industrial diseases are treated almost for the first time as accidents. Under the old act the miner's "beat knee" or "beat hand" were not accidents; but under the new act these are treated as accidents, and anyone who knows as to that particular occupation know that many men are thrown out of work as a consequence of these particular forms of accident.

Under the new act any trade can make a demand upon the Home Secretary for an inquiry if they have discovered in their particular trade peculiar to its calling. The Home Secretary then holds an inquiry and if

the workmen prove their case that particular disease, by what is known as an administrative order is scheduled as an accident. Since the passing of the measure in 1906 the Home Secretary during its passage having made certain promises, on the first of May of this year, as a result of inquiries he had held scheduled 18 different diseases as accidents. Some of them I will quote to you without giving the medical names. I am rather afraid of my Greek pronunciation. Arsenical poisoning, ulceration of the skin or eye due to men working amidst pitch, tar, etc., Scrotal, epethellam, the disease that chimney sweeps are heirs to; Glanders from the care of horses and other animals, nystogmus, a disease of the eye peculiar to miners working in dark places. Then there is compressed air illness. A new addition is the miner's "beat elbow." You will see from this that we have gone stages ahead of any other civilized country with respect to our Workmen's Compensation act. We do not mean to say we are satisfied. There can be no finality to legislation; there can be no standing still as long as there are human wrongs to right.

We suffer, as I said in the beginning, from the same sort of evils you suffer from in this country, and you get maligned in the same way. It is wonderful the kind of characters labor leaders get. It was my misfortune to be traveling with nine other people in a rail way compartment. I was evidently unknown to the other people. A big strike I had been taking an interest in was mentioned, and I heard myself described as a drunkard and wife-beater, and that my children were running about dirty, ragged and neglected. When I got to my destination I lowered a window, raised my hat and said, "Gentlemen, I am the individual you have been discussing, and I am very much obliged to you for your certificate of character." There was a silence you could have felt and I went away. Have we not been villified all the years of our lives? And yet I do not know of any body of men who have done more for the uplifting of humanity than the labor agitator unless it be the labor agitator's wife, and I don't think she gets sufficient credit for the many sacrifices she makes to the common cause.

I am glad to have been here and to have had the opportunity of talking to you, and my hope is that each one of us in season and out of season may keep our hands to the plow. What better service can any man render to

humanity than seeking to uplift his fellows? My only hope is that when my span of life comes to an end I may hear the whisper of the Angel of Death saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter into thy rest."

Vice President Duncan in the chair.

Mr. W. R. Trotter, fraternal delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, was introduced by Vice President Duncan.

Fraternal Delegate Trotter—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: Since arriving in the city of Norfolk I have had occasion to go on an outing with the printers, and made a remark to them which comes with more appropriateness this morning. I said then, and I say it now: "My fellow workers, I am one of the least of these my brethren." However, if my friends from the British Trades Union Congress feel inclined at any time to exaggerate their position or bulk, I can always square it up by telling them I represent a constituency thirty times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. I wish also to testify that since I came to this city and met with the members of the American Federation of Labor I have been treated splendidly. I have looked forward for months to the pleasure of meeting with the men I have heard of and whose writings I have read, and not the least of these is the president of the organization to which I have the honor to belong, President Lynch, of the International Typographical Union. Other names present themselves to me in such numbers I will refrain from mentioning them. I come to convey to you fraternal greetings from the Trade Unionists of the Dominion of Canada. We are one with you in the International Trades Union movement of the North American continent. We wear the International button in every case. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is the recognized head of Trade Unionism in Canada for the International Trades Unions along the line of the American Federation of Labor, and that only. There may be on the part of those who have not visited the Dominion an idea that we are a fringe on the outside of the United States of America, keeping them in some degree separated from the North Pole, and the climate that would come south to them if we were not there to stop it in some degree.

The territory lying to the north of

the 49th parallel, known as the Dominion of Canada has within its area 178,078 square miles more than the United States of America, even after we have given you Alaska. With a territory like this and the country filling up as it is at the present time there are possibilities ahead of the Dominion of Canada that are as yet undreamt of. As International Trade Unionists we are in on the ground floor to hold on a straight union line the workers of that Dominion. A territory 3,500 miles from the east to the west and 1,400 stretching from the south to the north is contained within the Dominion, with a distance greater from east to west than the distance from Halifax to London.

The last session of our Congress was held in Winnipeg in the Province of Manitoba. As your fraternal delegate, Mr. Maloney has said, that was an epoch in the history of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. We had delegates from points 3,500 miles apart, both Halifax and Vancouver being represented, and every point in between.

We wish also to say there is a move in the direction of the affiliation of the International Unions from their headquarters with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Seventeen of the International Trades Unions now pay per capita tax to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress. The questions we have to deal with must necessarily be very much the same as the questions with which you have to deal, and in listening to the splendid report of our friend, Mr. Gompers, last Monday, I noted that in almost every particular our troubles and difficulties were the same. One of the chief, if not the chief question, which came before our convention was the question of immigration. It is a hardy annual only coming up with a new face every twelve months. The question that was looming largest on the horizon at our last convention was that of Asiatic immigration. In 1899 this question became so serious that a royal commission was asked for and appointed and upon the report they brought in in 1901 certain restrictions were adopted, in connection with the Mikado's government. Immigration from the Sunrise Empire was restricted to 500 a year. That with the \$500 a head tax on the Chinaman made the capitalists think they could not obtain a sufficient amount of cheap la-

bor for the mines, factories and railway construction, so they turned their attention in another direction and began to ship in the Hindoos. The Hindoos come to us as fellow subjects under the Union Jack. That movement died in its infancy because they found the Hindoo was not the profitable servant they hoped he would be.

A new phase has arisen of which you are well aware. It was discovered that the restrictions could be evaded and that Japanese immigrants by first landing at Honolulu could reship to Canada. The Government of Japan stated that these people, having taken passports to Honolulu did not come under the restrictions and they could not control them. From January 1st to the end of October this year 4,000 Japanese have landed on our western coast. The people in the eastern part of Canada and in the eastern part of your own country are not aware of the seriousness of this problem. Those who have gone to the western section of this country and all along the Pacific slope know its seriousness.

In the lumber mills the white people have been almost wholly driven out. The shingle weaving industry is in the hands of the Chinese and Japanese. That is one of the worst features of the thing, because you are confronted with the possibility of the product of these people coming into your country. The manufacturers cry that they can not produce with the highly paid white labor on the Pacific coast goods at a proper price is an absolute fallacy because you can purchase shingles from mills where members of the Shingle Weavers' Association work at less price than those produced by Japanese and Chinese. There are three thousand people employed in the salmon-fishing industry on Frazer river and 2,800 of that number are Japanese. You may be also interested in listening to a letter of which we obtained possession. It is important enough, I think, to read to this convention. It is as follows:

P. O. Box 598,  
Vancouver, B. C.,  
July 30th, 1907.

J. E. Winkler, Esq.,  
Pentecost, B. C.:

Dear Sir:—Having seen your valuable discovery of a large coal seam in the district of Lake Okanagan in a newspaper published here, I am a representative of a Japanese immigration association and staying here, cannot hesitate to make all haste to strongly advise you to hire Japanese laborers in

your developing and mining work. I am now making a preparation to furnish men for Messrs. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co., Fernie, B. C., and shall have at present to my hand so many Jap laborers, that I can furnish you as many as you want at any time. My men all mighty and strong and also not afraid to undergo any work; will be satisfied at low wages compared with white laborers. I should be glad to send you any number you want on a notice from you and fares advanced.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,  
A. S. TSUJIMURA.

That is an evidence that the Chinese we have been up against for some time who are content to do domestic work and laundry work and the Hindoo, is in no way to be compared to the man who at present invading our western possessions. I have seen hundreds of these men on the western section of the Canadian Pacific Railway doing work and replacing maintenance of way employees. I met an acquaintance who is a member of the suite of Earl Gray, the Governor General of Canada, out there last year. I knew he had been acting Secretary to a high dignitary in South Africa and that the Chinese were a problem there so I talked the matter over with him. He said, "You may be right in regard to Canada in this thing but I want to tell you the Dominion of Canada can stand a lot of evils." This is the position we are called upon to face in any new country. The supplying corporation is in ahead of the population, and they corral the possibilities and secure by plunder and by legal enactments—which in many cases is a distinction without a difference—the land, the mineral rights and the lumber industries.

This would not be so serious a matter if our white population was not being driven out by this cheap labor. Unless something is done, not only in the Dominion of Canada but on the western coast of the United States to make a stand against it we are going to have our Pacific slope turned into an Asiatic province entirely.

We have also an eastern immigration problem that is looming large, because like your Association of Manufacturers, we have a bunch over there calling themselves the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. From what I can learn you are face to face with the National Association of Manufacturers as your recognized enemies in the field. We have the ground cleared and we accept the same proposition and we now know exactly where we stand.

They have agencies in the Old Country for the shipping in of skilled and unskilled labor, but at the present time they are shipping in more skilled than unskilled labor in the hope of beating down the skilled crafts to the same wage that prevails in the old countries. You have a law that protects you, but we have not. They ship in, not only strike-breakers but a large amount of skilled and unskilled labor. The Trades and Labor Congress has had this question before it often. Only recently they have secured a law in Great Britain making it an offense to ship anybody to Canada under false pretenses, but it has not been effective. The Trades Congress has decided to send a representative to the British Islands this Winter to let the Trades Union section of that country at least be aware of the conditions that prevail in Canada. We are hoping that good results will follow and that in conjunction with the British Trades Unionists we may be able to get laws passed that will protect us. If it were for the benefit of those people they were being brought here we might look upon it with some degree of allowance. It is not for their benefit. They are brought away from good homes in the old land where they have comfortable homes and fair wages and given less wages here. This is due to misrepresentation on the part of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The legislation we have had, I am sorry to say, can not produce any such evidence as has been brought before you by the British Fraternal delegates. We have had chiefly contrary and opposing legislation. Your worthy chairman referred to a bill destined to cut us off from the assistance of our International organizers and International Presidents should they happen to be citizens of the United States. That was defeated in the Senate, but was defeated wholly and solely by agitation raised by the members and the affiliations of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, and every cent spent by our organization is spent in the interests of the International movement. We have had passed against us in the last session a bill destined to cause the compulsory investigation, not arbitration, of disputes in public utilities. At the present time it is not possible to go on strike without first having referred the matter to an investigating committee composed of one man appointed by the employers, one man by the Unions and a third man selected by them, or if they can not agree by the Labor Bu-

reau of the Dominion Government. Due notice and due consideration must be had of all matters under dispute before a strike can taken place. We have nothing to lose from an investigation, but the nature of the bill and some of the clauses in it show clearly the cloven hoof of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, inasmuch as some of them are absolutely unbearable and cripple us in our right of free speech. We are hoping to remedy this in the coming session.

The question of universal peace came before our Congress and various resolutions were introduced dealing with that matter. Surely there can be no question of greater import to the workers of this or any other country than the question of universal peace. We with you, and with our British friends, had hoped that this conference at the Hague would produce something more than the same old nest egg that was placed there at the beginning. The deliberations of that Congress show we have still with us that race of false prophets who cry, "Peace, peace," when there never has been any peace, is not now and never will be peace until the workers of the world refuse to be pitted blindly against each other for the benefit of corporate interests.

The previous convention of the Congress took an important step, the step of going into independent political action. In a new country like ours, which is rapidly filling up with the new population, many of them without settled homes, it is a bigger problem even than you have in the States to take independent political action. In the older countries there is a fixed population and they are not hampered as we are. We decided for independent political action, however, as our only hope. We hope in the future to get on the inside and look out instead of being as now on the outside looking in.

In regard to independent political movement Canada comes in as a sort of rear guard. We are fighting the rear guard battle with all the trials and troubles such an action represents. When we listen to what the people in the little island over the sea have achieved we realize we are at least marching to the same music and have the same aspirations, hopes and aims they have over there.

There are other things I might say in connection with our Dominion, for I want you to know we are very much alive up there. The Dominion is beginning the 20th century with the same population the United States began the

19th century, but this does not mean we are one hundred years behind you, nor can we be, linked as we are in a common bond of international unionism. Having the ideas and hopes we have and clear ground before us, and the experiences of what has been done along these lines in the older nations, I feel we can with confidence look for a bright future in the Dominion of Canada in the Trades Union movement.

I wish to thank you again for the reception accorded me here, and again convey the fraternal greetings of the Canadian Trades Unionists in the same movement and in the same international organizations as south of the line.

President Gompers—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has invited Mr. T. V. Powderly, the Commissioner of the new division in the Immigration Department, to make an address before this convention in regard to that division. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Hon. T. V. Powderly.

Mr. Powderly—Mr. President, Brothers and Sisters: I think I may use that term. As one who lives among you, to whom you can have access every day, I shall not take up much of your time. I will repeat a wise saying of the late Josh Billings. He said: "The public speaker who cannot strike oil in twenty minutes ought to stop boring. I shall not bore twenty minutes. Indeed, I hope I shall not bore you at all. If there is a body of men in the world who have a right to hear an expression of opinion from a public official that body consists of those who represent the trade union movement, and the labor movement generally in the United States I hope to see the day when Cabinet officers and the President of the United States will not feel it beneath their dignity to attend a meeting of the American Federation of Labor. (Applause).

The recent Congress passed a law saying, among other things, that there should be established a Division of Information, the purpose of which shall be the promotion and beneficial distribution of admitted aliens; that this division shall gather information from all sources, shall correspond with the Governors of States and territories and ascertain what the physical characteristics and products of the different States consist of, for the purpose of placing this information before aliens admitted to this country who may ask for it, and such others as may desire it. Placed at the head of that di-

vision on the 1st of July, and beginning its work, I sent inquiries to all the Governors and I got a volume of information. You know there are kinds of information—the kind that informs, and the kind you have to be informed about to know what it is. I got a lot of the latter kind of information. I will tell you a story to illustrate what I mean.

An Irishman walked into a saloon one morning, reached over for that little thing that hangs over the bar—a cigar-lighter—and lighted a little black pipe. He then went out, but came back the next morning and did the same thing. He came back the next morning, and the next, until he had been coming in for about ten days or so, when it began to get on the nerves of the bartender. The next time he came in the bartender said, "Who are you?" "Is it me, you mane?" said the Irishman. "Yes." "And you don't know me?" "No." "Well, I will tell you. I'm that little red-headed Irishman that comes in every morning to light his pipe."

I got a lot of that kind of information. Then I made a departure from the strict letter of the law, and securing a list of addresses from the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, I wrote the various national and international trade unions, asking a number of questions, and then the information began to come in. Then the manufacturers took it up and said it was not fair that I should write to the trade unions and not to them. I did write to them. The chief idea of that information is to find out where every idle acre of land in this country is located, who owns it, who holds the title to it, on what terms it may be obtained, and whether it is improved or unimproved.

I have spent the greater part of my life in the labor field, and I say we do not oppose immigration, as such, but we do not favor the coming of men here and having them dumped on the backs of our workers when two men seek the one job. The thing to do with immigration is this: When the man comes to us have a place for him. If there is no place for him, let us tell him that on the other side, and have him stay at home. I suggest that there be agencies established in the places where these idle immigrants congest, to tell them where the idle lands are located. Then they will not be allowed to congest in our industrial centers

like festering sores for men like Farley to draw upon in times of trouble.

I think agents of the Division should go on the ships and come with the immigrants from the other side. You saw a notice in the papers that it was intended to give the information out on the other side, and some enemies of the movement attempted to stir up trouble on that score. No such plan was ever proposed. After the ship sails from the other side, we expect to have the agents go among these poor people and tell them what we have got. They will have several days to digest this information. If this is managed in the right way it will be a good thing. If these people are taken to the land many of them will be more at home than in the cities, because they are used to land in their own countries. Up to this time they did not seem to know that we had this land. They seemed to have the idea that this country was a big workshop; that there was nothing outside of New York and Boston. I am gratified to be able to say to you that quite a number of the people in this country are willing to let them have the land if they make a small payment on it charging them no interest, even erecting houses in many places for the sake of having them settle there.

I talked to the Secretary of Labor about the very things I have been talking to you about. He said, "It is right, it is proper; this is as much a Department of Labor as of Commerce, and if it has not appeared so in the past, from now on the labor side shall have precedence and labor shall be recognized." So it rests with us, and I am here to ask you to take an interest in this matter, to examine into everything that has been done by the Division, pass upon it and give the benefit of your advice through a committee appointed here or by your Executive Council. I am here to ask your co-operation in managing this Division in the interests of the American people without injury to anyone.

The agents on the ships will have from six to twelve days to mingle with the aliens, and they will know what brings every man to us, they will know who invited him and they will know if he is coming in violation of the Contract Labor Law. If he is, then he will be sent to a place where he will have better employment than that offered by the men who brought him here or he will go back home. I think you people ought to say amen to this.

I have in my hand a gavel that I

prize highly. It is one I have had many years, and it has never been used except in a good cause. No unworthy hand had ever touched it. When it was in England twenty-one years ago the immortal Gladstone used it once at a meeting. It has been used by Kossuth, Gladstone and McKinley, and I ask President Gompers if he will do me the favor to put just one motion with it in this American Federation of Labor, to add one more leaf to its wreath of laurels.

President Gompers—The Chair suggests that the Committee on President's Report take the suggestion of Mr. Powderly under consideration.

Mr. James M. Sullivan, an attorney, who has taken an immense interest in the cases in which labor is particularly interested, and in whose care a very large number of labor cases have been placed, is present at this session. He is a graduate of the Carpenters' Union, as well as of the University. I now have the pleasure of presenting him to you.

Mr. Sullivan said in part:

Mr. President and Members of the American Federation of Labor: I believe, after the very serious discussions of the various questions that interest you in this wonderful morning session, any long talk by me would be extremely out of place. I have talked for labor, and I have talked in places, believe me, where there was less sympathy for the advocacy of labor than is expressed here today. I congratulate the American Federation of Labor upon one thing, that you are not discussing in your deliberations the question of existence. The labor organization, as a great factor in our social and political life, has arrived, and it has come to stay. Organized labor from now on will secure more and more control of capital, and the investment of capital will be best guarded when organized labor has most to do in that direction.

I was pleased with your President's report. As a lawyer who has studied injunctions very closely, I want to congratulate you that upon this important phase of your work, you have at your head a man able to grapple with the gentlemen who are trying to make new departure in the law. The trouble has been that we have known too little about injunctions; but it appears from your President's report that there is not a lawyer in America who knows any more about injunctions than he does. He speaks

of the gentleman who once upon a time found himself in so high a position that the friendship of labor men would never more be necessary to him, he thought. He gives to him the reason why that extraordinary weapon the injunction should not be brought into labor troubles.

The injunction was first introduced into English jurisprudence. The injunction does not issue from a court of law. In the old days the laws were made rigidly, and it was found as they were applied in England, there were times when the rules and the laws of the land were too hard, and injustice was done. So it came to pass that the king exercised his conscience and violated the law, to give some relief. Then he delegated that power to his chancellor. The exercise of that power required too much time and there was organized a court of equity. Out of this court of equity could issue a writ of injunction. But, my friends, let me tell you the writ of injunction never was given such an application as it has been given in the United States by capitalists whose interests were to be served by the issuance of the writ. I congratulate you that the great, large gentleman who was one time judge of Ohio, who thought because he was a judge he was removed for all time from the influence of the workingman, through your president, in his annual report, has had brought home to him the old, trite Irish saying, that "people meet and hills and mountains not." Because he traveled on so far this large man, who gladly issued his injunction, this man who traveled so far and so successfully, found he was going in a circle. It is a mighty fine thing when big men in high places realize fully that the workingman is making a condition, and, mark me, gentlemen the workingman is asking a condition where the official in public life who discounts his influence will not fit into the scheme of things any more and does not belong in the game.

The day has gone by forever when a man can say, "I will conduct my business in my own way." He can do that in no scheme of life, for his attitude towards his fellow man in every duty that calls him, is such that he can not do the things he has to do in his own way. He must take into consideration that other people have rights and business interests as well, and we are teaching invested capital in America the great truth that the man can conduct his business in his own way, keeping in mind always the

fact that if he employs a thousand men, will find that the thousand men will also conduct their business in their own way.

I have heard a lot of talk about the influence of the laboring man in politics. I believe that influence is to grow. I believe you can claim that the great reform movement that is sweeping over the country in every direction is a result of the realization that the laboring man is becoming an intelligent and potent factor in the affairs of American life. The best example in the whole history of your power was when your brave little president marched up into Maine and brought the story home to the scoffer that he could not scoff at organized labor. When your president was traveling the corridors in Washington seeking laws for the uplift of humanity he found a scoffer who said to him figuratively: "I come from a stronghold where my party is entrenched, and there is no organized labor there. I am one of the men who can defy you." When your president went up there to lead the fight, he traveled alone to the seat of war, into the enemy's country, and the proud gentleman stayed awake all night after the election to see if he really did land once more.

It is a proud privilege for me to be able to say this to you. We have a glorious history in our country. The pages of our history are brilliant with the brave deeds of great men for the cause of liberty and humanity, but I believe when the hundred years past of our lives have been chronicled and the story has been told of the work done bravely and honestly and truly, amid hardship and the bitter winter of opposition, there will be no brighter page in the whole book than that which records what Samuel Gompers has done for the people of America, notwithstanding the vicious, desperate slander that has been hurled from muddy fingers, you have a gentleman at the head of your organization leading you to victory, and marshaling you again when you are set back, who has the respect, the admiration and the love of all good Americans.

The Committee on Credentials recommended that Mrs. Raymond Robyns be seated as a delegate from the Women's National Trade Union League, without a vote.

On motion, duly seconded, the report of the committee was adopted, President Gompers using Mr. Powderly's gavel in putting the motion.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the various committees:

Resolution No. 56—By Delegate M. J. Clarke, of Muncie, Ind., Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The American Flint Glass Workers' Union of North America applied for a charter of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, and the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. decided to grant a charter to the A. F. G. W. U.; and

WHEREAS, Said decision of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. was accepted by the representatives of the A. F. G. W. U. who were under the impression that the A. F. G. W. U. would retain jurisdiction over the members they now have, but it later developed that as a condition of securing a charter of affiliation "The A. F. G. W. U. would have to surrender to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association", a large number of members who learned their trade and received their trade union teachings under the American Flint Glass Workers' Union. and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the said A. F. G. W. U. could not transfer the membership involved to the said G. B. B. A., as said membership would refuse to sever their connection with the A. F. G. W. U. and unite with the G. B. B. A. owing to the fact that such a transfer of membership would incur a sacrifice of protective rules that would thereby entail an absolutely unnecessary reduction in wages. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the representatives of the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. do hereby instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to issue or re-issue a charter to the American Flint Glass Workers' Union on the following conditions:

First. The G. B. B. A. shall retain jurisdiction over the factories now governed by that organization.

Second. The A. F. G. W. U. shall retain jurisdiction over the factories now governed by that organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegate J. Morton, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

WHEREAS, For the past three months organized labor has been engaged in a struggle with the firm of Theo. A. Koch Co., barber's supplies, of Chicago, Ill.; and

WHEREAS, the above named firm with the co-operation of the Employers' Association have attempted to convict men under the new vagrancy law of Illinois in their attempt to

break the strike. Therefore, be it  
**RESOLVED**, That the firm of Theo. A. Koch Company, of Chicago, be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

**WHEREAS**, Much of the strife over jurisdiction arises from an assumed right on the part of affiliated organizations to change their names so as to cover a wider field of jurisdiction; and

**WHEREAS**, This change in name and jurisdiction changes the contractual relations of such organizations and the A. F. of L. as well as between such organizations and other affiliated bodies; therefore,

**RESOLVED**, That no such change be allowed except after approval by a Convention of the A. F. of L.; such action only to be taken after notice of intention so to do has been given at the previous convention.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, of Chicago Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The George M. Hill Bindery Co., of Chicago, is actively opposed to the employment of union labor in the various departments of their establishment; and

**WHEREAS**, This concern employs a large number of women and children at long hours of labor and at such small rates of wages, that they are not only a menace to the organized crafts in the bindery industry, but to the community as well; and

**WHEREAS**, The Chicago Federation of Labor and the organizations in interest have exhausted every possible means in their power to bring about union conditions in this establishment, all of which have failed; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the George M. Hill Bindery Co. be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegate Edward Cohen, of Massachusetts State Branch:

**WHEREAS**, The Warren Hotel, of Worcester, Mass., has been declared unfair by the Worcester Central Labor Union and endorsed by the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That we endorse the ac-

tion of the same and the Warren Hotel be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, for their unfairness to organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate George G. Cody, Federal Union 12,222:

**WHEREAS**, There are two Federal Unions in the City of Spokane, Wash.; and

**WHEREAS**, Said Federal Unions have refused and do refuse to work together in harmony, and all attempts at conciliation have been futile; and

**WHEREAS**, They, by their actions, not only bring themselves into disrepute but also the whole labor movement in said City of Spokane; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That, we, the undersigned, do beg the A. F. of L. to exercise their prerogative in the matter, and compel said Federal Unions to amalgamate and become one Union for the furtherance of the cause of trade unionism, and the welfare of the other unions of Spokane.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, of Chicago Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The firm known as Montgomery, Ward & Co., located in the City of Chicago, engaged in the mail order business, are known as the most vicious opponents to organized labor; and

**WHEREAS**, This concern is nothing more nor less than a clearing house for the products of non-union labor being manufacturers of various products; and

**WHEREAS**, Montgomery, Ward & Co. manufacture such goods as they cannot purchase at prices they can dictate, all of which are manufactured under non-union, unsanitary and other intolerable conditions; and

**WHEREAS**, The Chicago Federation of Labor and affiliated unions have striven for years, believing and hoping that some reasonable understanding might be reached between this concern and union labor organizations, but after many years we find our efforts futile. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor place the goods and products of the mail order house of Montgomery, Ward & Co. on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Union of the City of Washington, D. C., has affiliated with it a body known as the Carpet Mechanics' Union; and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction over all carpet layers, cutters and measurers; and

( WHEREAS, The Carpet Mechanics' Union is an antagonistic and rival body to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., be required to use its good offices for the purpose of endeavoring to have said Carpet Mechanics' Union apply for a charter from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and unless the Carpet Mechanics' Union applies for admission to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America within sixty days after the adjournment of this Convention, the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., is hereby directed to suspend that union; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all central bodies holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor are directed to take similar action against affiliated unions of carpet mechanics who are not connected with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

#### Resolution No. 64—

WHEREAS, There has been for some years a controversy between the International Seamen's Union of America and the International Longshoremen Association on account of the additional name assumed by the Longshoremen's Association of Marine and Transport Workers; and

WHEREAS, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor in its Pittsburg Convention provided for an Arbitration Board; and

WHEREAS, This Arbitration Board met in Erie, Pa., April, 1906 and selected Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as Chairman of Arbitration Board; and

WHEREAS, On June 26, 1907, Mr. Gompers rendered his decision on the controversy in which he used the following words: "The use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title Marine and Trans-

port Workers is not essential to its rights and interest, and is essentially prejudicial to the rights and interest of the seamen, therefore, and for further reasons hereinafter given, the further use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title Marine and Transport Workers is to be discontinued." And

WHEREAS, The International Longshoremen's Association in Convention on July 9th, voted that "the decision of the Arbitration Board be rejected and that we retain our name"; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor condemns the action of the Longshoremen for refusing to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Board, after agreeing to do so.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 65—By Delegate Agnes Nestor, International Glove Workers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, Only a small number of the glove workers throughout the country are organized, and

WHEREAS, We are not able to organize because of the lack of funds; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor appoint an organizer for our trade for a period of at least six months, said organizer to be appointed at the earliest possible time.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 66—By Delegates Jas. J. Nugent and John Mangan, International Association of Steam Fitters, etc.:

WHEREAS, Steam fitting is recognized and admitted as a trade, separate and distinct from plumbing, and

WHEREAS, The United Association of Plumbers, etc., is endeavoring by unfair means to prevent the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., from exercising the rights duly accorded to them under their affiliation with the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that the restrictions or conditions now attached to the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers be removed, thereby granting the above association full jurisdiction and absolute control of their trade; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the United Association of Plumbers, etc., be and is hereby instructed to remove the words

"Steam Fitters" and "Steam Fitters' Helpers" from their charter.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegate F. S. Lyon, of Newport News, Va., Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In turning back the pages of time and reviewing the vicissitudes of governments which have been established among men, developed, waned and fallen, and those which still exist, we can but be impressed with the fact and feel with pride, that our own great American Republic has been placed upon the most firm and lasting foundations of all governments of all ages—the ballot in the hands of the masses; and realizing that the corruption and misleading of voters and the false counting of their ballots are the highest crimes which can be committed under our form of government, aye, high treason against the Republic, and the corruptors, deliberate misleaders and falsifiers of the ballot, traitors to their country, more harmful than open public enemies; and the importance of every citizen being impressed with the responsibility and duty imposed upon him by reason of his citizenship and the mighty power of the clean ballot, we feel constrained to place the American Federation of Labor on record as a strong advocate of clean elections; and, therefore,

#### RESOLVED—

1. That we unqualifiedly condemn the use of large campaign funds, as a blow at the very foundation stone of American liberty, and which can have but one purpose, the corruption of the voters and falsifying of the returns, and if continued, end in but one result, the undermining of American manhood, and the final destruction of the Republic.

2. That we regard the widespread ownership and use of the newspapers and magazines of the country by large corporations and vested interests, to misinform, prejudice and mislead the people in public matters as one of the most corrupt uses of capital and as a shame and disgrace to our advanced civilization.

3. That we recommend laws, both State and National, which will compel every party in every election to have but one person to receive the campaign funds contributed to his party, the names of such receivers of funds to be filed with some officer in his State and in national elections also with some officer of the National Government, and that each receiver shall be compelled to report daily, on oath, to such offi-

cers, and in national elections, to such national officer, all contributions received by him since his last report, the amounts of the contributions and the names of the contributors, and as well, all disbursements made by him each day since the last report, to whom made, and for what purpose, which reports the said respective State officers shall publish in a conspicuous place in the next issue of the daily papers in his State having the largest circulation in his State, with head line and body type of a size prescribed by law, and that the amounts and uses of campaign funds shall be limited and regulated, and that any violations or evasions of such laws shall be punishable with a felon's stripes.

4. That we recommend laws requiring the nominations of all parties to be made by primaries which shall be held subject to the State election laws, and the expense of same borne by the respective States and the party committees shall be prohibited by law from demanding or receiving money from any candidate who offers for his party nomination, for any office within the gift of the people, and that the use of money by candidates, in primaries and general elections, shall be limited and restricted and such candidates required to account for every cent used by them in their campaigns.

And we are further Resolved,

That it is the patriotic duty of every laboring man, whether a member of a union or not, a duty to his country, himself and his children, to set to work at once to qualify himself and keep himself qualified to exercise his right of franchise, and that he should see to it that the sun does not go down upon any election day before he has cast a clean, unbiased and conscientious ballot.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 68—By International Typographical Union Delegates:

WHEREAS, It appearing from practical demonstration that there is a great dearth of information concerning the labels used by the various labor unions of the United States and that this is due to a lack of publicity; be it

RESOLVED, That in order to familiarize the vast membership of organized labor with the labels of the various labor unions, that the American Federation of Labor set apart an appropriation for the purpose of having continuously printed, in group form, in the labor press, the labels

of the various labor unions.

**RESOLVED**, further, That the American Federation of Labor have a drawing made of these labels, and electrotypes made therefrom, of a style and size best suited for newspaper publication.

**RESOLVED**, further, That the cost of production per plate be charged the publisher.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 69—By Delegates W. L. A. Johnson, Thos. H. Flynn and Thos. Nolan of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and I. S. B. & H. of A.:

**WHEREAS**, The International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America in January, 1904, presented a trade jurisdiction dispute with the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to the A. F. of L., Executive Council at Washington for adjustment. A conference was held with the B. & S. I. W. of A. and the points upon which an agreement could not be made was referred by both parties to a committee of the A. F. of L. Executive Council which committee gave both parties a hearing and made an award which was delivered to both organizations July 1, 1904. The B. & S. I. W. of A. ignored the award and continued to perform the disputed work. An appeal for the enforcement of the work was taken up at the San Francisco Convention and after an investigation by the Grievance Committee of the A. F. of L. at that convention they made a report to reaffirm the former award made by the A. F. of L. and ordering the same carried into effect (See page 212 proceedings, 1904). The B. & S. I. W. of A. continued to refuse to live up to that award, and numerous conferences have been held with committees and officers of the Structural Iron Workers endeavoring to secure an amicable adjustment of this matter, but all to no purpose.

At the Minneapolis Convention, 1906, President Ryan of B. & S. I. W. of A. agreed if no action was taken by the Boiler Makers in presenting this, in stating to that Convention he would meet with our International officers and Mr. Thomas Flynn, a representative of the A. F. of L., immediately after the Convention and adjudge the dispute.

Meeting was held in Chicago De-

cember 4, between the officers of the two conventions, but no agreement was reached because the Structural Iron Workers wanted to deviate from the award. Another conference was held at Indianapolis, 1907, but no agreement was reached for the same reason, the Structural Iron Workers either refusing to agree to enforce the award of the A. F. of L. as made or denying their authority and power as International officers to enforce the award.

The Structural Iron Workers at the present time and during the past year, have insisted on doing boiler makers' work—such as steam and water tight tank work, smoke stacks, breechings, etc.—even to the extent of striking jobs through the building trades' councils to enforce these unwarranted claims. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the award above referred to be re-affirmed by them and that the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America be and are hereby ordered to enforce said award, and upon the failure, refusal or neglect to do so within thirty days from the close of this Convention the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor are hereby instructed to cause the charter of affiliation of the Brotherhood and Structural Iron Workers of America with the American Federation of Labor to be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 70—By Delegate F. S. Lyon, Central Labor Union, Newport News, Va.:

**BE IT RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor provide ways and means and take steps towards having the charters granted to local unions of the several trades after this, provide that no person who is entitled to qualify himself as a voter in the vicinity of the local which he seeks to join, shall be admitted to membership until after he has qualified himself as a voter and that any member of such local who shall lose his right to vote, shall be suspended until he is again qualified as a voter; and that the charters of all existing locals of the several trades be amended so as not to allow new members to be admitted, who are entitled to qualify as voters in the vicinity of the locals which they seek to join, until after they have qualified themselves

to vote, and that all present members of existing locals who are entitled to qualify as voters in the vicinity of their locals shall be allowed a reasonable length of time to qualify themselves to vote, after which time all members of such locals who lose their right to vote shall be suspended until they have requalified themselves to vote; and those who do not qualify shall be suspended until they do so qualify themselves, and that this matter be taken up by the American Federation of Labor, with the international unions of all of the trades at their next regular meetings and urged at all regular meetings hereafter until such provisions are incorporated in all the charters of all locals of all trades, existing, and hereafter formed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 71—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The hanging of all tapestry fabrics and for interior decorations, such as wall hangings in private residences, hotels and exposition buildings, etc., when such hangings are tacked upon the wall, has been recognized as being under the jurisdiction of the upholsterers craft, and

WHEREAS, Flag and bunting decorations on the interior and exterior of buildings, expositions etc., is recognized as being under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers International Union of North America; be it

RESOLVED, That the claim of jurisdiction as herein set forth by the Upholsterers International Union of North America over this work is endorsed and recognized by the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 72—By Delegate John A. Seaber, City Federation of Labor, Columbia, S. C.:

RESOLVED, Amend Article 13, Section 4, by adding after the word year the following:

Except such members of a newly organized local union who may be discharged or locked out for the sole reason that they have joined or organized a union of their craft; provided, such

discharge, or lock out, occurs within thirty days after joining, or organizing, such union; such persons to receive benefits as per section 5, article 13, A. F. of L. Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 73—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, By request of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, the following resolutions were introduced and adopted by the American Society of Equity at their last convention held in the city of Indianapolis.

WHEREAS, At the twenty-sixth annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the city of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, November 12th to 24th, 1906, representatives from the American Society of Equity made application for representation therein, which application was favorably considered by the Convention and the delegates seated; and

WHEREAS, Said delegates entered into an agreement with the American Federation of Labor, whereby the products of each bearing the union label should be favored above all others and that each should do their utmost to encourage organization of farmers upon the one hand and the toilers of our country upon the other; and

WHEREAS, A local union of Carriage and Wagon Workers was organized in the city of Owensboro, State of Kentucky, known as Local Union No. 169 of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, and the American Federation of Labor, during the month of December, 1906. On account of the condition of the workmen employed in said city in the Carriage and Wagon Factories thereof, with a view of bettering their condition by increasing their wages and at the same time their consuming power, and through association one with the other, promote their social well being and engender the spirit of co-operation in times of calamity, administering to the sick and burying the dead; and

WHEREAS, In order to stifle organization and keep down the use of the union label, The Hickman-Ebbert Company, the Owensboro Wagon Company and the F. A. Ames Com-

pany—all manufacturers of carriages and wagons, in the city of Owensboro, State of Kentucky—instituted a lock-out of all their employes, until such time as they would resign from the union and sign the following contract, which is a travesty upon human liberty and an insult to American institutions:

"In taking a position with the Hickman-Ebbert Company, I agree, in consideration of the wages per hour or piece work, as may be agreed upon from time to time being paid me weekly, that the same is to apply for all extra time put in nights, holidays and Sundays; that I will diligently and faithfully serve them to the best of my ability. That I am not now, nor will I become a member of any labor union during my employment with the Hickman-Ebbert Company, and that in the event of taking a position elsewhere, or to leave their employ, that I will give reasonable notice. I also agree that while I am in their employ I will not participate in any strike, nor unite with any other employes in any concerted action with a view to securing greater compensation or shorter hours. I further agree to a strict compliance with the printed rules of the Company;" and

WHEREAS, Those members of the Union who refused to sign away their birthright of individual liberty to join whatever organization they pleased, were compelled to walk the streets while their families suffered from hunger and cold, realizing it were better to suffer for a season than permit heartless corporations and individuals who had grown rich and powerful by the sweat of their brows, to keep them forever in wage slavery and abject poverty, denied the opportunities of education and that association so essential to good citizenship; and

WHEREAS, A representative from the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers went to Owensboro, Ky., for the purpose of dissuading the manufacturers named herein to desist from further persecution of their men and abridging their rights as citizens, but without avail; and

WHEREAS, The matter was referred to the American Federation of Labor for adjustment and was taken up by President Gompers of that body with a view of adjustment, but without success; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Coun-

cil of the American Federation of Labor has declared these firms unfair to American labor and placed them upon their "We Don't Patronize" list, in order to convince them that it is more profitable to treat their workmen fairly and use the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union upon their carriages and wagons, and by so doing show the union farmers of the country their interest in organization and the welfare of the men who operate their factories; and

WHEREAS, The farmers' organizations as represented by the American Society of Equity, having agreed to discriminate in favor of Union Labeled products of all National, International and Local bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of mutual protection; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the American Society of Equity, in National Convention assembled in the city of Indianapolis, State of Indiana,

First. That it hereby endorses the Union Label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America and pledges itself to advise all its members to purchase carriages and wagons bearing the same.

Second. That the National officers be, and are hereby directed to communicate with all local bodies in affiliation with the American Society of Equity, laying before them the status of the Hickman-Ebbert Company, the Owensboro Wagon Company and the F. A. Ames Company, and request them and each of them to refrain from purchasing any carriages or wagons from the said firms until such time as they permit their employes to exercise their God-given right to affiliate themselves with their trade organizations, or place the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union upon their product.

Third. That the National officers be, and they are hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the constituent bodies of this National organization, the three firms named herein, the American Federation of Labor and the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, as well as use their good offices with the parties at in-

terest with a view of adjusting the matter.

(Signed)

B. A. BAMIT, President.

O. D. PAMLEY, Secretary.

Adopted October 25, 1907.

and

WHEREAS, Believing the American Federation of Labor should endorse the same resolutions and co-operate with the Carriage and Wagon Workers in bringing the controversy now existing between the firms mentioned therein to a speedy settlement, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in the city of Norfolk, State of Virginia, that it heartily endorses the resolutions adopted by the American Society of Equity and promises its undivided support to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union in its fight with the Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers of Owensboro, Kentucky, who have arrayed themselves against union labor by locking their employes out until such time as they resign from the union and sign an individual contract.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 74—By Delegates C. O. Young, F. W. Cotterill, J. G. Brown, J. E. McCracken, George G. Cody and Alex. McCallum, from the State of Washington:

WHEREAS, The lumber industry of the west employs many thousand unorganized men. The Lumberman's Journal is authority for the statement that there are one hundred and ninety thousand men employed in the State of Washington alone, Oregon and California have as many or more, not mentioning the vast territory of British Columbia; and

WHEREAS, The men employed in this industry are mostly of foreign birth and recent arrivals to our shores, unable to speak or understand our language, which precludes them from understanding the purposes and benefits of organization; and

WHEREAS, The conditions at present prevailing in the lumber industry are anything but satisfactory, thus being a menace to the organized labor movement in these localities. During slack seasons our populous cities are flooded with unemployed. Ignorant of benefits of organization, they inno-

cently accept work at reduced wages in the cities, thus breaking down the prevailing standard of wages and conditions; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the Executive Council of the Federation be requested to take this matter under advisement, considering the proposition of having educational literature printed in the language of the different nationalities composing this industry, with a view to the proper education as an incentive to organization, and further that following the distribution of said literature the Executive Council, if within their province, will place in the field such organizer or organizers as will bring the employes of this great industry into the folds of organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Article 2, Section 2, of the American Federation of Labor directs "the establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies," and

WHEREAS, The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union has within its ranks men who are employed as vehicle upholsterers, and these men of right and according to the said article 2 and section 2, should be transferred and affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and

WHEREAS, A conference was held at the city of Washington during the present year between representatives of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union and the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, This conference has been arranged by President Samuel Gompers, but resulted unsatisfactorily, and

WHEREAS, There are a great number of men employed in this industry who are unorganized, and who cannot be successfully organized until the question of jurisdiction has been finally adjusted; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-sev-

enth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., direct the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union to transfer all such vehicle upholsterers to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America within 60 days after the adjournment of this convention.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 76—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Over one hundred thousand Carriage and Wagon Workers, eligible to membership in the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America are still without the fold of organized labor and should be organized and affiliated properly into the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the officers of the American Federation of Labor be and they are hereby directed to cooperate in every possible manner with the officers of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union to thoroughly organize the trade during the coming year.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Carpenters.

Amend Economic Platform, on page 239, proceedings of Minneapolis Convention:

Insert after the word "of" in paragraph 11, the words: "Mines, Railways," making it read:

11. The nationalization of Mines, Railways, Telegraph and Telephones. Also

After paragraph 17, on page 239, of Minneapolis proceedings, add a paragraph to read as follows:

18. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegates F. Duffy, T. M. Guerin, J. E. Potts, A. M.

Swartz, J. D. McKinlay, W. B. McFarlane, W. D. Huber, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, within the past few years, petitioned the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Canada to correspond with the home office in the United States, requesting that the per capita tax be paid direct by the home office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership; and

WHEREAS, Said congress, through its official secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, also petitioned our last General Convention, held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 17th to 28th, 1906, to pay per capita tax direct from our international office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership; and

WHEREAS, Said request was granted in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and we are now paying tax on our membership in Canada to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, as well as to the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be exempt from paying per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor on its Canadian membership, as it is unfair to be called upon to pay more than once on our membership, or any part thereof.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 79—By Delegates James Wilson and James L. Gernon, Pattern Makers' League of America:

WHEREAS, It has been clearly demonstrated that the most successful trade unions are those who pay dues of a sufficient amount to maintain a system of benefits such as sick and death, likewise creating a defense fund that will properly support men and women who find it necessary to strike to maintain the principles of organized labor and improve the living conditions of all the people; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the incoming officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to carry on a sys-

tematic campaign of education on this question to the end that all members of the labor movement may become educated to the necessity of properly financing their different organizations.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 80—By Delegate P. J. Doherty, Mobile C. L. C.:

**WHEREAS**—The State of Alabama is now increasing in population; and

**WHEREAS**, Many new industrial concerns are coming to our State thus employing a great many toilers who are unorganized; and

**WHEREAS**, We fully believe that with the assistance of an Organizer of the A. F. of L. our movement will be not only greatly increased in numbers, but far better conditions gained for the organized workers of our State; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this convention request the Executive Board of the A. F. of L. to send to our State an organizer at an early date to take up and assist us in our work.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegates Patrick F. Garvey and Henry Sands:

The International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers hereby protest against the Local Unions of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, located in the cities of Boston, Brockton and Lawrence, in the State of Massachusetts, encroaching upon the work and jurisdiction conceded by the American Federation of Labor to the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate Buttermworth, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

**WHEREAS**, A universal label for all organized labor would increase the sales of union made goods because such a label would be more easily recognized than the numerous labels now in use; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse a universal label, such label to be simple in design in order

that it may be suitable for use on all products and easily recognized.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has made application for affiliation to the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, Objection has been interposed by the International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union to the granting of a charter to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; and

**WHEREAS**, The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has demonstrated its capacity to fully protect the interests of those engaged in clerical work in railway service as proven by its past record in securing improved conditions for its members, its steady increase in members and its rapid advancement along trades union lines; and

**WHEREAS**, There ought to be no question as to the right of jurisdiction over railway clerks as between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a charter of affiliation be granted the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and that the Executive Council hereby stands instructed to issue said charter.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegate P. J. Doherty, Central Trade Council, Mobile, Ala.:

**WHEREAS**, The various crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. have suffered considerable setback by such organizations known as the Employers' Association and Citizens Alliance; and

**WHEREAS**, The seating of Employers as Delegates in Central, State or National Bodies of Labor has, and will have the effect of tempting legislation by such organizations to the detriment of the individual; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That no employer of Labor shall be allowed a seat in any Central, State, or National Body.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 85—By Delegate Frank Butterworth, Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, Since August of this year the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been on strike against the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, of South Amboy, New Jersey; said strike being called to protect the members of the organization employed by the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, efforts made by the International to bring about a settlement has been unavailing; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Board of the Federation be instructed to use its good offices to bring about a settlement satisfactory to the International organization. Failing in this, the firm shall be placed on the unfair list.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 86—By Cigar Makers' delegation:

WHEREAS, The inception and history of the American Tobacco Company conclusively proves its absolute opposition to the trade union movement, as well as its determination to destroy all manufacturers and dealers friendly to our cause, by methods inimical to the laws of our country and a menace to the morals of our nation. To pauperize labor, it constantly seeks to lower the standard of living; to crush its trade competitors, it hesitates not to violate the ethics of a square deal, common among fair and honest employers.

President Roosevelt pleads with the brave mothers of our country to do their full share of increasing the wealth and influence of our peoples by a generous inclination to a home population.

The American Tobacco Company, in its sordid and polluted patriotism takes advantage of this noble impulse of our President's plan by reaching into the family homes and taking therefrom the innocent and helpless children, thus robbing the schools, blunting and stunting the growth of our nation, placing idle men and women on the streets, thus curtailing the purchasing and consuming ability of our people, causing stagnation in trade and a general tendency to that relentless and remorseless state of hardships known as a "period of panic."

We are so thoroughly convinced that the organization of the American Tobacco Company is a disgrace to our civilization, a blot upon our morals and a blight upon our prosperity that we have no hesitancy in urging organized labor and its friends to do all in their power to destroy its pernicious and criminal tendency, and to this end be it

RESOLVED, That we urge that laws be enforced to punish this company, and, if necessary, that others be enacted to wipe out its destructive purposes; and to this end the organizers and officers and members of the affiliated unions are requested, and those of the American Federations of Labor instructed, to utilize all private and public opportunities to acquaint the men and women of this land with the facts, and to urge a continuous public warfare against this firm, so that American manhood, womanhood and honest employers may receive a square deal.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegate Frank Butterworth, Brick Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, Since August 1st, 1907, the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been engaged in a strike against the Marion Brick Company, of Montezuma, Indiana, said strike being called to resist an attempt to establish the open shop; and,

WHEREAS, All the efforts of the International to bring about an amicable settlement has failed by reason of the fact that they would not agree to the open shop proposition advanced by the company; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Marion Brick Company, of Montezuma, Indiana, be placed on the we don't patronize list of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 88—By John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers International Union:

RESOLVED, by the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, That the salaries of the President and Secretary of the Federation be increased to four thousand and three thousand and five hundred dollars per annum, respectively.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution 89—By Delegate James F. Scott, Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Tampa, Fla.:**

**WHEREAS**, Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers of America, Local No. 60, located at Tampa, Fla., protest against the members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 696, usurping the places of the members of Local No. 60, and it is claimed at a lower wage scale than obtained by the ship carpenters.

Local No. 60 also claims that members of No. 696 work with non-union caulkers and others on marine and floating work claimed by the ship carpenters. To these charges the officials of Local No. 696 has never made an official denial.

The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Fla., to whom the protest was first made, tried by every means to have the two locals affected arrive at a satisfactory agreement. In this the central body was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that Local 696 claimed jurisdiction over every branch of work where a nail is driven.

The matter was then referred to President Gompers for a decision, and the president decided that as the matter was one of trades jurisdiction, it should be settled by the national organizations.

As the dispute in question has developed into a dispute between two internationals, the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa begs that the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopt some method by which this dissension can be eliminated and peace restored by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 90—By Delegate Robert F. Faulcon, Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12,403:**

**WHEREAS**, The condition throughout the State of Virginia regarding colored organized labor is not as satisfactory as might be desired; and

**WHEREAS**, The introduction of an organizer by the American Federation of Labor with the view of organizing

of our forces throughout the State would result in great benefit to the unorganized men of our section; and

**WHEREAS**, There are thousands of colored workers of Virginia who don't just understand the great benefits of organized labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Portsmouth Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12,403 has requested its delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor to appeal to the convention that it impress upon the Executive Council the necessity of placing an organizer of the American Federation of Labor among the unorganized colored people of the State of Virginia for at least three months or more; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this convention do request of the Executive Council to concur with this resolution of the Portsmouth Machinists' Helpers' Union No. 12,403, by placing an organizer in this vicinity for three months or longer if possible.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 91—By Delegate George Kuermmerly, Illinois State Federation of Labor:**

**WHEREAS**, The great necessity for organization of wage working women is becoming more apparent in the fierce struggle in our industrial system; and

**WHEREAS**, The women are becoming more and more a factor in competition with men in many trades and vocations; and

**WHEREAS**, Believing an appointment of a woman organizer by the American Federation of Labor would be the means of great advancement towards the organization of the unorganized women workers and a demonstration upon our part of our appreciation to those who have already done so much towards the upbuilding of womankind; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the officers and delegates of Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of American Federation of Labor assembled, do hereby instruct the incoming officers to appoint at their earliest convenience such a woman organizer whom in their wisdom they deem competent for the purpose of organizing the unorganized members of her sex and to aid and

assist such other organizers or organizations that may have devoted their past efforts towards this noble work.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegate John J. Jaeger, Workingmen's Federation, State of New York:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has declared its position against the employment of children of tender years in mines, factories and workshops, and against the evils resulting from such employment; and

WHEREAS, The Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York has endorsed the policy of the Anti-Child Labor League of America, which has for its object the enactment and rigid enforcement of laws, State and National, to remedy this great evil, and the educating of the public at large to the fact that the most feasible weapon to bring about the desired legislation is the purchasing power of the individual, which power can be best solidified by comprehensive education of the public to the fact that goods that bear the "Union Label" is a guarantee that Child Labor does not enter into the production of the article upon which the Union Label appears; and

WHEREAS, The Anti-Child Labor League of America, whose motto is "Take the children from the Factories and place them in the Schools," is at present conducting a campaign of education along these lines in New York State; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-seventh annual Convention assembled, reaffirm its policy on the great evil of Child Labor, and heartily endorse the Anti-Child Labor League of America and its policy, and requests its affiliated organizations to assist in every possible manner in carrying out the above outlined policy.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 93—By Delegate Geo. Kuermmerly, Illinois State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, There are within our ranks many local unions who do not affiliate with the State Federations of Labor and Central Bodies and in view

of the vast amount of good accomplished in the past by these organizations for the labor movement in general; and

WHEREAS, Often good results were unattainable by these organization due to lack of finance and numerical strength; and

WHEREAS, Believing a circular letter if issued by the officers of the various National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor instructing such local unions that have not already done so to affiliate at their earliest convenience with their respective State Federation of Labor and Central Body would be the means of bringing about a more concentrated and combined effort on behalf of the trade union movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the officers and delegates of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled to request the various National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to issue a circular letter at their earliest convenience to the local unions under their jurisdiction instructing those who have not done so to affiliate with the Federation of Labor of their State and Central Body of their locality at once.

Referred to Committee on State Organization.

Resolution No. 94—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, The Citizens' Alliance and the Manufacturers' Association have made a concentrated attack upon the trade unions of Kenosha, Wisconsin; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to send a general organizer to Kenosha, Wisconsin, for the term of six months, and that the National and International Unions concerned, especially the metal trades, be requested to co-operate.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 95—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, Modern inventions and the development of machinery have made it possible for the capitalist class

to employ children in factories, and thus coin the youthful lives of boys and girls into money; and

WHEREAS, American children are employed by the thousand in different sections of the country, but particularly in the South; and

WHEREAS, This pernicious practice has not only become a lasting disgrace to the capitalist system, but also one of the greatest dangers to our nation and our race, and

WHEREAS, National prohibition (as interfering with State rights) has been declared unconstitutional, and State Legislation against this crying evil has proved impractical and futile, because the goods made by children in one State are brought into the others; and

WHEREAS, Congress possesses the power to regulate interstate transportation under the Interstate Commerce act; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby call upon Congress to pass a bill absolutely forbidding the transportation of goods made by children from one State into the other, and thus give an effective blow to the exploitation of children in this country.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate John Jaeckel, of the Workingmen's Federation, New York State:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Unions in the city of Syracuse are beginning to feel the effects of the position of the employers, and by reason of the position of the employers many of the building trades unions are protesting the demand for the open shop, and

WHEREAS, The experience of the past in this city and others are convincing that unless International Unions of building trades intercede in behalf of their locals in this city with the purpose of bringing about a more thorough and united action we feel justified in saying that the results will prove disastrous to the local unions in this city, and

WHEREAS, Several attempts have been made by some of the building trades to get the united action among the building trades, but without success, and believing that we should have some form of action of the building trades to guard the interests of the building trades in this city, having in mind the interest and welfare

of the wage workers at all times; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention request the Presidents of the various building trades International Unions or their representatives to meet in conference in the city of Syracuse for the purpose of devising ways and means for instituting a conservative movement among all building trades agreeing upon some form of organization of building tradesmen with a view to organize the unorganized and to protest against the open shop, and be it further

RESOLVED That the A. F. of L. shall designate an officer representing the A. F. of L., to preside at this conference meeting, and that the President of the A. F. of L. shall be empowered to call the meeting on an agreed date as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we request of the A. F. of L. to extend to the Presidents of the Bricklayers and Masons' I. U. and the Operative Plasterers' I. U. an invitation for their representative to take part in this conference at the appointed time.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 97—By Delegate Jas. A. Welch, Central Trades and Labor Council, of New Orleans, La.:

WHEREAS, There has arisen in the city of New Orleans a most intolerable condition caused by the most unscrupulous misrepresentation of the action of the American Federation of Labor, and its Executive Council, and

WHEREAS, The said condition was brought about by the action of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, whose conduct has caused the present chaotic condition in the labor movement and the harassing of employers who desire to be fair to organized labor, especially when they called a strike against such firms as employed only such teamsters who were members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and

WHEREAS, The Central Trades and Labor Council of the city of New Orleans was compelled in order to uphold the dignity and integrity of the American Federation of Labor to adopt drastic measures to protect the aforesaid fair employers, and said action was taken only after every effort

had been exhausted by the New Orleans Trades and Labor Council to induce the recalcitrants to obey the mandates of the Conventions of the A. F. of L. and its Executive Council, the New Orleans Trades and Labor Council was obliged to recognize the men employed by the above named loyal firms as bona fide union men; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That to relieve the acute situation in the city of New Orleans and to preserve the integrity of organized labor and the best interest of fair employers that we endorse the action of the loyalty displayed by the Trades and Labor Council of that city in their struggle to maintain and enforce the decisions of the A. F. of L. and the edicts of the Executive Council; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council is instructed to immediately issue a charter as a local union of Beer Workers of the city applied for by Organizer James Leonard, representative of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 98—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:**

**WHEREAS**, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people—armed workmen in uniform have been thus arrayed against unarmed workmen out on a strike, and ordered to shoot down their defenseless brothers, and

**WHEREAS**, History has proved over and over again that only armed nations have ever remained free nations, and the American masses are the most defenseless on the face of the earth; if we except the Chinese and Russians; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instructs all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from any connection with the militia until the militia system in vogue in Switzerland or some other orderly and well organized method of arming every sober and reputable citizen is adopted in the United States.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 99—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:**

**WHEREAS**, The International Typographical Union has been for years expending many thousands of dollars each year in its fight against the unfair Los Angeles Times, and

**WHEREAS**, The Los Angeles Times is the recognized mouthpiece of The Citizens' Industrial Association, and is a persistent and malignant enemy of organized labor generally; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor render such moral and financial aid to the International Typographical Union as shall be deemed necessary by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to continue and to make more effective the unrelenting fight against the Los Angeles Times, so nobly begun by the Typographical Union, until that organ becomes fair to organized labor.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

**Resolution No. 100—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:**

**Resolved**, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to have introduced in the next Congress a bill increasing the per capita on immigrants from Europe to fifty (\$50) dollars, and that none shall be admitted who can not state the provisions of the constitution in their own language.

(Endorsed by the Missouri State Federation of Labor Convention).

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

**Resolution No. 101—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:**

**WHEREAS**, There are indications that our country is again on the verge of one of those industrial disturbances which are called "panics" and repeat themselves in regular intervals under the capitalist profit system. They are mainly caused by the fact that the workingmen do not and cannot get the full value of their product as long

as the capitalist system lasts, and

WHEREAS, Our government at the first sign of the financial difficulties has hastened to lend a helping hand to the members and speculators of Wall Street by pouring millions into their coffers, so that money should be available to them at low interest, and

WHEREAS, If the financial panic should be followed now or in the near future by an industrial crisis, the workingmen and the proletariat in general would be the most intense sufferers, although they are the most innocent; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we ask Congress to consider ways and means to ameliorate and mitigate the crisis, should it set in, by issuing money without interest to State, counties and cities for the purpose of building highways, schools, bridges and public utilities, provided, however, that such work be done at union wages and under the eight hour day; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That these States, countries and municipalities shall be permitted to repay their indebtedness on easy installments, and that the money issued for the purpose be cancelled with the bonds repaid; and finally, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of the twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the government by thus giving employment to millions of wage earners in making public improvements, would not only simply be doing one for the working class something similar to what the government is always doing for the capitalist class, but that these improvements would also be a lasting and valuable addition to our civilization and culture.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to have introduced in the next Congress a bill providing for the abolishment of the appropriations which are made by the Government to the railroad companies for the handling of the United

States mails between depots and post-offices, and to provide that contracts be made with citizens for the handling of the mails at each postoffice.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 103.—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

Amend Section 5, of Article III. of the Constitution, by striking out the word 'Third,' and inserting the word 'Fourth.'

Referred to Committee on Laws.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Labor creates all value, or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery, and indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

WHEREAS, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere, and in every possible way; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12.00 per month at the age of 60, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage earner is a citizen of the United States, and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continuously at the time the application is made.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

RESOLVED, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That only by uniting

politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines, can the American working class compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 106—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, The present factory system is compelling an increased employment of women, who, because they are women, are asked to work for a wage insufficient for a decent living; and

WHEREAS, The very conditions of women's employment are often such as to destroy health of body, character and mind; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon all working women the imperative necessity of organization, not only for their own benefit, but also for the protection of their fathers, brothers and children; furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council appoint a woman organizer for the purpose of organizing the women wage workers of the United States.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 107—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, United Trades and Labor Council, Cleveland, O.:

WHEREAS, The judiciary of today is one of the modern agencies of the capitalistic class for the subjugation of the masses; and

WHEREAS, Especially the Federal judges, who are appointed by the President from the circles of corporation lawyers upon the recommendation of prominent business men and plutocrats, are, as a rule, the worst and the most unjust of the multitude of unjust judges; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we will call upon the Legislatures of the respective States and upon Congress for a speedy reform of our antiquated and corrupt system of dealing out justice which is tyrannical and antiquated from the Police Court up to the Supreme Court of the United States; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of the twenty-seventh convention

of the A. F. of L. that all judges, including the Federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective districts or States, and that no judge shall be elected for a longer term than four years, with the privilege of being re-elected from time to time if the people so desire.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, United Trades and Labor Council, Cleveland, O.:

WHEREAS, Trade autonomy in unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individuals; and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery and industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related, and

WHEREAS, Under our present forms of trades organization every national trades union looks with jealous care to its own organization, and opposing every new-comer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trade jurisdiction between National and International Unions is becoming more and more acute and cannot be settled under the present form of organization of the American Federation of Labor, but it may, if continued, very soon disrupt the organizations of the workers of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle of industrial organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or by working for a common employer, or for the same group of organized employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, by interchange of cards, by allied councils, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the united working class against the growing rapacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations.

Referred to Committee on President's

dent's Report.

Resolution No. 109—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Numerous secret detective agencies, among which the Pinkerton agency is the most prominent, are now being employed by employers' associations and similar organizations, for the purpose of disrupting labor unions; and

WHEREAS, These agencies in the event of a dispute between an employer and his employes, large numbers of armed thugs and cutthroats are sent into what otherwise would be a peaceful community to carry on a system of lawlessness, and to overawe and intimidate the employes who are peacefully contending for their rights; and

WHEREAS, No such band of lawless armed thugs could congregate in any community without the consent of the officials of such community, and in order to secure such consent a charter or license is secured by these agencies to operate in the various States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its Legislative Committee to take such action as it deems advisable in the premises and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Federation call upon the State branches and city central bodies to exert themselves to the fullest possible limit to have such charters or licenses now held by these agencies repealed and that wherever armed men are called upon to protect life or property they must be citizens of the United States and residents of the county in which they are about to serve at least one year.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 110—By Delegates International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union does hereby enter protest against the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lather's International Union, inasmuch as they are encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Bridge

and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, which were approved of and conceded to us by the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, The above said tactics tends to bring discredit on the labor movement and is a direct violation of the policy and principles of the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers have at no time presented any claim of jurisdiction to the A. F. of L. covering the work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers by claiming the work which comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union is a direct violation of the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, condemns the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers for encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the convention assembled instruct the International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers to confine themselves to the installation of laths and to cease doing structural iron work.

Resolution No. 111.—By Delegation of the International Molders' Union of North America:

WHEREAS, After every effort to secure an adjustment by conferences with the representatives of the employers had proved fruitless, on May first, 1906, the members of the International Molders' Union of North America in Milwaukee, Wis., inaugurated a strike for higher wages and shorter hours. As soon as the strike was declared members of the Foundrymen's Association secured the services of private detectives, armed guards and thugs for the purpose of laying the foundation for the obtaining of injunctions. In this instance the absolute accuracy of this statement has been established before the court; two of the employes of the Herr and Burr Detective Agency having confessed that they had been directed to assault prominent strikers, officers of the Molders' Union and others. As a result of these confessions, which have been supported in court by

a mass of corroborative evidence, prominent officials of one of the firms and members of the above named detective agency have been placed under arrest and are at present under one thousand dollar bonds each; and

WHEREAS, Members of the Foundrymen's Association, through their agents, incited disturbances of the peace and offered premiums for the assaulting of the leading members of the Moulders' Union. The courts were then informed that the firms' employees (secured since the strike) were being assaulted, intimidated and coerced and that a number of their workmen, recently arrived immigrants, some of whom were imported in violation of the Allen Contract Labor Law (one of the firms, the Allis-Chalmers Company, having already been found guilty in and punished by the Federal Court for this violation of the law) were being deprived of earning a livelihood as free and independent workmen. It mattered not that the firms came before the court with unclean hands, the injunctions were issued by the State and by the Federal Courts. Following these injunctions came the usual contempt proceedings, and union men were punished and imprisoned for contempt; and

WHEREAS, These contempt proceedings deprived them, as they were intended to do, of the right of trial by jury, and of all the other safeguards guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. The men, however, did not lose courage—they fought, and they are still fighting for their cause supported by their national organization and its local unions; and

WHEREAS, On May 20th, 1907, the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, presided over by Judge Sanborn, of Madison, Wisconsin, issued a permanent injunction against the Moulders' Union, its members, its sympathizers and friends so sweeping in character that it prohibits the men on strike and their sympathizers from doing anything, even that which was heretofore regarded lawful. It practically abolished the right to strike, and its decision makes every member of a labor union a conspirator when engaged in the strike and subject to dire punishment by the court. So sweeping are its terms and provisions that any act which could be construed by the court as interfering with, or in any way hampering the firm in the conduct of its business is made a contempt, and the machinery of the Federal Court

has already been set in motion to imprison strikers and their officers for having continued in carrying on the strike and for having told the truth concerning the strike to workmen and others; and

WHEREAS, The decision rendered in the case is without precedent since the notorious Jenkins injunction was handed down, and what little comfort may have heretofore been given to union men by the courts in permitting them to strike, or in permitting them to indulge in peaceful suasion and peaceful picketing was swept away. The decision is of such far reaching significance that it cannot be permitted to stand as law, for it strikes a hard blow against all organized labor. Already throughout the country the enemies of organized labor are making use of this decision, and they quote it with avaricious glee, whenever labor is sought to be enjoined against their rights, in the event of strikes. The Sanborn injunction is the most far reaching of all and marks a new epoch in the history of injunctions, and is now in the firing line of capital's war against Organized Labor; and

WHEREAS, This injunction cannot, and must not, be permitted to stand, for its meaning is of paramount national importance, it affects the right of every laboring man; it is of so sweeping a nature that it is no longer a fight of the Moulders alone, but a fight of all organized labor against the repetition of the issuing of like injunctions. The courts must regard the rights of organized labor. Its constitutional rights must be respected; and

WHEREAS, The International Moulders' Union has appealed from said decision and said appeal is now pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh (7th) Circuit of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, that it does hereby protest against said injunction and declares the same to be un-American in spirit and in contravention of the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor join in this fight of the International Moulders' Union of North America against said injunction and declare it to be the fight of every labor organization in this country; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American

Federation of Labor and all organizations in convention assembled under its auspices, do hereby jointly and severally, morally and financially, endorse the fight of the International Moulders' Union of North America against the said injunction, and that ways and means be adopted for the calling upon the various labor organizations to join in this great war against said injunction; and be it

**RESOLVED.** That the American Federation of Labor shall not cease in its moral and financial support of the said International Moulders' Union of North America until said injunction shall have been dissolved and rendered for naught upon the books of law; and be it further

**RESOLVED.** That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Department of Labor at Washington and that the same be given to the press of America, and that all labor organizations are authorized to call meetings at such times and places as may be convenient with due expediency to agitate the reversal of said injunction, and be it further

**RESOLVED.** That we do herewith extend our sympathy to our brethren in Milwaukee so engaged in the strike and send them words of courage and cheer in their heroic efforts for their betterment and that of all mankind.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 112.—By Boot and Shoe Workers' Delegation:

**WHEREAS,** The lasters employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., declared a strike in an attempt to force the firm to recognize an independent union of lasters, and conspired against and violated a contract between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which contract has been in existence since November 1st, 1898,

**WHEREAS,** The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the proper pursuit of its obligations under the contract, assisted the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., to fill the places of the contract-breakers; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., disapproves of independent unions hostile to the legitimate trade union movement; we disapprove of contract breaking; we disapprove of that kind of unionism

which applies the term "strike breakers" to those who work for the protection of contracts between employers and unions. We heartily approve of the attitude of the Douglas Company in observing the terms of their contract against the attack of a hostile body calling itself a trade union, and we re-affirm our endorsement of the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in recognition of our approval of the course of that union in protecting its contract obligations.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 113.—By Delegate Thomas Feeley, of Milwaukee Federated Trades Council:

**WHEREAS,** The capitalist class, not satisfied with the control of the machinery of the State and the judiciary, and although having the militia and the police at its command, is in many cases also hiring armed thugs from the detective agencies in large cities for the purpose of creating trouble in cases of strikes and lockouts, and

**WHEREAS,** Such cases of murder are becoming rather common all over the country; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** The American Federation of Labor in convention assembled calls upon all the affiliated bodies and trade union men in general to use their best efforts to secure such legislation in the various States of the Union as will forbid the hiring and the employment of armed bodies of men by private persons or private corporations for any purpose or under any name whatever.

Referred to Committee on President's Report.

Resolution No. 114.—By Delegates W. E. Kennedy, F. J. McNulty, S. Fay, L. B. E. W.:

**WHEREAS,** There is at present affiliated with the American Federation of Labor the majority of trades engaged in the building industry, and

**WHEREAS,** The present various Building Trades Council, while effective in localities, can not in their present state solidify thoroughly the building trades of the country; and

**WHEREAS,** This solidarity among the building trades seems at this time especially necessary; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the president of

the American Federation of Labor does, at this convention, appoint a committee of seven, composed of men representing building trades in this convention; this committee to meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, in July, 1908, and there inaugurate plans looking towards the formation of an International Building Trades Section of the American Federation of Labor, and that the president be further empowered to invite to this meeting the officers of the S. B. T. A., National B. T. C., Cal. B. T. Council, as also the representatives of those building trades not now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the results of this meeting to be submitted to our next convention.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 115—By Delegate Wm. Schwab, of International Molders' Union:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the influx of Asiatic and enslaved masses of people to come in competition with white nations in fields and work shops has a tendency to permanently lower the standard of living, the grade of culture and the ambitions and ideals of the white proletariat in competition with them, and

WHEREAS, The importation especially of the Asiatic coolie is caused only by the innate desire of our greedy capitalists for cheap labor, without considering that our nation's vitality and future is destroyed thereby or not. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby declares against the importation of Asiatic labor of any kind, and we demand that Congress enact laws to include Korean and Japanese Hindoo coolie labor in the exclusion act now in force against the Chinese.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 116.—By Cigarmakers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The National Cigar Stands Company, a part of the American Tobacco Company, better known as the Tobacco Trust, and which is

attempting to control the sale of cigars in the drug stores of this country, and in so doing is attempting to displace the product of union labor with the labor of underpaid non-union and child labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the moral assistance of all men and their friends be given the Cigarmakers' International Union of America in their efforts to frustrate the American Tobacco Company in trying to disrupt the C. M. I. U. of A. by refusing to patronize any drug store that contains a National Cigar Stand.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 117—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne, C. D. Wheeler, of A. M. S. M. W.:

WHEREAS, The members of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders permitted their members to take the places of sheet metal workers who were on strike for better conditions in Salt Lake City, Utah; and

WHEREAS, Such action resulted in preventing our members from establishing a higher wage rate per day in that city, and

WHEREAS, The general officers of the Sheet Metal Workers have repeatedly asked the general officers of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders that they withdraw their members from shops on strike by Sheet Metal Workers, which has not been complied with; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L. now in session in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, that the general officers of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders be and are hereby instructed to immediately withdraw their members from the shops in Salt Lake City, where they have taken the places of our men on strike.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 118—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A.; Geo. Leary, Essex County Trades Council:

WHEREAS, It is well-known that a large percentage of the working class die each year from the dread

disease, tuberculosis, and it has been demonstrated that this disease can be curtailed by the establishment of sanitary conditions in work shops, also cured when once contracted by the patient receiving proper medical attention, such as only can be provided in a properly conducted sanitarium; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That this convention of the A. F. of L. instruct the Executive Council to have prepared for the consideration of the twenty-eighth annual convention the probable cost of building and maintaining a sanitarium under the direction of the President of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 119.—By Delegates of Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America:**

**WHEREAS,** The Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America has prior right to jurisdiction of factory woodworkers, which right has been recognized by charter issued to said organization, and by repeated decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions; by Arbitration Tribunal, and action of the Executive Council;

**WHEREAS,** The membership of the tional Union by a secret ballot (referendum vote) defeated the proposition to merge with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which was submitted pursuant to an agreement signed at Minneapolis during the 26th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS,** It is evident the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners do not respect the right of the membership of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union to decide for themselves the form of organization that shall govern in the factory woodworking trade as they are employing reprehensible methods to injure the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union, that not only bring discredit upon the organized labor movement, but are creating a condition that tends to be conducive for the establishment of the open shop in the mills and factories. As instances of such tendency we can point to a number of centers where the Woodworkers' Unions had a good movement, which through machinations of the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters is now almost disrupted, and the open shop prevails generally; in another instance they signed an agreement with a manufacturing concern of Chicago, Ill., compelling workers in a branch factory operated by the same company located within 150 miles of that city, to accept wages averaging 20 per cent, less than the rate of wages in effect in the Chicago factory; and

**WHEREAS,** Experience demonstrates that the interests of factory woodworkers can be conserved best by kindred crafts, and as the Brotherhood of Carpenters is a building trade their interests are not identical with factory woodworkers; therefore,

**RESOLVED,** That the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms approval of the jurisdiction provided in the Downey decision and that failure to comply with such decision shall be cause sufficient to revoke the charter of the offending organization.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 120—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:**

**WHEREAS,** The conditions of the working men and women employed in the large manufacturing plants of South Bend, Ind., are most deplorable; and

**WHEREAS;** This condition is brought about owing to the unorganized state of the different crafts; and

**WHEREAS,** The only remedy for this state of affairs lies in the formation of local branches affiliated with their respective International Union; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That this convention instruct the Executive Council to request all affiliated International or National organizations to send an organizer to South Bend, Ind., so that the toilers of that city may be formed into local unions for their mutual protection and benefit.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

**Resolution No. 121—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N.**

A.; Geo. Leary, Essex County Trades Council:

WHEREAS—The United States Government has in effect a system of keeping a record of its employees in arsenal and navy yard, known as efficiency cards; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for any employee to understand how said cards are marked there being no published rules regarding the marking of said cards; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that said cards are used to discriminate against members of labor unions, who take active part in the affairs of their organization; therefore, be it

RESOLVED—That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be requested to prepare for the consideration of the civil service commissioners a bill to eliminate the disagreeable feature of the efficiency cards or have them abolished altogether.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 122—By Delegation of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees:

WHEREAS, It is the policy of a great number of our affiliated organizations to settle the question of wages, hours, and working conditions with their employers through what is known as annual agreements, but in many cases there is a conflict in the date of making such agreements between the various organizations, especially in the same industry, which deprives them of the opportunity to aid and assist one another; and

WHEREAS, It should be the policy of all organizations to place themselves in position so that they can thoroughly unite and aid one another in the securing of the best working conditions possible; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby recommend to all affiliated organizations in the various cities and centers of industry that they arrange through their central bodies a specific date for the expiration of old agreements and the taking up of new ones; that all agreements shall expire upon a given date in each year, so that the new agreements can be taken up at that specified time by each and every organization. This

day to be specified and known as "Agreement Day."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 123—By Delegate A. M. Huddell, of Boston C. L. U.,

WHEREAS, There are several Local Unions in the city of Boston connected with their International Unions, are not affiliated with the Boston Central Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the A. F. of L., upon the receipt of the names of the International Unions from the secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union of the unions that are not affiliated immediately write the organizations to have their locals affiliated with the Boston C. L. U.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 124—By Delegate Matt Comerford, for International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers has been successful in organizing that portion of their craft employed on construction work and known as hoisting and portable engineers; and

WHEREAS, Seven years ago the engineers employed in the operation of derricks, brick-hoists, cement-mixers, Carson-machines, pumps and other machines used on construction, received less than \$2.00 per day for 10 hours or more, while today, through the efforts of our organization, and support received from some of the building trades, a scale of wages of from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per day has been established; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of other motive power than steam is taken advantage of by the employers of labor to lower the wages of the operator which the International Union of Steam Engineers has worked so hard for years to build up; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That hoisting and portable local unions of the International Unions of Steam Engineers have jurisdiction over the operation of all derricks, cement-mixers, hod-hoists, pumps and other machines used on construction work, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Building

Trades organizations be requested to give all the assistance possible to the Hoisting and Portable Locals of the I. U. S. E. in maintaining the scale of wages now paid on this work.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 125—By Delegates from the International Union of Steam Engineers, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, Owing to the decision of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the subsequent enforcement of that decree by the Executive Council in the case of the engineers, firemen and teamsters vs. the United Brewery Workmen, has caused some confusion among State federations, central bodies and other organizations; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the president of the A. F. of L. be instructed to notify every State and central body and other affiliated organizations, in detail of the act of the Convention and the Executive Council, and to further inform them that until such time as the U. B. W. has conformed to the laws, edicts and mandates of the American Federation, they are suspended from all rights and benefits of affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 126—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, C. L. U., Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has, at each annual convention for the past ten years, adopted resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws and injunctions designed to prevent the sale of railroad transportation by others than appointed agents of railway corporations, and the use of such transportation by others than the original purchasers; and

WHEREAS, The railway companies of the country, controlled by passenger associations and mileage bureaus, continue to force upon travelers obnoxious contracts containing non-transferrable provisions, requiring signatures and descriptions of the purchasers, and assume a right to confiscate such transportation if found in the hands

of other than the original purchasers; be it

RESOLVED, That the voice of this Federation continue to be raised against the monstrous injustice of this system of robbery and graft, and that its power and influence be exerted to the securing of the adoption of laws by the legislatures of the various States, and by the Congress of the United States, requiring that all railroad tickets and mileage be transferrable and good to bearer.

RESOLVED, That resolutions heretofore adopted denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances and injunctions prohibiting ticket brokerage, be, and they are hereby reaffirmed.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 127—By Delegate J. H. Walker, of U. M. W. of A.:

WHEREAS, The revocation of the charter of the United Brewery Workmen of America marks a break with the old established principle, that the American Federation of Labor is a voluntary association of sovereign unions; and

WHEREAS, "Inherently an international union is sovereign unto itself, and our Federation can rightfully exercise only such functions as are delegated to it by the component parts which have instituted it and which constitute its make-up," as the President so well expressed in his report, and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor can only act as a mediator and conciliator in the disputes of the affiliated international unions, and has no right to enforce its decisions in an arbitrary manner. Such powers have never been delegated to the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote of all the international unions affiliated, nor in any other legal way; and

WHEREAS, The members of the United Brewery Workers Union have always been true union men, always conscientious in patronizing the various union labels and always eager to assist both morally and financially every union in trouble. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor considers the policy inaugurated in New Orleans in the case of the United Brewery Workmen as very dangerous to future success, and as diametrically opposed to the "first essential principles upon

which our federation is founded." And furthermore, be it

**RESOLVED.** That we hereby instruct the Executive Council to return to the United Brewery Workmen of America the same charter which that international union has possessed before.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**Resolution No. 128—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers Union of N. A., George Leary, Essex County Trades Council:**

**WHEREAS,** The Union Label of any organization attached to an article should be a guarantee that said article is union made throughout, and

**WHEREAS,** On account of the adoption and issuance of labels by the respective organizations that have authority under their charter rights to do so. It may happen that the label of one organization may be affixed to an article that is only partly union made. Be it

**RESOLVED.** That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, recommends to its affiliated bodies that whenever one of its affiliated bodies is out on strike in accordance with its laws that no other affiliated body allow their label to be attached to goods manufactured in such factories while the strike is in progress.

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 129—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A., George Leary, Essex County Trades Council:**

**WHEREAS,** It has ever been the policy of the A. F. of L. and its affiliated bodies to encourage and create as far as possible a demand for goods bearing a union label, and

**WHEREAS,** The Union Label of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A. can be found affixed to union-made band and orchestra instruments; be it

**RESOLVED.** That the A. F. of L. in its 27th annual convention assembled, reindorsed the above mentioned

label and recommend to its affiliated bodies that when they have occasion to engage music for any occasion to give preference to musicians using musical instruments bearing the Union Label.

Referred to the Committee on Labels.

**Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Walter V. Price, International Association of Marble Workers:**

**WHEREAS,** The International Association of Marble Workers is composed of carvers, cutters, setters, polishers, bed rubbers and sawyers, and

**WHEREAS,** In the year 1902 the International Association of Marble Workers applied for and was granted a charter under the title of Marble Workers; and

**WHEREAS,** The constitution of the International Association of Marble Workers specifies the work of the members of said association as follows: Cutting, carving, setting, polishing, rubbing and sawing of all marble used in the interior of buildings for ornamental, sanitary, decorative or other useful purposes, and

**WHEREAS,** In the granting of the charter to the International Association of Marble Workers by the American Federation of Labor, we expect the protection of the A. F. of L. against encroachments on our lines of jurisdiction namely cutting, carving, setting, polishing, rubbing and sawing of all marble used in the interior of buildings; and

**WHEREAS,** Our lines of jurisdiction are being encroached upon by trades affiliated with us in the American Federation of Labor; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled in Norfolk, Va., instruct the Executive Council to render all possible assistance to the International Association of Marble Workers and use its influence to protect the lines of jurisdiction as defined in this resolution against encroachments by other affiliated trades.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

**Resolution No. 131—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers'**

Union of North America. George Leary, Essex County Trades Council.

WHEREAS, The present insurance system in the United States is notorious as a method of graft and exploitation; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth which is accumulated by the insurance corporations, the life and property of the wage workers receive but scant protection; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the States or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people.

Resolution No. 132—By the Delegation representing the International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmen's Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union No. 9463, New York:

WHEREAS, We the workers employed in the various departments of newspaper and commercial printing offices, throughout the United States; i. e., Compositors, Pressmen, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Photo-Engravers, Book Binders and Newspaper and Mail Deliverers, to the number of over 100,000 feel that any combination which produces an artificial scarcity of news print paper, and which unduly stimulates the price of product, is an oppression that affects alike the employe as well as the employer; and

WHEREAS, The almost prohibitive and ruinous price of such paper has curtailed to an alarming extent the number of workers employed in the printing industry, and has further acted as a preventive to the printing trades artisans from securing higher compensation for their services, to which they are justly entitled to; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, instruct its Executive Council to give this matter its immediate attention and submit a memorial to the President of the United States and the next Congress when assembled, and appeal for a readjustment of the laws which make such combination in the restraint of trade possible and tyrannical.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 133—By Delegates International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The printers of the United States and Canada, in their fight for the eight hour day, have unearthed some business men and merchants, who are wholly supported by working people lined up in the ranks of the opposition and doing everything in their power to defeat the ends sought by the International Typographical Union; and

WHEREAS, The John D. Larkin Soap Company of Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the firms referred to, its president (John D. Larkin) being an open advocate of the open shop and having emphatically refused to have the printing for his concern done under fair conditions; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., place the said Larkin Soap Company of Buffalo, N. Y., on its unfair list and direct all organizations represented in the Federation to notify the people in their respective sections of the country of the said Larkin's unfair attitude toward organized labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all delegates present convey this information to the ladies' auxiliaries of labor organizations, so that their members may not be misled into dealing with this very unfair Larkin Company.

Referred to Committee on Boycott.

Resolution No. 134—By Delegate Chas. A. Cullen, Worcester Central Labor Union; Elias Breidenbach, United Trades and Labor Council, Dayton, Ohio:

WHEREAS, Local Union 12 (of the International Slate and Tile Roofers), located at Washington, D. C., did at the inception of the "open shop" fight in above named city, join with us to combat the so-called "open shop" and did give financial support in the shape of a \$5 weekly assessment for the space of four weeks; and

WHEREAS, They then returned to work on account of the last clause in their agreement with their employers, dated July 24, 1907, which we believe did not warrant the action as they had broken that clause by reason of their joining with the other trades in the fight; therefore making aforesaid agreement null and void; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the Building Trades Grievance Committee, representing the Building Trades of the city of Washington, D. C., to combat

the 'open shop,' do hereby most earnestly request the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, to take such action as will compel the abrogation of the aforesaid agreement, or demand of the International Slate and Tile Roofers that the charter of Local No. 12 be revoked and a local of loyal union men be instituted in its stead.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 135—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, of Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, There is a Central body in the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, of an independent character and unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor and

WHEREAS, There are many local unions in affiliation with International or National bodies allied with the American Federation of Labor who are represented in this bastard organization contrary to the laws of the Federation and by said affiliation constitute a menace to the regularly chartered Central Labor Union of the same city by seating and giving aid and comfort to seceding bodies and illegitimate organizations of every character to the detriment of the labor movement of the city of Brooklyn, New York, and organized labor in general; therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council ascertain what bona fide local unions are affiliated with this bastard Central organization and demand of their National or International Unions that they compel their constituent locals to withdraw therefrom and become affiliated with the duly chartered and legitimate Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, New York. And be it further

RESOLVED That in the event any National or International Union refuses to compel their constituent locals to withdraw from the illegal Central organization mentioned in this resolution, the Executive Council shall revoke their charter.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 136—By Delegates American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The United States is at present passing through a financial crisis, caused, so alleged, by a shortage of money, the commercial life blood of

the nation, which has already caused widespread suffering by a paralysis of business and the laying off or discharge of hundreds of wage earners, which is further increased by the banks refusing to honor the demands of their depositors, many of whom are working people, except under certain restrictions; and

WHEREAS, Such a state of affairs, more especially as applied to the deposits of wage earners, would not occur in nations where the savings of the people may be deposited with the assurance that a simple demand can always be promptly honored; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. be instructed to have drafted a bill, and introduced in Congress to establish postal savings banks on the basis as at present in vogue in Great Britain, or an improvement thereon, if such can be devised.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 137—By Delegates from International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, United States Judge Dayton has issued a blanket injunction enjoining all the union men and sympathizers from peaceful persuasion, talking to, or looking at non-union men while at work, as well as prohibiting the labor press from discussing the merits or demerits of his restraining document; and

WHEREAS, A citizen and his wife has been sentenced to the work house for sixty days for violating said injunction, their only offense being that their dog being attracted by a lineman bedecked with glittering tools working on a telegraph pole began to bark at him; and

WHEREAS, The said Federal Judge Dayton has issued a restraining order preventing wage earners from organizing or discussing among themselves the advisability of organizing for their mutual protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That all National and International organizations send organizers into the State of West Virginia at once for the purpose of concentrating the forces of the wage earners and centralizing said forces on the mine owners and Manufacturers' Association and all Employers' Associations affiliated therewith, as well as on Judge Dayton, the avowed enemy of organized labor, and his sympathizers for the re-

demption of free speech, the right to organize and maintain their respective organizations and for the purpose of being allowed to enjoy the rights accorded to all American citizens by our National Constitution.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 138—By Delegate Frank W. Cotterill, Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, An invitation has been extended by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to the A. F. of L. to place its exhibit at the Exposition to be held in Seattle, Washington, during the year 1909; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we accept the invitation and the Executive Committee be instructed to take the preliminary steps necessary to see that our economic exhibit will be on exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in the year 1909.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 139—By Delegate Geo. Leary, of Essex County Trades Council:

WHEREAS, The Essex County Trades Council and the Building Trades Council of Newark, N. J., and vicinity have agreed upon the following as a basis for the amalgamation of all bona fide trades unions of that city; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be and is hereby instructed to issue such charter immediately.

1. That application be made to the A. F. of L. Executive Board for a new charter for a Central Body to be named Essex County Central Labor Union or some other name agreed upon.

2. This Central Body to be divided in two divisions, one to be named Essex Trades Council Division, the other Building Trades Council Division.

3. The whole to be governed by Article 11 Section 1, of the A. F. of L. constitution.

4. Membership to be restricted in the Building Trades Council Division to strictly building trades, Essex Trades Council Division all trades.

5. A joint board appointed or elected by either division by both divisions or equal numbers to meet at stated times.

6. Neither division to admit any or-

ganization that has either been suspended, expelled or left either division.

7. Any boycott or placing any firm on the unfair list affecting both divisions must first be acted on by both.

8. Strict support by both divisions against all firms placed on the unfair list.

9. Each division to elect its own set of officers and charge what dues it may decide on.

10. Adoption of a constitution to govern both bodies in a general way.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 140—By Delegate John Fitzpatrick, Journeymen Horse-shoers International Union:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States vests in the United States Government power and authority and makes it the duty and the responsibility of the Government to provide a lawful medium of exchange, and

WHEREAS, The lack of money to pay the wages of working men and women is causing the closing down of shops and factories and mines throwing out of employment men and women in great numbers throughout the United States through no fault of theirs, and

WHEREAS, It is also the power and the duty and the responsibility of the United States Government to start at once public works to provide work for these people who are thus being thrown out of employment and who will either have to starve or be supported by individual charity or the charity of the community, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor that the President of the United States be requested and urged to call a special session of Congress at once for the purpose of enacting legislation providing for public works, such as deep water ways, needed harbors throughout the United States, and such other public revenue-producing improvements as will insure employment at once to labor thrown out of employment;

RESOLVED, That the special session be called also for the purpose of providing by Congress for issuing directly, without the intervention of any agency, a medium of exchange that will provide for the immediate payment in lawful money the labor employed on these public works.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 141—By Delegate James H. Foley, Double Drum Holster Runners No. 11,275:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its session held at Washington, D. C., March 18-25, 1907, rendered the following decision:

"Resolved, That the charter of the Double Drum Holsters' Union No. 11275 be recalled upon the Steam Engineers' International Union receiving every one of their members into full membership, with a written agreement that until they qualified as steam engineers they would be permitted to work for the wages now received or for such improved conditions as can be secured for them by the Steam Engineers' Union," and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers has failed to carry out this decision, and

WHEREAS, Our members receive the steam through pipes furnished by the engineers and simply turning the crank which operate the "ift" hence being unable to qualify as an engineer and receiving an engineer's license, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., that the Double Drum Holster Runners be permitted to retain their charter and continue as a chartered union of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 142—By Delegate John Weber, of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, is a candidate for the nomination for the Presidency at the forthcoming convention of one of the great political parties of the country; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Taft has a well earned and well-deserved reputation for uncompromising and unrelenting hostility to organized labor, he being one of the first and chief of the Federal Judges who promulgated that great crime against the human and civil rights of American workmen of segregating them from the other classes of their countrymen, subjecting them to the odious, judge-made government by injunction, and denying them the right of trial by jury; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor express its profound

conviction that a great political party could not more wantonly affront and outrage the organized toilers of America than by nominating Mr. Taft for the Presidency. Opposition to government by injunction has become the first principle of American workmen, and if Mr. Taft should become the nominee of his party for the Presidency, organized labor will subordinate all other matters, and make a supreme united effort to encompass his defeat at the polls.

RESOLVED, That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to each and every organization subordinate to, or affiliated with, this body, together with the request that such organizations take such suitable action in conformity herewith as will make certain in every community in the United States labor's attitude towards the candidacy of Mr. Taft.

RESOLVED, That copies hereof be sent to all the labor press of the country, with a request that they exert their utmost endeavors to frustrate the ambition of Mr. Taft.

RESOLVED, That this body heartily approves the editorial in the October number of the American Federationist, entitled "Taft, the Injunction Standard Bearer," and President Gompers is hereby thanked for thus wisely and fearlessly rousing the attention of labor to this political menace which confronts it.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 143—By Delegate C. O. Young, Seattle Central Body:

WHEREAS, There are a number of men in the city of Seattle, Washington, who have made application for a charter from the International Association of Steam Fitters; and

WHEREAS, The men referred to are mostly all employed in places now on the unfair list of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity; and

WHEREAS, The Steam Fitters in Seattle as well as the helpers are organized in separate and distinct unions, thus placing any new organization in the capacity of a dual organization which will cause much industrial strife in Seattle; and

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity did, on the 18th day of September, 1907, of-

ficially protest in the following language:

"Owing to the fact that the U. A. Steamfitters are now receiving \$6.50 per day for eight hours' work, and that the so-called Waterfront Fitters now seeking a charter from the International Association, are receiving some \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day for nine hours, we make the following suggestion: That the Central Labor Council communicate with the headquarters of both the A. F. of L. and the International Association of Steam Fitters, advising against the issuance of any charter until such a time as the Waterfront Fitters can command the same scale of wages and hours of employment as the organizations of steam fitters and steamfitters' helpers, now chartered in this city and affiliated with this Central Labor Council."

In view of the above protest and the conditions prevailing in Seattle, Wash., be it

**RESOLVED**, By this 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that we advise the International Association of Steam Fitters that it is not to the best interest of organized labor to grant a charter to the men in Seattle, who are all requested to make application to the organizations now existing in the city referred to.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 144—By Delegate Geo. Finger, of Brotherhood of Painters:

**WHEREAS**, In the city of New York a condition of affairs exist which is anything but beneficial to the Trades Union movement; and

**WHEREAS**, Union men of all crafts in the building trades work alongside of non-union men, thereby encouraging the so-called open shop movement in the building industry; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That the various crafts interested be urged to make strenuous efforts to establish conditions in the commercial metropolis of the nation under which every man employed in the building industry will be required to carry a union card.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 145—By Delegate

Geo. Finger of Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators:

**WHEREAS**, Indirect taxation puts the burden upon the workmen of America, who, like proletarians of other countries, have large families, and therefore are taxed entirely out of proportion whenever they buy any necessities of life; first because they are poor, and whenever they buy they pay as much tax as the rich; second, by reason of usually having large families they multiply the indirect taxes they pay; and

**WHEREAS**, It ought to be the duty of wise and just legislators to put the burden where it properly belongs—upon the shoulders of those able to pay; and

**WHEREAS**, The present mode of taxation, which is absolutely plutocratic and inhuman, has materially aided our big capitalists in accumulating huge fortunes; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby protests against a system of taxation which is entirely in favor of the small class of exploiters and against the wage class of producers. We demand the abolition of all indirect taxes, and only the small properties of the producers ought to be exempt. We declare in favor of an income tax gradually increasing with the income and are also in favor of an inheritance tax which is to increase in percentage with the size of the inheritance.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 146—By Delegates John Golden, James Whitehead, U. T. W. of A.:

**WHEREAS**, We believe the time is expedient when some definite action should be taken by the American Federation of Labor for the abolition of child labor in the several States; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That this, the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, endorse a National Labor Law that will be uniform in its operation throughout the country, having for its object the total elimination of child labor. And be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we urge upon the legislative committees of the various State organizations the necessity of making an aggressive agitation in their respective State Legislatures for

the enactment of laws abolishing child labor.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 147—By Delegate John Golden, James Whitehead, of U. T. W. of America:

WHEREAS, An organization has been formed known as a National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, having for its object the raising of the standard of education along industrial lines, and

WHEREAS, Some misapprehension exists in many quarters as to the attitude of organized labor upon this subject; be it, therefore,

RESOLVED, That this, the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, having in mind the experience of many of our national unions with the so-called trade school, which attempted to teach a short cut to trade and which on some occasions was used as a weapon against the trade union movement do not favor any movement having this ulterior object in view, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we do endorse any policy, or any society or association, having for its object the raising of the standard of Industrial Education and the teaching of the higher technique of our various industries.

Referred to Committee on Education.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegate Herman Robinson, Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, There exists in the borough of Manhattan of the city of New York a so-called central labor body, which purports to be interested in the welfare of trade unionism, and

WHEREAS, Said body, not being a chartered, representative one, and consists of independent, dual and a few local unions whose Internationals are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, Said non bona-fide labor body has on several occasions interfered with the harmonious workings between locals of International unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and their respective officers, thereby causing unnecessary internecine strife, therefore, be it

RESOLVED That it is the sense of this convention that local unions affiliated with the United Hebrew Trades Council, whose parent bodies are affiliated with the A. F. of L., be instructed by their respective International unions to withdraw from the

said United Hebrew Trades Council and the Executive Council be instructed to notify all international unions to that effect.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 149—By Delegates John Golden, James Whitehead, U. T. W. of A.:

WHEREAS—On account of the many crafts that come under the jurisdiction of the United Textile Workers of America, including Cotton, Woolen, Silks and Jute; and

WHEREAS, It is almost impossible for any organizer having no knowledge of the many technicalities surrounding this vast and complicated industry to make much headway in organizing the Textile Operatives; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council be instructed to render all possible assistance to the United Textile Workers of America, in their earnest endeavor to bring about a better organization in the Textile Industry, and if possible place the work in the hands of one acquainted with the many difficulties that exist in the Textile Industry.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 150—By Delegate John J. Jennings, Central Labor Union, Hudson County, N. J.:

WHEREAS, A portion of the men now engaged in the beer brewing industry are now on the outside of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th annual convention of the A. F. of L. instruct its President and the Executive Council to take steps immediately after the adjournment of this convention to organize all men employed in the beer brewing industry under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 151—By Delegate J. P. Holland, for the Central Federated Union, New York and vicinity:

WHEREAS, It is assumed, that an appeal of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen against the decision of the American Federation of Labor, at its Minneapolis Convention in November, 1906, which was, "that the said union must cease ad-

mitting engineers, firemen, coopers, teamsters, etc., into their union, and failing to comply that their charter be revoked," will be presented to the Norfolk Convention, and

WHEREAS, It is self-evident that as the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen refused to abide by said decision, they will not consent to obey that mandate in the future, and

WHEREAS, In line with said decision of the American Federation of Labor, there are other affiliated unions with the American Federation of Labor that have suffered because the International Union of United Brewery Workmen have permitted its local unions in various parts of the country to admit other than actual brewery workmen to membership, and

WHEREAS, Such cases exist in Greater New York, where members of the Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Horseshoers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Coopers, Brotherhood of Painters and other trades were forced into the Brewery Workers' Local Unions, be it

RESOLVED, That in the event of the appeal of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen coming before the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., with a view of reconsidering the revocation of their charter, that no such action shall be taken until the said International Union of the United Brewery Workmen shall have transferred all such members to their various trade unions, and desist in future from admitting such men into Brewery Workmen Local Unions.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 152—By Delegates of International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, The San Francisco Labor Council and the St. Louis Central Body continue to act in these

bodies members of a dual organization of Teamsters contrary to the decision of 26th annual convention and the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention instruct the Executive Council to revoke the charters of these two central bodies within 90 days unless they comply with the law of A. F. of L.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 153—By Delegate J. P. Holland for the Central Federated Union, New York and vicinity:

WHEREAS, The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity has, in obedience to the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, expelled all such unions that were not, and refused to affiliate with the national or International Union of their trade; and

WHEREAS, These unions so expelled were Building Trade Unions and were connected with rival and antagonistic Central bodies of Greater New York; and

WHEREAS, Local unions of National and International Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor while affiliated with the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity continue to sit with and support these expelled unions, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., instruct and direct all National and International Unions whose local unions are represented in rival and antagonistic Central bodies to withdraw therefrom at once and affiliate with the Building Trades Auxiliary now being organized.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

The convention then adjourned to 2:00 p. m. Thursday, November 14th.

## FOURTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. Thursday, November 14th, President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Kline, Mockler, Glockling, Winters, Newton, Wilson (J. T.), Walker, Valentine, Carroll, Carey, Sheret, Starr, Alpine, Calhoun, Berry, Quick (L. W.), Perham, Freel, Callahan, Entenza, Koonce, Langston, Johnson, Mahoney, Leighton, Richards, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Welch, Piggott, Robinson (F.), Bogasse, Clinton, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Woodmansie, Virella, Edwards, Lowe, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

Secretary Morrison read the following telegram:

"Denver, Colo., Nov. 12, 1907.

"Max Morris,  
care American Federation of  
Labor, Norfolk Va.

"In hearty accord with Joint Resolution No. 61 of the City Council of Denver, introduced by Supervisors Kennehan, Aronson, and Aldermen Hyder, Cochran, Cuthbertson, Mahoney, members of organized labor, and adopted unanimously, I hereby extend upon behalf of the city our invitation to the American Federation of Labor to hold its session for 1908 in Denver, and tender the use of our new Auditorium, being constructed entirely by union labor.

"ROBERT W. SPEER, Mayor."

Delegate Powell, chairman of the Committee on Treasurer's Report, read the following:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 14, 1907.  
Committee on Treasurer Lennon's Report.

To the American Federation of Labor:

Gentlemen:—Your Committee on Treasurer's Report has examined the same and beg leave to submit the following:—

We find that this report as submitted by Treasurer Lennon agrees with the reports of your Secretary and the Auditing Committee, and as the Auditing Committee has examined the

receipts, vouchers, etc., we feel that it is not necessary to make any further examination.

We also wish to congratulate this organization upon its wisdom in continuing in office for seventeen (17) years a man who has guarded the interest of this organization so conservatively as to make it possible to show the magnificent balance we have at this time.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. J. POWELL, Chairman.  
F. N. ZIHLMAN.  
M. M. HOLZSAGER.  
EDW. ANDERSEN.  
J. G. BROWN.  
H. G. NOBLE.  
E. B. GOLTRA.  
W. F. COSTELLO.  
THOS. CLARK.  
THOS. C. BADGLEY, Sec.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Ryan, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 5.—by Delegate Edw. B. Goltra, of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks:

WHEREAS, Post Office Clerks have for years contended for their right to fixed hours and pay, and bills in furtherance of these objects have from time to time been introduced in past Congresses, and

WHEREAS, The 59th Congress saw fit to classify and fix the pay of clerks in 1st and 2nd class post offices, but neglected to pass or act upon the hour measure before them, and

WHEREAS, The National Federation of Post Office Clerks in full affiliation with your honorable body give due credit to the A. F. of L. for the assistance given them in securing the passage of said salary act, and are of the belief the Federation can further aid us, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L., as well as labor representatives in Congress, be, and are hereby instructed, to use their utmost means, power, and influence to secure for the officers of the

National Federation of Post office Clerks a hearing in committee on any legislation affecting their pay and hours that may be introduced and proposed in the 60th Congress.

Concurred in by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Willson (W. B.) moved that the report be amended by striking out the words "as well as labor representatives in Congress." (Seconded).

Delegate Goltra accepted the amendment, and the report as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 9.—By James F. Scott, of Central Trades and Labor Assembly, of Tampa, Fla.:

RESOLVED, That the 1908 Convention of the American Federation of Labor be called to order in Tampa, Fla.

Referred to the Convention by the committee to be acted on at the proper time.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 14.—By Delegate John J. Pfeiffer, of International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods:

WHEREAS, The system of the majority of the States in leasing the labor of convicts to persons and corporations for the manufacture and production of commodities and articles of commerce, is ruinous and detrimental to the interests of free labor, and as well also, to the persons doing business with free labor; and

WHEREAS, The several States have repeatedly tried to settle this question by statutes and by control of lessees of convicts, by limiting the output to exempted sources, etc., etc., all of which, while good or bad to some extent or other, have done but little to alleviate the harm done by the system aforesaid, but rather have brought on a condition of chaotic confusion; and

WHEREAS, The only manner in order to secure uniform and effective legislation in the abolishment of the said harmful condition seems to be in the passage of laws by the Congress of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Convention, that a committee of five members be

appointed to confer with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor during the time of this Convention, and that such committee and the Executive Council shall formulate and report to this Convention such a plan of campaign as will expedite and systematize the regulation of the convict labor question by the Federal Government.

The committee recommended that the resolution be amended by striking out the words "by the Federal Government," and concurred in the resolution as amended.

On motion of Vice-President Duncan the resolution was adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland, of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The employees of the United States navy yards and naval stations and arsenals are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for injuries received in their line of duty; and

WHEREAS, The only relief civil employes can receive is by an act of Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, endorse the following bill, and instruct its Legislative Committee to have same introduced in Congress, and use its best endeavors to have same incorporated into law.

#### BILL

To provide relief for such employes in the United States navy yards who may be disabled by accident while in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of July next ensuing, whenever any civilian employe of a United States navy yard, gun factory or arsenal shall be accidentally injured while in the performance of duty, he shall be entitled to relief as follows:

First, To such medical or surgical treatment at a government or public hospital as in the judgment of the superior medical officer of the yard may be deemed wise and necessary; and while thus under treatment such employe shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as enlisted men. But when the injury is such that the patient can be safely removed to his

residence, the commandant shall direct that requisite medical or surgical treatment shall be furnished at his residence and both at hospitals and residence the treatment and medicine shall be furnished free of charge.

Second. The wages or salary received by such injured employe at the time of accident shall be continued to him so long as in the judgment of the senior medical officer of the yard or arsenal he is thereby incapacitated for work in his vocation; but in no case shall such wages or salary be continued for a longer period than six months, unless upon the recommendation as approved by his department.

And when such employe shall be discharged from medical or surgical treatment he shall have the same preference as to employment as is now provided for in the rules at the United States navy yards, gun factories and arsenals.

Section 2—

That in the event of fatal casualties, or of death ensuing from accidents arising as described in this act, the wages or salary received at the time of accident shall be paid for six months succeeding the death of the employe to the widow of the deceased, if such survives, or to minor children or to parents who were at the time of the accident dependent upon the deceased for support.

Section 3—

That all moneys payable under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by the regular disbursing officer of the yard or arsenal from the appropriations made for the use of that department in which the employe accidentally injured was employed at the time of injury.

Section 4—

That throughout this Act the expression "Navy yard and arsenal" shall be held to cover such establishments of the United States as may be designed naval stations and arsenals or by any term of like signification.

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Treasurer Lennon, Delegates Fureseth, Ryan (W. D.), Creamer and Flynn.

On motion of Delegate Flynn the resolution was recommitted to the committee in order that other interested parties might have a voice in its consideration.

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland, of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The general trend throughout the country is to give the wage earners a half holiday each week, and as many cities, counties and states have adopted a Saturday half holiday; and

WHEREAS, The federal employes of the navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories have enjoyed a Saturday half holiday for several years during July, August and September by an executive order,

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct its Legislative Committee to prepare and have presented to Congress, a bill securing for the federal employes of navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories, the Saturday half holiday, or use its efforts in the direction of securing the adoption by Congress of any legislation that may be presented seeking to secure the Saturday half holiday during July, August and September of each year.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan moved that Resolution No. 16 take the same course as No. 15, as it was open to the same objections.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 18 was withdrawn by the introducer, Delegate Cohen of Massachusetts.

Resolution No. 22.—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, Central Labor Union, of Washington, D. C.:

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council, in pursuance of the policy of the American Federation of Labor, to reward its political friends and punish its enemies, is advised and instructed to render such assistance to the friends of organized labor in primary elections as may, in the opinion of the Executive Council, be feasible and practicable.

The resolution was non-concurred in, as the subject matter was covered by the political procedure enacted at

the Minneapolis Convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution, No. 25—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin Becerril, of Porto Rico:

WHEREAS, More than 600,000 agricultural and industrial workmen, including men, women and children, are at present in Porto Rico in the same deplorable condition as in the time of the Spanish regime, ten years ago; and

WHEREAS, The average wages paid to the bulk of the working population of Porto Rico engaged in the coffee and sugar industries is 15 cents and 45 cents, respectively, for ten hours work a day, thus creating a condition for them of a most desperate character; and

WHEREAS, The policy announced to the people of Porto Rico by the representatives of the American people and the American administration, at the time of the occupation of the Island, was to the effect that they had come to our shores for humanity's sake and work out the salvation of the people by giving them protection in their civil, political and human rights; and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact that the condition prevailing among our Brothers in Porto Rico, has improved little as compared with the enslaved and abject condition under which they labored in time of the Spanish regime notwithstanding the enormous increase in the production and trade of the Island, wages being now as low as before and the main staple having increased in price about 40 per cent due to the coalition of business concerns; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen have sought relief from their distressing condition by organizing trades unions, to reduce the excessive working hours and increasing the starving wages now paid them, as the only means of raising the standard of manhood and labor to the level on which our Nation stands; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican labor organizations, which are a part of the American Federation of Labor, having endeavored persistently to secure for Porto Rican workmen a fair share of the rights to which they are entitled, to command for them more respect, consideration and material advancement, and to work out their salvation, and their efforts having failed, due to the absolute lack of protection on the part of those charged with the enforcement of the law; and

WHEREAS, The Porto Rican workmen have been in the past, and probably will continue to be in the future, subject to untold persecutions

and shameful treatment at the hands of officials when they seek to improve their conditions by means of peaceful strike; and

WHEREAS, The Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico has committed itself against the enactment of labor laws to better the condition of the workmen, and further more, no recommendation to that effect has ever been made by the Governor of the Island to the Legislature, while capital is afforded every opportunity to increase their resources and encroaching power to the detriment and injury of the labor interests, the needs and problems of which are ignored and contemptuously treated; and

WHEREAS, There are at present in Porto Rico, two hundred thousand children under 14 years of age who are being deprived of an education on account of the fact that the local government has failed to provide a sufficient number of schools and teachers; and

WHEREAS, A large number of said children are now being employed and exploited in factories and other establishments with great risk to their lives; and

WHEREAS, The American people and their administration, being well aware of their responsibilities toward Porto Rico, are in duty bound not to allow the prosperity and progress of the Island to be at the mercy of capital combinations, by making of it a factory worked by slaves with hardly any pay to cover the necessities of life; and

WHEREAS, The opportunities to reasonably improve the social and economic conditions of our agricultural laborers, which are far from being that enjoyed by their brothers in America, may be retarded indefinitely due to the spurious Americanization of the Island by the Executive Council.—Upper House of the Legislature appointed by the President—which absolutely controls the affairs of the Island, and which is wrongfully using its powers to grant franchises to corporations to the detriment of the people of Porto Rico at large, and especially of the working classes, while the latter are denied legislation to protect their lives and interests; and

WHEREAS, The Americanization thus carried on in Porto Rico could better be called the trusts' exploitation of our weak and impoverished workmen, whose present condition will not materially change unless the American people and the administration at Washington interfere in their behalf to put a stop to these evils; and

WHEREAS, The Insular Administration in Porto Rico is engaging in public work, an enormous amount of convict labor, without profit to the

people, and to the detriment of many thousands of laborers who are deprived of a honest living; and

WHEREAS, The present political status of Porto Rico is considered disgraceful by politicians and capitalists, the United States Congress having denied citizenship and self-government to Porto Rico and still worse, the social and financial tyranny in which both capitalists and politicians, arm-in-arm with the trusts have held the working population of the island under a system of government incompatible with American principles and American decency; and

WHEREAS, It is a well known fact in Porto Rico, that certain corporations now engaged in business there and more commonly known as the sugar corporations or trusts, and the tobacco trust, actually own in violation of the Foraker act, more than 5,000 acres of land and hold the same through the agency of third parties, who pretend to be the actual owners, all of which is to the great prejudice of the laboring class and the small farmers, who are induced to dispose of their holdings by the offer of a fairly good price and the probability of a ruinous competition should they be differently inclined; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States may within his power effect a change for the better for the benefit of the population of the island by only directing the officials there to discontinue the policy followed heretofore for the Americanization of the island, and that new methods in harmony with American principles and ideas be established, and

WHEREAS, We have placed our confidence and trust and the defense of our case not only in the wise and far-sighted American Federation of Labor, but also in the hands of the Washington officials. Therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, By the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a committee be appointed which jointly with the Porto Rican delegation, and presided over by the President of the American Federation of Labor, shall call on the President of the United States, and transmit to him the following recommendations:

1. That American citizenship be granted to Porto Rico;
2. That practical and necessary economies be introduced in the appropriations for the personnel of the Insular Administration;
3. That the school appropriation be increased to twice the amount now expended annually and that an investigation be made of the reasons why \$80,000 worth of school books have been destroyed during recent years by the Department of Educa-

tion;

4. That the salaries of the Porto Rican school teachers be placed on the same scale as those paid to American teachers;

5. That the eight-hour working-day act, and the labor-liability act of the country, shall be observed and enforced by the different heads of the Insular Department;

6. The radical abolishment of convict labor in public works;

7. Payment to workmen engaged in government work in Porto Rico of living wages compatible with decent government, and proper increase over the 40 and 50 cents 10 hours a day scale;

8. That the Executive Council in Porto Rico be directed to investigate and prosecute all corporations holding more than 5,000 acres of land in violation of the Foraker Act, and enjoined from granting franchises which are a burden to the people of Porto Rico.

9. Enactment of the following acts by the Executive Council and Insular Legislature: An act to protect the agricultural laborer, working in sugar and other factories, from being paid in chips, tins of any other like device, but in American legal currency. An act to protect workmen from the mercilessness of trusts, sugar factories. An act providing for a thorough inspection of factories, shops, apartment buildings and all kinds of establishments, for the purpose of improving the sanitary condition thereof.

10. That the Insular Police force in Porto Rico shall not longer be used as an effective means of breaking strikes and terrorizing people while peacefully demanding better wages or better treatment.

11. The establishment of a branch of the Labor Bureau in Porto Rico for the benefit of the people of the island; and

12. The enactment of a law prohibiting the employment of children under the ages of 14 years in factories, work-shops and like establishments; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the aforesaid committee shall discharge the duties hereinbefore stated before the president of the United States, soon as possible after the adjournment of the 27th convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee concurred in Resolution No. 25, as amended by the committee, by some slight changes in the phraseology.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to offer an addition or amendment to the resolution as follows:

RESOLVED, That the American

Federation of Labor in convention assembled, believes Porto Rico to be a part of the United States, we therefore declare it to be our opinion that a territorial form of government should be initiated in Porto Rico by the Congress of the United States, without further delay, to the end that the people of the island be enabled to rapidly develop full and complete self-government.

Delegate Cohen stated that the amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon was a separate resolution, and moved that it go to the committee and take the course of other resolutions. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegate Walker (J. H.), Delegate Hayes (Max), Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Wilson (W. B.), Delegate Furuseth.

The motion to recommit was carried.

Resolution No. 27.—By Edward Cohen, Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

**RESOLVED**, That the Massachusetts State Branch American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, demand that the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor, be authorized to select a committee of three, one from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one from the International Association of Machinists, and one from the Shipwrights and Carpenters Union such members to be in good standing in their respective unions; this committee to organize and conduct a campaign in the United States, to the end that all ships built and repaired for the government shall be built and repaired in the navy yards, and that this committee meet as soon as possible after its selection and organize, and that each member of said committee receive \$24 per week, and all necessary expenses, viz: railroad fare and hotel expenses not to exceed \$1.50 per day. The said committee to report at the next session of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 29.—By Delegate Edward Cohen, State Branch Massachusetts:

**WHEREAS**, Under our present postal laws, inadequate arrangements are made to convey small parcels through the mails, greatly to the inconven-

ience and expense of the general public, and

**WHEREAS**, The system prevailing has materially aided in accumulating large fortunes for express companies who, holding as they do, a monopoly in this direction, compel the public to pay a prohibitive price for the conveyance of small parcels.

**RESOLVED**, That the postal laws should be amended so as to provide for the conveyance of small parcels through the mails at reasonable rates and in conformity to the rates to foreign countries.

**RESOLVED** That if approved, the Executive Council shall make this one of the preferred measures to secure to the people, at the next session of Congress, such legislation as will terminate the present unjust conditions.

The committee concurred in the resolution when amended by changing the word "in" in the second Resolve to "to" and striking out the words "so-called" in the second Whereas.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 30.—By Delegate Abraham Rosenberg, I. L. G. W. U.:

**WHEREAS**, The political unrest and religious persecutions, now prevailing in several countries in Eastern Europe are resulting in the increase of the volume of immigration into the United States from the above countries; and

**WHEREAS**, These immigrants, ignorant of the American wage earners' methods of organized resistance against the oppression of their employers, are compelled to work for wages any unscrupulous employer may offer, and thereby becoming a menace to the welfare of the American wage earners, and

**WHEREAS**, The only method hitherto adopted by the American Federation of Labor in dealing with the immigration problem, has been in carrying on an agitation for restrictive legislation, which proved itself to be futile and ineffective; and

**WHEREAS**, The only method of organizing these immigrants is by carrying on among them written and verbal agitation for trade unionism; and

**WHEREAS**, The only literature accessible to them is either of a purely capitalistic or socialistic character, and have no means of becoming imbued with ideas of trade unionism; and

**WHEREAS**, The trade union propaganda of the American Federation of Labor carried on by organizers and

writers who are ignorant of the language and character of the immigrants can therefore be of no use to them: be it therefore

**RESOLVED** By the delegates to the twenty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L., assembled in Norfolk, Va. that the Executive Council be instructed to devise ways and means of bringing these immigrants into the ranks of organized labor, by publishing trade union literature and appointing organizers who shall teach them the ideas of unionism in their own language.

The committee recommended that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council, and that they use their best judgment in the matter.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 33.**—By Delegate Harry DeVaux, the Actors National Protective Union:

**RESOLVED.** That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor formulate an amendment to the anti-trust law, to be submitted to Congress at its session of 1907-8, which shall include in the statutes governing combinations restraining trade known as "The Trusts," the business enterprises known as the various "Theatrical Syndicates," placing them in the same position under governmental supervision as is defined under the present law covering these combinations of capital who practice practical and complete monopoly and criminal restraint of trade.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to Executive Council, with request that they make a full and complete investigation and act as their best judgment dictates.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

Delegate Cottrell asked the privilege of the floor for Delegate C. O. Young, spokesman for the delegation from the State of Washington.

Delegate Young made a brief address in which he spoke of a former visit of President Gompers to the State of Washington and his admiration of trophies of the chase shown him by members of organized labor in that State, and on behalf of organized labor in the State of Washington presented to President Gom-

pers a handsomely antlered elk's head.

President Gompers made a short address in which he expressed appreciation of the gift.

Delegate Ryan (F. M.) asked as to the reference of some resolutions introduced by his organization, and stated that they were not referred to the committees he wished them referred to.

After a short explanation by Secretary Morrison, Treasurer Lennon announced that all resolutions had been referred to committees in accordance with provisions of the constitution.

Treasurer Lennon introduced to the convention B. F. Chapman, Fraternal Delegate from the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, who made the following address:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 15th, 1907.  
Mr. Chairman, and Members of the American Federation of Labor.

It is, indeed, my pleasure, no less my privilege, to appear before this distinguished body of labor leaders on this occasion, and extend to you fraternal greetings from the organized farmers of the South and especially of Texas. I know your time is valuable and that much business demands your consideration; therefore, I shall crowd my remarks into a very few moments.

In accepting your kind and cordial invitation to attend this great convention and bring greetings from the organized farmers of Texas, this honor has fallen to my lot by reason of the inability of our President to attend your meeting. I want to assure you that he would have been here in person but for the cotton situation being so grave that he could not leave his post of duty, and I am here in his stead to bear this message from him and the organized farmers of Texas.

The great principle underlying your grand organization is the foundation stone of ours. The great incentive that moved your people to organization was the impelling force of ours. While we fill different spheres in life our common cause is the same. These great fraternal organizations have taught the world a great lesson that must abide in the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. The world is happier, wiser and richer than it could

have been without these organizations. Today the world's business is balanced and regulated by the different organizations.

The possibilities for the future are much greater than the accomplishments of the past. But a short while has elapsed since organized labor has been felt as a power. It is of very recent date that the world has properly understood the objects and aims of your organization and today public sentiment is rapidly changing in your favor. The spirit of fraternal feeling brings all the people nearer and nearer together. The time is coming when all the people will know the Fatherhood of God and brotherhood of man. The millennium of peace spoken of in the scriptures must be fulfilled some time, and why not when all are brought within the bonds of a common brotherhood? The time is coming when all labor organizations will have some kind of organic union in utter sympathy with each other.

The farmer in his fight against the manipulators of markets is entitled to the sympathy of his fellow-men because he is only working to put out of business a system that robs mankind and is destructive to the best interests of our common country. Just so with all labor organizations; they are striving to obtain a just compensation for their toil without disturbing the legitimate business of our country.

Five years have elapsed since the farmers of Texas profiting from the examples taught by organized labor in its various crafts, chose to do for themselves what you have done, and are doing, for yourselves. The great need of our organization is best shown by our rapid growth. In Texas we now have a membership of more than two hundred thousand, and we number in all the States more than one and a half million members.

We, in our pursuits of toil, make possible the abundant supply of raw materials that feed and clothe the entire civilized human race. These materials when touched by the refining hand of labor in your lines are transformed into articles of more usefulness.

As first producers of wealth, we are anxious to see all labor share in an equitable distribution. While you sell your penned up energy of mind and muscle as labor, we sell ours in the form of some commodity; each is entitled to a fair reward.

It shall not fall within the province of my remarks to discuss our successes or failures, but more particularly to direct your attention to some of the principles of our organization. Our organic principle and maxim is: "Equity, Justice and the Golden Rule", and in making an application of these, we can certainly see the justice for all organized labor. Ours being a business organization is strictly non-partisan in politics. We recognize every individual's right to choose whatsoever political beliefs he may desire.

There are certain unfair laws on the statutes which we hope to see amended, and there are some needs of other wholesome laws we wish to see enacted. We have had our legislative boards to appear before the law-making bodies with good results, and in mentioning this I cannot refrain from referring to the valuable co-operation received from organized labor in Texas.

In our conventions are settled all legislative matters affecting us as a particular class. When our policies and measures are agreed upon, this information is furnished to our entire membership, who as individuals question aspirants to offices on all our measures. Those who are unfriendly are let stay at home.

At the end of each session of our legislature, a report is compiled showing each individual's vote on such measures as we present. These records are furnished in printed form to our entire membership, and occasionally results in the retirement of unloyal servants from public trusts. We have elected a national legislative board, who will present our claims to Congress.

We are committed against child labor in the mines and factories, and it is our further purpose to reduce child labor on the farms by making our industry a more remunerative one.

In the proper education of the

youth lies the destiny of any nation. We stand a united body for a compulsory school law.

As will be seen by referring to a part of your President's report, we are educating our people to patronize union-made goods. We are continually keeping the matter fresh before their minds. They understand that a union label means fair working conditions. We have adopted a label for our farm products, and we invite your patronage for the same.

In conclusion, I wish to say that I am proud that I live in a time when labor organizations are doing so much for the uplifting of mankind. I welcome all organizations and bid them God speed that have for their aims the bettering of conditions for the working classes.

I thank you for this opportunity and sincerely wish that your entire meeting may be crowned with success.

Delegate Hayes (Max) moved that the address of Fraternal Delegate Chapman be made a part of the proceedings of the Convention. (Seconded.)

Delegate Sullivan suggested that in addition to publishing it in the proceedings it also be published in the next issue of the Federationist.

The suggestion was incorporated in the original motion, which was then carried.

Secretary Morrison—The Adjustment Committee desires to refer Resolution No. 61 to the Committee on Organization and Resolution No. 52 to the Committee on Law.

No objection being offered, the resolutions were so referred.

Secretary Morrison—Quite a number of resolutions from various local unions throughout the country in regard to the Brewery Workers have been introduced. The Secretary can read them to the Convention if you wish, or they can be referred to the Adjustment Committee that has this matter under advisement.

On motion of Delegate Brinkman the resolutions were referred to the Adjustment Committee.

The following resolutions were introduced and referred to the various committees:

Resolution No. 154—By Delegate James P. Holland, for the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union holds a charter from the American Federation of Labor and is affiliated with the Central Federated Union, and

WHEREAS, A certain number of men, under the guidance of one Guthrie, alleged to have a National Union of that industry, and are represented in the Plan of Arbitration at New York City, together with Local Unions of National and International Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, This Mr. Guthrie and his men have and do embrace every opportunity to act as strike-breakers against the legitimate Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to instruct and direct all National and International Unions whose Local Unions are connected with the said Plan of Arbitration, to vote for the unseating of all dual non-affiliated unions from said plan, and to recognize only such central bodies as are chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 155—By Delegate Harry Bosworth, of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association of North America:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America, hold a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and have a Local in every city of importance in North America, and

WHEREAS, The National Cut Stone Contractors' Association have organized a certain number of men under the leadership of one Guthrie and 15 members of an Executive Board in a so-called "National Union of Stone Cutters", who are represented in the "Plan of Arbitration" at New York City to disrupt the organization of Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America, and

WHEREAS, This Guthrie and his hirelings do embrace every opportunity to act as strike breakers and enemies to the Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America at the behest of the "National Cut Stone Contractors' Association," notably at Toronto, Ont., Milwaukee, Wis., Washington, D. C., Bedford, Ind., and many other localities. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. to instruct and direct all National and In-

ternational Unions that have Locals connected with the "Plan of Arbitration" in the city of New York, and other central bodies in other cities affiliated with the A. F. of L. to refuse to sit with or encourage in any way the so-called "National Stone Cutters' Association."

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 156—By Delegates T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, M. A. McMahon, Sarah Hagan, and S. L. Landers, representing the U. G. W. of A.:

WHEREAS, The Rochester Clothing Exchange, having been placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L. owing to their effort to exterminate the local unions of the United Garment Workers of America in the city of Rochester, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, As a result of said action of the A. F. of L., and the splendid assistance given by its allied organizations and individual membership, the city of Rochester has been reduced from a leading, first-line clothing industrial center to that of a deteriorating sixth-line clothing center; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-affirm its previous decisions, and request its allied organizations to keep up the good work against the Rochester Clothing Exchange, until said combine deals fairly with its employees and the United Garment Workers of America.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 157—By Delegate J. P. Holland, for the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., hereby directs that all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor order all of their Local Unions who are affiliated with State Federations or City Central Bodies, wherein are represented independent, suspended, dual or seceding unions, to withdraw from such bodies within 90 days after the adjournment of this Convention, or the Executive Council stand instructed to revoke the charter of such National or International Union which fails to enforce this mandate.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 158—By Delegate J. P. Holland, for the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity:

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Sev-

enth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., direct the Executive Council to enforce Art. XI, Sec. 2 of the Constitution, which reads:

"It shall be the duty of all National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to instruct their Local Unions to join chartered Central Labor Bodies and State Federations in their vicinity where such exist. Similar instructions shall be given by the American Federation of Labor to all Trade and Federal Labor Unions under its jurisdiction."

And notify all National and International Unions to so instruct Local Unions in localities where such Central Bodies exist. Failure to comply within 60 days after the adjournment of this Convention, the charter of such National or International Union to be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 159—By Delegate Jas. P. Holland, Central Federated Union, New York:

We, the undersigned Local Unions, Nos. 553, 420, 586, 584, 483, 732, 490, 912, 141, 295, 352, 971, 587, 161 and 286, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, do hereby submit the following Grievances and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, At the Louisville convention of the American Federation of Labor a final decision was rendered on the application of the National Paper Hangers Protective and Beneficial Association of America. To-wit: That the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America grant the Paper Hangers the autonomy of their trade under their jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, In conformity with this decision a basis for amalgamation was had at the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America with the National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association, through their authorized representative, and later adopted by the Brotherhood by a referendum of the Brotherhood, granting absolute trade autonomy, and

WHEREAS, In compliance with the decision of the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the above action of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, all Local Unions of the National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, and

WHEREAS, Two (2) years later the Constitution was (under protest, the Paper Hangers not voting) amended by

the Brotherhood, discriminating against the Paper Hangers; and

WHEREAS, At the Memphis Convention the Constitution was revised, and later adopted by referendum, also adopting a constitutional section reaffirming the agreement made at the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood, and at the same time adopting three (3) sections entirely nullifying the section giving justice to the Paper Hangers, and

WHEREAS, The General Executive Board has failed to enforce the laws of the Brotherhood, also failed to render decisions fair to the Paper Hangers, and also allowed discriminations to be enforced against various Paper Hangers of the United States, also refusing to grant charters to Paper Hangers' Locals, organized since the Detroit Convention, which is against the spirit of the agreement reached at that time; also refusing to compel other members of the Brotherhood to transfer to the Paper Hangers' Locals, when working at Paper Hanging, which is an absolute violation of the Detroit agreement, thereby making it impossible for the Paper Hangers' Locals to control their trade, and has from time to time discriminated against the Paper Hangers, and we have from time to time appealed to the General Executive Board for redress and only to receive indefinite decisions; and

WHEREAS, We have exhausted every effort on our part to get justice and lawful decisions at the hand of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the undersigned Local Unions of the Brotherhood present this resolution and grievance to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as they were a party to the amalgamation of the Paper Hangers with the Painters, and appeal to them to assist us to compel the enforcement of the Constitution of the Brotherhood, as adopted at the Detroit Convention in 1901, and ratified by the Scranton Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1901, and reaffirmed by the Memphis General Assembly of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America in 1905.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 160—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

WHEREAS, The American Labor movement as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federation Bodies, and Local City Central Bodies, duly chartered and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with

the principles of mutual protection, and

WHEREAS, The various independent United Hebrew Trades throughout the United States are interfering with the progress of the various associated and affiliated unions and are going to the extreme by recommending to supply their members in places where members of the A. F. of L. Unions are forced into a trade dispute, be it

RESOLVED, That all affiliated bodies with the A. F. of L. must withdraw from all such United Hebrew Trades within 60 days after the adjournment of this Convention, or the charter of every union refusing to comply shall stand forfeited.

Referred to Committee on Local and Federated Trades.

Resolution No. 161—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, Tailors' Union:

WHEREAS, The non-partisan movement for installing the Initiative and Referendum in our country's government, started by our Convention in 1892, and accentuated in 1901 by President Gompers, the Executive Council, and the Annual Convention, has since been taken up by most of the non-partisan organizations that are opposed to the ruling few, and during the past year the movement reached a place where it was sweeping everything before it, which caused the monopolists and their attorneys to openly combat it or suffer immediate and complete defeat; and

WHEREAS, The issue is so clear that the monopolists' deceptive arguments have not stayed the tide, which should be augmented by the systematic questioning of the candidates that are to come before the primaries and conventions of the parties not yet pledged to the people's rule, each candidate's attitude to be reported to the voters, followed at a later day by the questioning of the nominees, State and National, and the widespread publication of their replies; and

WHEREAS, For the purpose of organizing the liberty-loving people of this country to systematically do this work throughout the United States, also to publish and distribute a campaign text-book, and for the interrogating, funds are absolutely necessary, and as the object is to terminate special privileges, the funds must come from the people in general, including trade unionists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Norfolk, that our Executive Council be directed to issue in behalf of this non-partisan Initiative and Referendum movement an appeal for funds, and to mail a copy to each affiliated union including the Locals attached to the Internationals and Na-

nationals, also to such of the Societies of Equity, Farmers' Unions, Granges, Woman Suffrage Associations and other organizations as it may deem advisable, using, if thought best, a News Letter entered as second-class mail matter, which publication may be issued as frequently as the needs of the situation may demand, provided the entire cost be defrayed from the special fund; and

**RESOLVED**, That the appeal shall designate a trade union official to receive trade union funds, the disbursement of which shall be by order of the Executive Council, or a committee to be named by it, also that the Executive Council be authorized to take such additional non-partisan action as in its judgment will promote the cause; and

**RESOLVED**, That every voter in the land is urged to agree with his fellow-citizens that he will vote only for such candidates and nominees as are pledged to the restoration of the people's rule. Today, as in 1776, the establishment of political liberty is the paramount issue. Why should voters choose between would-be rulers, when they can at once become the sovereign power? And, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That we proclaim to the world that the epoch-making achievement of restoring self-government to the American people will not be due to any political party, but to the non-partisan movement, a leading part of which is the Federated Trade Unions.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 162—By Delegate J. B. Conroy, St. Louis Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, It has become apparent to all of the affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. that an attempt is being made to coerce their members employed in breweries to desert their respective unions, by an organization not affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, A large number of men employed in the industry of beer making desire protection by affiliation with the A. F. of L. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to issue charters to such men employed in the beer making industry, as will comply with all the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 163—By Delegate J. M. Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

Strike out Section 3 of Art. III of the Constitution, and substitute the following: The following committees,

consisting of fifteen members each, shall be appointed by the President: Rules and Order of Business, Organization, Labels, Local or Federated Bodies, Education, State Organization, Boycotts and Building Trades.

The Committees, consisting of fifteen members each, on President's Report, Secretary and Treasurer's Report, Resolutions, Laws and Adjustments, shall be elected in the following manner: Nominations for members of all these committees shall be made at one time. The election to determine the personnel of the respective committees. The nominees in the order of the highest number of votes received shall fill the committees in the order in which the committees are herein named.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Resolution No. 164—By Delegate D. L. Russell, of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

WHEREAS, Two public service corporations, the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the Postal Telegraph Company, respectively, in return for extraordinary privileges, having obligated themselves to the people of the United States to accept for transmission, to forward rapidly over an electric wire, and to deliver promptly, all messages designated as telegrams; and

WHEREAS, It has been decided by unquestioned judicial authority that the said companies must accept all messages tendered to them in the proper manner, which are not contrary to public policy; and

WHEREAS, The said companies can legitimately evade responsibility of monetary loss or mental anguish caused by failure to deliver such messages promptly on only one ground, which is what is termed "Acts of God," such as fires, earthquakes, destructive storms, etc.; and

WHEREAS, The said companies, during a recent strike of its telegraphers, which lasted for more than three months, did, through the imposition of an unwarranted limitation; namely, a refusal to accept messages unless tendered "subject to delay," violate their obligations, and, in consequence thereof, cause heavy financial losses, unparalleled disturbance to the business interests of the country, and untold social inconvenience, by accepting messages under the "subject to delay" reservation, and then handling the same through the medium of the United States mails via the express companies and by other unlawful contrivances; and

WHEREAS, Despite the fact that the companies employed inexpensive and prolix makeshifts for the purpose of disposing of messages entrusted to

their care, with the expectation that such messages would be expeditiously forwarded, the companies continued to charge the full telegraphic tolls for their vastly cheaper and outrageously inferior service, misleading and defrauding private persons, government officials, and commercial enterprises, by the publication of statements to the effect that their facilities were "normal"; and

WHEREAS, Notwithstanding the existence or non-existence of strikes, the charters of the companies, except as hereinbefore indicated, do not enable them to exercise discretionary powers, nor to make use of unspecified privileges, nor to seek refuge under the cover of removable disabilities; but, on the contrary, their franchises make it an imperative duty of the companies, regardless of how burdensome or exorbitant the exactions of the competent help necessary to the proper conduct of their business may appear, to fulfill their obligations at all times; and

WHEREAS, During the period mentioned, 15,000 idle telegraphers, the only available persons qualified to do the work for which the said companies were chartered to perform, offered their services, subject to terms and conditions which the said telegraphers had a perfect lawful right to demand; nevertheless, the companies refused the said offer, and for many weeks thereafter flagrantly and defiantly ignored both the spirit and the letter of the laws under which they were entitled to operate, in the meantime subjecting the messages of their patrons to disastrous delays and indescribable mutilation, because of failure to employ the requisite number of operators and because of the puny efforts and exhausted condition of a few grossly incompetent, misguided individuals who were bribed into the companies' hire; and

WHEREAS, The companies had absolutely no pretense of right, excuse, or justification for the denial of the efficient service they bound themselves to give to their patrons, especially when, as can be demonstrated, there was an abundance of skilled telegraphers in the country, which the companies had ample opportunity to engage; and

WHEREAS, This remarkable example of corporate abuse should not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and, for many reasons, obvious and otherwise, the full extent of the injury done and hardships caused by the wholesale closing of thousands of branch offices, the unlawful practices and fraudulent devices resorted to by the companies can be effectually determined only by a Congressional investigation into the cause of and responsibility for the

recent country-wide strike of the Commercial Telegraphers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to draft and present, at the earliest possible moment, a petition to the Congress of the United States of America calling upon that body to forthwith institute and conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the causes of the illegal practices and fraudulent devices resorted to by the telegraph companies during, and the evil effects of the late strike of the Commercial Telegraphers; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the said petition contain a demand for the passage of stringent laws to prevent a repetition of the acts complained of and to protect and maintain the rights and interests of patrons of the telegraph service at all times, and particularly upon occasions when such service may be totally disabled or partially inoperative whether such disability or inoperation be due to strikes, storms, fires, earthquakes, or other interruptions; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said petition contain a demand upon Congress to devise ways and means of effectively preventing the telegraph companies from handling the messages of their patrons "subject to delay," or by any method, or in any manner, other than the transmission of the same over electric wires, or through the authorized and usual channels of telegraphic communication, without first giving notice to and receiving express permission from the senders of such messages; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said petition contain a demand upon Congress to make it a felony for telegraph company officials to require or to tolerate the charging of telegraphic tolls for non-telegraphic service; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That said petition contain a demand for a provision requiring the telegraph companies to refund all tolls, beyond actual cost, received by them on all messages mailed, expressed, or otherwise improperly handled, with or without the senders' consent, and without nullification or limitation of any existing legal right; and, further, that when messages have been unreasonably delayed, the full amount paid upon same shall be refunded upon request, without nullifying or limiting any existing legal right; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the said petition contain a demand for the enactment of a law compelling telegraph companies to place conspicuously on each message sent out for delivery, the time such message was filed at its originating point as well as the time of receipt

in the delivery office at the point of its destination, and in such a manner as to clearly indicate the actual time elapsed between the two points.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 165—By William E. Blake, Bed Spring Makers' Union, No. 12,103:

WHEREAS, The Bed Spring Makers' Union has been in existence some seven or eight years, and as No. 12,103 is the only one of our craft which is organized, working under a charter from the A. F. of L., and as No. 12,103 is desirous of having the trade more fully organized, it was unanimously adopted at the last regular meeting, held on Friday, Nov. 9th, 1907, to send Brother William E. Blake to the National Convention to be held in Norfolk, to appeal to the Convention to assist us as much as possible, through the organizers in the large cities, particularly to accomplish the same.

Believing this appeal to be a just one, in consideration that our organization has never asked for financial consideration through the A. F. of L. or affiliated bodies, I request respectful consideration of the same.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Resolution No. 166—By Delegate James P. Holland, of Central Federated Union of New York City:

RESOLVED, That the request of Amalgamated Waiters' Union of New York City to appeal from the decision of the International be granted, this decision being the revocation of their local charter.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 167—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne and C. D. Wheeler:

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the A. F. of L. to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association distinctly covers the Steel Range Workers, and

WHEREAS, The Stove Mounters' International Union are admitting to membership and using the name of Steel Range Workers, to which we most earnestly protest. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session instruct the general officers of the Stove Mounters' Organization to refrain from claiming jurisdiction over Steel Range Workers or admitting them to membership in their unions.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 168.—By Delegate J. M. Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

WHEREAS, The Civic Federation assumes to advise the citizens on public questions and especially labor organizations in the matter of industrial disputes between employers and employees, and in these matters has favored the interests of capital to a marked degree; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares it has no confidence in the afore named organization.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 169—By Delegate J. G. Brown, of International Shingle Weavers Union:

WHEREAS, In each of the shingle mills of the country there is employed one or more engineers, and

WHEREAS, Because of the scattered location of these mills it is impossible for the International Union of Steam Engineers to organize and maintain local unions of their craft: therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recognize the agreement entered into between the above named organization and the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America, which shall provide that the last named organization shall have the right to organize into its own locals all engineers employed in shingle mills in places where locals of the International Union of Steam Engineers are not or can not be established.

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

Resolution No. 170—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne, and C. D. Wheeler:

WHEREAS, The Slate and Tile Roofers' International Association, whose charter was granted with the distinct understanding that they would confine their work entirely to slate and tile roofing; and

WHEREAS, They are now and have been for a long time past infringing on the jurisdiction of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance by permitting their members to do sheet metal work, to the detriment of our organization, notwithstanding the fact that repeated efforts have been made to have them cease infringing on our jurisdiction. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session that the general officers of the Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union be, and are, hereby instructed to confine their work to slate and tile roofing. Failure to comply, their char-

ter shall be revoked.

Referred to Committee on Building Trades.

Resolution No. 171—By Delegate J. M. Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

WHEREAS, The question of universal peace, the abolition of war and disarmament is being generally discussed, and

WHEREAS, There appears upon the statutes of the United States a law known as "The Dick Military Law", which is wholly antagonistic to the general trend of thought upon military matters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the features of this law shall be treated by the Editor in at least three issues of the "Federationist" within the next six months. Further we recommend that the same course be pursued by all affiliated organizations in their respective publications.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Resolution No. 172—By Delegates O'Connor and Dwyer, Longshoremen's

International Association:

WHEREAS, Rule 9, Section 6, of the Government Rules of Steamboat Inspection reads as follows:

"Local Inspectors shall, when issuing a certificate, specify therein or thereon the number, class, or kind of licensed officers and crew required to navigate the vessel with safety at all times, but should the master or owner desire to operate the vessel not more than thirteen hours out of the twenty-four in any one day, the local Inspectors shall endorse on the certificate of inspection the number and class or kind of licensed officers and crew that are necessary for such reduced period of navigation;" therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. endeavor to have this rule made a law with the following addition: "But in no case will licensed masters, pilots or engineers be on duty more than twelve hours out of twenty-four in any one day."

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

The Convention was adjourned to 9 a. m., Friday, November 15th.

## FIFTH DAY—Morning Session.

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The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Friday, November 15th, Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kennedy, Kline, Mockler, Brinkman, Robinson, Loebenberg, Russell, Winn, Mangan, Williams, Rickert, Larger, Winters, Maher, Farrell, Sullivan (W. Q.), Wallace, McArdle, Williams, Gehring, Harrison, Wilson, Grout, Wilson, Dempsey, Valentine, Schwab, Carroll, Miller, Archibald, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Alpine, Calhoun, Berry, Ramsay, Colgan, Olander, Freil, Flood, Powell, Foster, Entenza, Koonce, Langston, Lee, Johnson, Mahoney, Hirsch, Leighton, Zimmerman, Richards, McCollough, Maloney, Quick, Armstrong, Clark, Costello, Piggott, Robinson, Bradley, Bogasse, Clinton, Snyder, Hausen, Vaughan, McGary, Rizzle, Conroy, Roberts, Justice, Roe, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

A request was made that representatives of the Bricklayers and Operative Plasterers visiting the convention be seated on the floor. The request was complied with.

Delegate Bohm, for the Committee on Secretary's Report, read the following:

To the Officers and Delegates to the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Bros:—The Committee to whom was referred the Secretary's report take pleasure in submitting the following:

We recognize the arduous labor necessary in concisely handling the voluminous business which of necessity must go through the office of the Secretary.

We find an important feature to be the compilation of the finances which tabulate the receipts and disbursements from 1881 to 1907 with

the splendid result of a balance on the year 1906.

Very valuable information is also contained in the tabulated statistics, which show the progress made by the affiliated unions, gain in membership and in conditions.

To continue this work it is necessary for the Secretaries of all represented unions to assist the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor by furnishing him with all data relative to change in membership, fluctuation in wages and in the hours of labor.

We note with interest and offer laudatory commendation upon the fact that in the twelve months just passed, 273,677 packages of express and mail matter were sent through the Secretary's office, which can be accepted as an illustration of the work necessary to be performed by the Secretary and under his supervision, so that the business of the American Federation of Labor continue without interruption.

We find that the report of the Secretary has been carefully composed, and bespeaks the efficiency, diligence and great ability required to satisfactorily perform the duties of Secretary of this great American Federation of Labor.

JOHN J. BARRY, Chairman.  
ERNEST BOHM, Secretary.  
E. A. MCGINN,  
E. A. BOWERMAN,  
THOS. FEELEY,  
SARAH HAGAN,  
A. C. KUGEL,  
W. M. SHICKEL,  
M. E. KANE,  
JOHN R. DUNNE.

On motion the report of the committee was received and made part of the proceedings of the convention.

The Secretary called the list of committees, and the chairman of each in turn announced that no reports were ready to be presented.

Secretary Morrison read an announcement presented by the Committee on Entertainment. The announcement was that an old fashioned Virginia oyster roast would be given to the delegates on the sand dunes at Cape Henry. The announcement was made that special cars would leave from the front of the Armory Hall at 10:30 Sunday, but that tickets to be distributed would be honored on any

train either way from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m. Delegates were requested to wear their badges.

Vice-President Duncan moved an adjournment to 9 o'clock Saturday morning, to allow the committees to work and prepare reports.

The motion was seconded and carried and the convention was adjourned to 9 a. m. Saturday, November 16th.

## SIXTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Saturday, November 16th, President Gompers in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kennedy (A. J.), Kline, Mockler, Winters, Harrison, Dempsey, Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Alpine, Kennedy (Frank), Goltra, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Freel, Powell, Braunschweig, Gebelein, Entenza, Helcken, Griffin, Behrens, Koonce, Langston, Iglesias, Johnson, Mahoney, Virella, Leighton, Sullivan (D.), Richards, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Pliggott, Bogasse, Clinton, Dunkel, Sanchez, Hansen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Canty, Becerril, Thompson, Lowe, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley (P. E.).

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolution No. 15 was recommitted to the Committee on Resolutions. The committee has made some changes in the resolution, and recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolution No. 15.—By Delegates James O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The employees of the United States navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and all civilian employees of the United States government are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for injuries received in their line of duty; and

WHEREAS, The only relief civil employees can receive is by an act of Congress; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, endorse the following bill, and instruct its Legislative Committee to have same introduced in Congress, and use its best endeavors to have same incorporated into law:

### BILL.

To provide relief for employees of the United States Government who are debarred from recourse to the civil courts for injuries received in

their line of duty, who may be disabled by accident while in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the first day of July next ensuing, whenever any civilian employee of the Government is accidentally injured while in the performance of duty, he shall be entitled to relief as follows:

First. To such medical or surgical treatment at a government or public hospital as in the judgment of the superior medical or other officer of the department wherein employed may be deemed wise and necessary, and while thus under treatment such employee shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as enlisted men. But when the injury is such that the patient can be safely removed to his residence, such officer shall direct that requisite medical or surgical treatment shall be furnished at his residence, and both at the hospitals and residence the treatment and medicine shall be furnished free of charge.

Second. The wages or salary received by such injured employee at the time of accident shall be continued to him so long as in the judgment of the medical officer of the department he is thereby incapacitated for work in his vocation; but in no case shall such wages or salary be continued for a longer period than six months, unless upon recommendation approved by his department.

And when such employee shall be discharged from medical or surgical treatment he shall have the same preference as to employment as is now provided for in the rules of the department.

Section 2. That in the event of fatal casualties or of death ensuing from accidents arising as described in this Act, the wages or salary received at the time of accident shall be paid for six months succeeding the death of the employee to the widow of the deceased, if such survives, or to minor children, or to parents who were at the time of the accident dependent upon the deceased for support.

Section 3. That all moneys payable under the provisions of this Act

shall be paid by the regular disbursing officer of the department from the appropriations made for the use of that department in which the employee accidentally injured was employed at the time of injury.

Section 4. That throughout this Act the expression "department" shall be held to cover such establishments of the United States as may be designated by any term of like signification.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—I move to amend by striking out of the second clause of the first section of the bill the words, "but in no case shall such wages or salary continue for a longer period, unless upon recommendation approved by his department." (Seconded)

The question was discussed by Delegate Wilson (W. B.), Vice-President O'Connell and Delegate McKee.

The amendment offered by Delegate Wilson was lost, and the motion to concur in the report of the committee was adopted.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.), for the Adjustment Committee, asked that Resolution 47 and Resolution 81 be referred to the Committee on Building Trades.

No objection being offered, the resolutions were so referred.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 16 be amended by striking out the words, "of navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories," and inserting in their place the words, "on public works." The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution when so amended:

Resolution No. 16.—By Delegates Jas. O'Connell, J. J. Creamer and A. E. Ireland of International Association of Machinists:

WHEREAS, The general trend throughout the country is to give the wage earners a half holiday each week, and as many cities, counties and States have adopted a Saturday half holiday; and

WHEREAS, The federal employees of the navy yards, naval stations, arsenals and gun factories have enjoyed a Saturday half holiday for several years during July, August and September by an executive order;

RESOLVED, That this Convention instruct its Legislative Committee to prepare and have presented to Con-

gress, a bill securing for the federal employees on public works the Saturday half holiday, or use its efforts in the direction of securing the adoption by Congress of any legislation that may be presented seeking to secure the Saturday half holiday during July, August and September of each year.

On motion the recommendation of the committee was concurred in, and the resolution adopted as amended:

Resolution No. 25.—The committee recommended that Resolution No. 25; introduced by Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin A. Becerril from Porto Rico, be amended by striking out the Recommendation No. 1, "That American citizenship be granted to Porto Rico," and substituting in its place the following amendment introduced by Treasurer Lennon:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, believes Porto Rico to be a part of the United States, we therefore declare it to be our opinion that a territorial form of government should be initiated in Porto Rico by the Congress of the United States without further delay, to the end that the people of the island be enabled to rapidly develop full and complete self-government.

Also that the words "Pending the establishment of the foregoing, the following reforms be inaugurated," follow Treasurer Lennon's amendment.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 41.—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, by instruction of Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS At a regular meeting of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia, held September 9, it was regularly moved and adopted that a committee of five be appointed to consider the matter of building a temple as a home for organized labor in the District of Columbia. The said committee after two weeks' careful consideration, reported favorably, and advised that a board of trustees, comprising twelve members, be appointed in lieu of which seven more members were added to said committee with power to act.

THEREFORE, The committee of twelve realizing the essential utility of such a work, as well as the heavy

burden that has been placed upon them do hereby pray, that it may have the approval of your honorable body, also your moral support to the end that we may all share in the glory of our common cause.

The committee made the following recommendation: As this resolution deals with a purely local matter, we believe the American Federation of Labor has nothing to do with the erecting of a labor temple in any city, and therefore do not concur in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 48.—By Delegate J. G. Brown of International Shingle Weavers' Union:

WHEREAS, The increase in freight rates on forest products recently introduced on the Hill and Harriman systems of railroads, and now being held up by Federal injunction pending a hearing of interested parties before the Interstate Commerce Commission, will if put into operation, work to the decided disadvantage of all wage workers engaged in the manufacture of lumber and shingles as well as reducing employment in construction by lessening the consumption, and by the advance in the cost of raw material, increase the rent of buildings occupied in all sections of the country; and

WHEREAS, This new rate becoming operative will be an incentive of employers of labor in the lumber and shingle industries to attempt to reduce wages and lower working conditions generally, thus forcing a defensive struggle upon the comparatively few organized workers in these industries. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor through its Executive Council urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the injury to the wage workers likely to result from the establishment of the new rate, and ask that due consideration to the wage workers' position be given when the hearings are held.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and action.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Brown.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

The committee announced that resolutions No. 50 and No. 88, dealing with the same question, would be reported upon together.

Resolution No. 50.—By Delegate William L. Johns, Granite City (Ill.) Central Trades Council:

RESOLVED, That the salaries of the officers of the American Federation of Labor shall be as follows:

The President shall receive a salary of three thousand six hundred dollars per annum.

The Secretary shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum.

The Treasurer shall receive a salary of three hundred dollars per annum.

Resolution No. 88.—By John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that the salaries of the President and Secretary of the Federation be increased to four thousand and three thousand and five hundred dollars per annum, respectively.

The committee reported non-concurrence on both resolutions.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Bradley.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was lost.

Vice-President Morris—I move that the salary of the President shall be \$4,000 a year. (Seconded)

Delegate Ramsay—I move as an amendment that the salary of the President of the American Federation of Labor be \$5,000 a year.

The question was discussed by Delegates Ramsay, Kennedy (W. E.), Sullivan (T. J.), Klapetzky, Newton, Bahlhorn, Berger.

The amendment was declared carried on a viva voce vote.

A roll call was asked for by Delegate Berger, but the request was supported by only twenty delegates.

The motion as amended was then adopted.

Delegate Conway—I move that the salary of the Secretary of the Am-

erican Federation of Labor be placed at \$4,000 a year.

The motion was seconded and carried, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Tracy (T. F.)—I move that the salary of the Treasurer be placed at \$500 a year.

The motion was seconded and carried, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Hayes (Max)—I desire the unanimous consent of the convention for the introduction of a proposition. Between the hours of nine and ten the President of the United States has signed the necessary papers admitting Oklahoma to statehood. At the request of several delegates, especially those from Oklahoma, I have prepared several telegrams I desire to place before the convention, and ask that they be sent by the convention.

The telegrams are as follows:

C. H. Haskell,  
Governor of Oklahoma, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

The American Federation of Labor, in twenty-seventh annual convention assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, sends you and through you to people of Oklahoma greetings upon this the birthday of the admission of Oklahoma to the Union of sovereign States, and we desire particularly to congratulate you and the people of the new Commonwealth in having the most progressive constitution of any State on the American Continent. It is our earnest wish that the new State will continue to march forward as the torch-bearer in establishing a grander civilization and greater economic and political liberties for the people who have made the State an actuality and for posterity.

E. A. Bowerman, President  
State Federation of Labor,  
Guthrie, Oklahoma.

The American Federation of Labor, in twenty-seventh annual convention assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, sends you greetings upon this auspicious occasion and through you to compliment our fellow-workers of the State of Oklahoma for their part in securing the adoption of the most progressive constitution now existing on the American Continent. Let the good work for the betterment of humanity go on.

J. A. West, State President of the  
Farmers' Union of Oklahoma,  
Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The American Federation of Labor, in twenty-seventh annual convention assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, sends

you fraternal greetings upon this auspicious occasion and through you to compliment your membership in Oklahoma for their part in securing the adoption of the most progressive constitution now existing on the American Continent. Let the good work for the betterment of humanity go on.

Delegate Lewis (T. L.)—I move that the telegrams be adopted as the sentiment of this convention, that they be signed by the President and Secretary and forwarded by them.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The Committee on Resolutions continued its report as follows:

Resolution No. 51—By Delegates of the International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The seamen are still subject to imprisonment for quitting work in a foreign port in the foreign trade, and

WHEREAS, Passenger vessels are still sent to sea with inefficient and insufficient crews with which to manage the vessels and especially the boats thereof; and

WHEREAS, These conditions have caused and are continuously causing great inexcusable loss of human life; therefore

RESOLVED, That this convention reiterate its former action in this matter by urging remedial legislation by Congress; and, further

RESOLVED, That we specifically endorse the bill to amend the laws relative to seamen introduced in the 59th Congress by Hon. Mr. Spight of Mississippi.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Furuseth, who cited several cases where sailors in both foreign and domestic ports were oppressed and unjustly treated.

A motion to concur in the report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 54—By Delegate J. G. Brown, International Shingle Weavers:

WHEREAS, A movement is reported to be on foot by the lumber

interests in the United States and the Dominion of Canada to secure a reciprocity between the two governments, with an aim in view of allowing the free exchange between the two countries of all raw and finished forest products; and

WHEREAS, A treaty of this sort would throw the white labor of the United States into open and fatal competition with the Oriental labor which has the lumber and shingle industries nearly monopolized in the Dominion of Canada; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor is strongly opposed to the competition of white with Oriental labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, in regular session assembled, hereby instruct its Legislative Committee to co-operate with the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America and other interested labor organizations in an effort to defeat any attempt to establish a reciprocity which will cause the competition of white with Asiatic labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for a full and complete investigation before any definite action is taken by the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Brown stated that he had no objection to its being referred to the Executive Council if results could be secured as quickly in that way, but stated that an investigation could be made more quickly by the method suggested in the resolution.

The question was discussed by Delegate Ryan (W. D.), and Delegate Wilson (W. B.).

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 55—By Delegates Lennon, Robinson and Lantz, Journeymen Tailors' Union:

WHEREAS, The Merchant Tailors of Los Angeles, Cal., in co-operation with the Manufacturers' Association of said city, have locked out every journeyman tailor of Los Angeles Cal., upon their refusal to surrender their membership in the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America; and

WHEREAS, Not only the union tailors of Los Angeles are locked out, but the non-union members of the craft in Los Angeles have almost to

a man walked out with the members of our union, and are now making common cause with the union men for the right to organize; and

WHEREAS, The employers of all classes in Los Angeles are making common cause with the Merchant Tailors to destroy the Tailors' Union of said city by the importation of scabs, and every disreputable method that unscrupulous employers can adopt; and

WHEREAS, The Merchant Tailors of Los Angeles, in flagrant violation of existing agreements, locked out the tailors; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, that we pledge the tailors of Los Angeles our support in their contest and bid them, in the name of the great labor movement of America, to stand solid until victory shall crown their efforts and they shall be conceded the rights of men and citizens to free assemblage, free speech, free press and free organization in the union of their craft.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Treasurer Lennon, who explained in detail the cause of the strike.

Delegate Lynch asked if there was any objection to considering Resolution No. 8 with Resolution No. 55.

The Chairman of the Resolution Committee stated that inasmuch as Resolution No. 8 asked for financial assistance for the strike, it would be considered separately; and also stated that the committee wished to confer with the Executive Officers of all national and international organizations represented in the organization in regard to Resolution No. 8.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

Resolution No. 67—By Delegate F. S. Lyon, of Newport News (Va.) Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, In turning back the pages of time and reviewing the vicissitudes of governments which have been established among men, developed, waned and fallen, and those which still exist, we can but be impressed with the fact and feel with pride, that our own great American Republic has been placed upon the

most firm and lasting foundations of all governments of all ages—the ballot in the hands of the masses; and realizing that the corruption and misleading of voters and the false counting of their ballots are the highest crimes which can be committed under our form of government, aye, high treason against the Republic, and the corruptors, deliberate misleaders falsifiers of the ballot, traitors to their country, more harmful than open public enemies; and the importance of every citizen being impressed with the responsibility and duty imposed upon him by reason of his citizenship and the mighty power of the clean ballot, we feel constrained to place the American Federation of Labor on record as a strong advocate of clean elections; and, therefore

#### RESOLVED—

1. That we unqualifiedly condemn the use of large campaign funds as a blow at the very foundation stone of American liberty and which can have but one purpose, the corruption of the voters and falsifying of the returns, and if continued, end in but one result, the undermining of American manhood, and the final destruction of the Republic.

2. That we regard the widespread ownership and use of the newspapers and magazines of the country by large corporations and vested interests to misinform, prejudice and mislead the people in public matters as one of the most corrupt uses of capital and as a shame and disgrace to our advanced civilization.

3. That we recommend laws, both State and National, which will compel every party in every election to have but one person to receive the campaign funds contributed to his party, the names of such receivers of funds to be filed with some officer in his State and in national elections also with some officer of the National Government, and that each receiver shall be compelled to report daily, on oath, to such officers, and in national elections, to such national officer, all contributions received by him since his last report, the amounts of the contributions and the names of the contributors, and as well all disbursements made by him each day since the last report, to whom made, and for what purpose, which reports the said respective State officers shall publish in a conspicuous place in the next issue of the daily paper in his State having the largest circulation in his State, with head line and body type of a size prescribed by law, and that the amounts and uses of campaign funds shall be limited and regulated, and that any violations or evasions of such laws shall be punishable with a felon's stripes.

4. That we recommend laws requiring the nominations of all parties to be made by primaries which shall be held subject to the State election

laws, and the expense of same borne by the respective States and the party committees shall be prohibited by law from demanding or receiving money from any candidate who offers for his party nomination for any office within the gift of the people, and that the use of money by candidates, in primaries and general elections, shall be limited and restricted and such candidates required to account for every cent used by them in their campaigns.

And we are further Resolved.

That it is the patriotic duty of every laboring man, whether a member of a union or not, a duty to his country, himself and his children, to set to work at once to qualify himself and keep himself qualified to exercise his right of franchise, and that he should see to it that the sun does not go down upon any election day before he has cast a clean, unbiased and conscientious ballot.

On Resolution No. 67 the committee reported as follows: We recommend that the American Federation of Labor go on record in favor of direct primaries for the nomination of all municipal, township, county, state and federal officials, and the restriction of the use of money by candidates seeking nomination or election to public office.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.)—I move to amend by adding to the substitute offered by the committee the following: We also favor the publication of campaign, party and candidate expenses by the different parties.

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Feeley, and carried.

The report of the committee as amended was then adopted.

Resolution, No. 70—By Delegate F. S. Lyon Central Labor Union, Newport News, Va.:

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor provide ways and means and take steps towards having the charters granted to local unions of the several trades after this, provide that no person who is entitled to qualify himself as a voter in the vicinity of the local which he seeks to join, shall be admitted to membership until after he has qualified himself as a voter and that any member of such local who shall lose his right to vote, shall be suspended until he is again qualified as a voter; and that the charters of all existing locals of the several trades be amended so as not to allow new members to be admitted, who are entitled to

qualify as voters in the vicinity of the locals which they seek to join until after they have qualified themselves to vote, and that all present members of existing locals who are entitled to qualify as voters in the vicinity of their locals shall be allowed a reasonable length of time to qualify themselves to vote, after which time all members of such locals who lose their right to vote shall be suspended until they have requalified themselves to vote; and those who do not qualify shall be suspended until they do so qualify themselves, and that this matter be taken up by the American Federation of Labor with the International unions of all of the trades at their next regular meetings and urged at all regular meetings hereafter until such provisions are incorporated in all the charters of all locals of all trades, existing, and hereafter formed.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Ryan—At the suggestion of President Gompers, the committee wishes to add to its recommendation: But urge all of our wage earners who are members of trades unions, or applicants for such membership, qualify themselves for citizenship as soon as possible.

The question was discussed by Delegate Lyons and Ryan (F. M.).

A motion to concur in the recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Resolution No. 77—By Delegate Herbert Crampton, Amalgamated Carpenters.

Amend Economic Platform, on page 239, proceedings of Minneapolis Convention:

Insert after the word "of" in paragraph 11, the words: "Mines, Railways" making it read:

11. The nationalization of Mines, Railways, Telegraph and Telephones. Also

After paragraph 17, on page 239, of Minneapolis proceedings, add a paragraph to read as follows:

18. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

The committee recommended non-concurrence in the proposed amendment to paragraph 11, and concurred in the proposed new section 18.

A motion was made and seconded

that the report of the committee be adopted.

President Gompers—The chair is of the opinion that the subject matter deals with two propositions, and that they should be considered separately. The committee will therefore report on the first proposition under consideration.

A motion was made and seconded that paragraph 11 read: "the nationalization of mines, railways, telegraph and telephones." (Seconded)

The question was discussed by Delegates Crampton, Hayes (Max), Kennedy (W. E.), McKinlay, Walker (J. H.), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Berger, Flannery, Rodier, Perham, Feeley, Barnes (J. M.), Furuseth and Vice-President Duncan.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried on a viva voce vote.

A division was called for, and resulted in 154 votes being cast in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee and 50 against its adoption.

The committee concurred in the recommendation that the following be made Paragraph 18 of the Economic Platform adopted at the Minneapolis Convention: "We favor a system of United States government postal savings banks."

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Resolutions asked that Resolution No. 115 be referred to the Committee on President's Report. No objection being offered, the resolution was so referred.

Delegate Manning (J. J.) asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced and referred to its proper committee:

Resolution No. 173—By Delegate John J. Manning of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers:

WHEREAS, The Court of Appeals of the State of Oregon has declared the ten-hour workday law for women constitutional, and

WHEREAS, The Laundrymen's Association of Oregon has appealed said decision to the United States Court of Appeals, and

WHEREAS, A copy of the progress of this law is now available to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; be it

**RESOLVED**, That this matter be referred to the Executive Council for their consideration and assistance in defending this law.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Holland asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced and referred to its proper committee:

Resolution No. 174—

**WHEREAS**, The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union at the last Convention held at Baltimore, Md., June, 1907, elected me to the office of President, and

**WHEREAS**, As President I feel it my duty to do that duty that is required of an International President, and

**WHEREAS**, I am somewhat handicapped in the work of trying to make the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union one of the foremost organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

**WHEREAS**, This is impossible on account of conditions that exist among the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor at its Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to investigate the affairs of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and reorganize said International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union if necessary, and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the committee shall begin this investigation within thirty days after this convention adjourns. The committee to have full power to order a reorganization if necessary.

MORTIMER JULIAN, President.

Referred to Committee on Organization.

Delegate Homer D. Call was excused from further attendance on the convention on account of illness, and President Gompers asked that the chair be given the privilege of placing another member on the committee to which Delegate Call belonged. No objection being offered, President Gompers stated that a member would be appointed on such committee.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Hon. G. O'Donahue,

Barrister of Toronto and Solicitor for the Trades and Labor Congress of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. O'Donahue spoke at some length of his connection with and work for organized labor in Canada. He spoke especially of a suit brought against the Sheet Metal Workers' Organization in Canada and said in part:

"About five years ago in the City of Toronto we had a number of employers in the Sheet Metal Trades meet the representatives of the local unions. Thirty-nine out of forty employers signed the agreement and continued it from year to year since. One of the employers in the exercise of his rights refused to sign. The workmen, in pursuance of their rights, refused to work for him. The employes in their local union voted in favor of a strike. For that the courts have determined that the local, and the international, which contributed some strike pay, are liable in damages to the Metallic Roofing Company, on the broad principle that the men were coerced by the resolution to strike. The local union, out of deference to other employers with which they had contracts, gave notice that on and after a certain date the members did not intend to handle the goods of the Metallic Roofing Co. The courts have interpreted that to be a boycott and that the local and international are responsible in damages. In time judgement was given against the local and international unions. The local is endeavoring to carry the case to the Privy Council in England. That is the highest court of appeal for any of the British possessions, our court of final resort. I visited England last year and obtained a high legal opinion that the local union is sure to succeed in that appeal. First, however, we must pay into court \$2,000 security and other expenses run up to four or five thousand dollars. The union has the \$2,000, but would like to bring before your notice the necessity of help in getting the case there. The Metallic Roofing Company has had a receiver appointed to collect the per capita tax that is to go to the international union. The judgment allows them to take the per capita

tax, not only of the local unions in Toronto, but all the local unions in Ontario. The result will be the local union will not collect per capita tax, which will make it difficult for the international body to secure money to pay the necessary expenses. This company can sue upon the judgment in any province in Canada or any state in the United States. Whether

they will succeed in the states is another story, but the chances are they will succeed in any province in Canada. That is the situation from an international standpoint, and it is very important that it be brought before you."

The convention was adjourned at 12:30 p. m. to meet at 9 a. m. Monday, November 18th.

## SEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

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The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Monday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES** — Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Dwyer, Gengenbach, Malloy, Conway, Russell, Morton, Dunlap, Winters, McSorley, Harrison, Wilson (John T.), Dempsey, Sullivan, Carroll, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Calhoun, Mahon, Freil, Lantz, Powell (G.), Entenza, Park, Langston, Lee, Johnson, Mahoney, Virella, Leighton, Richards, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Hansen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Canty, McCallum, Thompson, Lowe, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley, Chapman.

Delegate Wheeler—Delegate Dold of Chicago is compelled to leave the convention and return to his home on account of illness of his family.

President Gompers—Unless objection is interposed, Delegate Dold will be excused from further attendance. Hearing none, he is excused.

A communication was received by the secretary from George F. Dunn, International President Brotherhood of Boilermakers, asking that William Kellas be allowed to serve as a delegate in place of Delegate Thomas Nolan, who was obliged to leave the convention.

The request of the president of the Boilermakers was complied with and Delegate Kellas seated in the convention.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), for the Committee on President's Report, presented the following:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 18, 1907.  
To the Members of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

**GREETING.**—We have carefully examined the report of President Gompers and desire to express our commendation of the clearness with

which the various subjects are presented and particularly to call attention to the wide scope and importance of subjects considered. It is one of the many things that show the growth of the labor movement, and its great benefits to the cause of advancing civilization, when it becomes necessary for the president of our organization in making his reports to the convention to deal with so many phases of economical and social conditions.

We desire to urgently recommend to working people the careful reading of this report. It all deserves and should receive our careful attention as working people, and there are in it matters which today are, and in the near future will be, of supreme importance to the preservation of our civilization and dominion on this continent and the preservation of individual freedom amongst our people.

In dealing with the several points in the report we shall endeavor to call special attention to subjects that we think of most immediate and pressing importance, and shall treat each subject item by item under captions used in the report itself.

### AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS EXTENDING—THE LAW OF GROWTH.

We desire to express our gratification at the healthy growth of the organization during the past year. A steady substantial growth is of greater value to the labor movement and the accomplishment of its purposes than a rapid mushroom growth that brings a membership into our organization so rapidly that the real purpose of organized labor may be endangered by the accession of large numbers of people not versed in or familiar with those purposes. A well known economic truth is expressed that should be more generally herald-

ed to the world by the statement that "the great rank and file of organized labor in all its ramifications are earnestly engaged in the movement to bring betterment and light into, not only their own homes, but into the homes and lives of all." The non-union men of today, as well as some trades unionists, frequently and unthinkingly overlook the fact that conditions have not always been as they are now. They look upon it as a matter of fact, that has just happened so, that they are now required to work only eight, nine or ten hours per day in their respective vocations, and yet it has been the hard fighting, persistent effort and good generalship of organized labor that has wrung from reluctant employers the reduction from twelve, thirteen and fourteen hours' work to the present standard, firmly establishing it, first at one point and then at another, so that all business, whether on a union or non-union basis, is finally forced to conform to the shorter work-day standard. What is true of the hours of labor is equally true as applied to every law enacted for the protection of men, women and children; the promotion of better sanitary conditions in mines and workshops; the safeguards required about machinery and every other enactment for the protection of life and limb—the conservation of the health of the workers, and the defense of their liberties against the encroachments of organized greed. It is also a well known fact that whenever wages are increased in any particular craft or industry the wages of non-unionists are also increased, although not always in the same ratio or to the same extent that the trade union is able to secure for its members. With the growth of the movement these facts are becoming better and better known and justice to ourselves requires that they should become still better known to those at present outside of our movement and we therefore recommend that this phase of the report be given as much publicity as possible.

On motion of Delegate Bablitz, duly seconded, the report of the committee was concurred in.

## DIRECTLY AFFILIATED LOCAL UNIONS—DEFENSE FUND.

We are pleased to learn that such excellent results have been secured in the trade movements of the local unions directly affiliated by charter to the American Federation of Labor, and recommend that the same sound, conservative methods be continued in handling their affairs.

Concurred in.

## TO FEDERATE THE ORGANIZED.

We regret that there are some trade organizations that as yet do not seem to feel the need of federation and trust that the time is not far distant when every bona fide trade union on the North American continent will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We commend the steps that have been taken to that end and recommend that they be continued.

Concurred in.

## TRADE UNIONS NOT RIGID—EX- PAND WITH INDUSTRY.

We fully agree with the president that trade unions can not be rigid and inflexible in their forms. Like all other affairs they must be so conducted as to conform to changing conditions. Experience has shown that the various trades may be fully trusted to change the forms of their respective organizations in such manner as shall be most effective for the protection of their interests.

Organisms have, no matter how produced, a life and an individuality peculiarly their own. Any sudden change in environments or any great divergence from the natural law of its growth means injury, deformity or death because of the inherent impossibility of sudden changes in its own structure. In accordance with this law organizations of labor will develop in obedience to the fundamental ideal underlying and nourishing its very life, but like other organisms slight variations in outward form will necessarily be produced by environments.

Concurred in.

## NO WAGE REDUCTIONS.

We certainly are in hearty accord with the president in his declaration against reductions in wages. The only reason that can be assigned by any employer for reducing the wages of his employes is to enable him to meet the competition of other employers in the same line. If he succeeds in getting a reduction his competitors will undertake the same course and he is then no better off from a competitive standpoint than before the reduction took place, while the employe is made to suffer. This process can be repeated until there is neither a living wage for the worker nor profit for the employer. With this goes inevitably a reduction in the standard of living not for the worker only, but within the entire society, carrying with it industrial, social, intellectual, physical, and moral degeneration. We would desire specifically to bring to the attention in as forcible a manner as we may the following quotation from the report submitted to the Boston convention and quoted in this report: "If labor shall resist all attempts at reduction in wage, some battles may be lost; but these would be reduced to a minimum in the same degree as it is clearly understood that it is a firm resolve that we would rather resist and lose than not resist at all." We desire to repeat what this committee said on this subject at the Minneapolis convention in addressing itself to the class of employers who yet persist in treating labor power as a commodity instead of an attribute of life. "Make your future profits out of something else than my flesh and blood. I am going at least to keep what I have got and to get as much more as I can. Reckon it, then, as a fixed factor in your business calculation that labor's share in the joint product shall never more be scaled downward."

Concurred in.

RAISE FUNDS—PAY BENEFITS—  
PERPETUATE UNIONISM.

Our president says that he feels it his duty to again impress upon all unions the urgent necessity to provide

themselves with ample funds to protect their membership in strikes or lockouts, and this committee feels it to be its duty to call upon all members of organized labor to act upon the recommendations herein submitted without delay. We do not think that its importance can be overestimated or that it can in anywise be neglected without serious danger to the life of the labor movement.

Concurred in.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND NO  
LONGER DISCUSSED.

We are in full accord with President Gompers when he says: "That the law of supply and demand has its place in nature and in primitive, natural conditions, no thinking man will dispute; but when we realize what science has done and what progress has been made to overcome the primitive conditions of nature; what has been accomplished in machinery and tools of labor; in the means of transportation of products and of man, the means of transmission of information and intelligence, the fact becomes immediately patent that man has made nature conform to his wants and that the original conception of the law of supply and demand has been largely overcome, and can be still further overcome by intelligent, comprehensive and determined action of the wage earners who by their associated effort shall refuse to have their brain and brawn, their hearts and the hearts of those beloved by them, weighed in the same scale with the side of a hog or a bushel of coal."

The law of supply and demand applies to supplies for and demands of men, but does not apply to supplies of and demands for men who are living intelligent organisms capable of regulating the supply of, if not the demand for, the use of their own labor power.

Concurred in.

CONTEMPTIBLE CAPITALIST AN-  
TAGONISM—IT WILL NOT

AVAIL.

At all periods in the world's history

there has existed a class of people who were unable to see or realize that any benefit could come from change. They represent the reactionary element in human nature. Their antagonism is natural as coming from them, but they might just as well attempt to stem the flow of a mighty river with a pebble as to stop the onward movement of labor by the use of the fund they have raised to educate the working people to return to the past. They represent and work for the preservation of industrial absolutism, while organized labor hopes and works for industrial democracy, and we are confident that industrial democracy will as surely succeed industrial absolutism as political democracy has been and is displacing political absolutism.

The trade union movement has a definite purpose publicly expressed; it has nothing to conceal and, therefore, does not fear the employment of 12,000, or any other number of spies, which they may desire to squander money upon. We condemn it as unwise, as producing unnecessary distrust and class antagonism.

Concurred in.

#### THE UNION SHOP.

We endorse all that our president says concerning the use of the terms "open" and "closed" shops. There are no such terms applicable to the trade union movement. They are absolutely misleading. The union shop is open to all workmen capable and willing to perform their work and assume their share of the responsibilities connected therewith; the non-union shop is the only closed shop made so by the employers themselves.

We condemn the unwise and injurious to the wage workers the agitation that has recently been inaugurated against the trade agreement. As long as the condition of employer and employe exists there will necessarily have to be agreements actual or implied. They may be either written or oral, for a specific period or terminable at will; they may be entered into individually or collectively, but the moment any person accepts employment that moment a contract begins. The interests of the worker as well as

the basic philosophy of the trade union movement require that wherever possible contracts for wages and conditions of employment should be made collectively. While it is not the province of this committee or of the American Federation of Labor to direct the various trade unions in the manner or form of their contracts we desire to point out the fact that as employers of labor can not in the very nature of things guarantee continuous employment to all of our members neither can we, nor should we in our wage contracts, guarantee to them that we will furnish them all the workers they desire.

Concurred in.

#### LABOR MOVEMENT IN CANADA.

We are extremely pleased to learn of the healthy growth of the labor movement in Canada and trust that every assistance possible, to still further develop the movement there, will be given by the American Federation of Labor and all organizations affiliated therewith.

Concurred in.

#### LABOR IN PORTO RICO.

As this subject has already been dealt with in the convention, we deem it unnecessary to make any further comment at this time.

Concurred in.

#### CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

We commend President Gompers for the assistance and advice given to the Cuban workmen and are pleased to know that the leaven is working. We recommend that all national and international unions give as much assistance towards the elevation of the Cuban workmen as is within their power to give.

Concurred in.

#### LABOR CONDITIONS ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

We protest against the action of the Fifty-ninth Congress in depriving the workmen on the Panama Canal of the benefits and protection of the eight-hour law. We consider it unjust and inhuman to require any man in a

tropical climate and miasmatic atmosphere to work more than eight hours per day, even though he may be of a different race or different nationality from us, and we recommend that the Legislative Committee be instructed to use its influence to secure the repeal of that measure. We further endorse the recommendation contained in the following quotation:

"Recently the request was made to me to visit the Panama Canal district and to report thereon to the Government, with a view to making such recommendations as might seem to me necessary and advisable. The request has also been made of one or two other men in our movement to perform a like service. The duties devolving upon me have interfered with my acceptance, but I suggest that though I may not be able to go, authority be given for the recommendation of some one now and then to undertake the mission and fulfill the duties."

Concurred in.

#### CHILD LABOR MUST BE ABOLISHED.

We endorse the position of President Gompers on the question of child labor, and recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to draft a uniform bill for introduction into the various State legislatures, where such laws do not already exist, and for introduction into Congress to apply to the District of Columbia, the different territories and our dependencies.

Concurred in.

#### ORGANIZING WOMEN WORKERS.

We commend the work already performed in the effort to organize the women wage workers, and recommend a continuance of the same. We fully realize that it is only by organized and persistent effort that the great goal of equal pay for equal work can be reached.

Concurred in.

#### INTERNATIONAL GOOD WILL AND PEACE.

We regret that the recent Peace Conference at The Hague did not ac-

complish as much in the interests of International Peace as its friends had anticipated and hoped for. We hope to see a continuance of these efforts toward International amity and good will, nevertheless, we are strongly imbued with the idea that International Peace will come sooner and be more permanent as a result of the growth of the International Trade Union movement than would possibly be the case by the establishment of an International Court with no power behind it to enforce its decisions.

Concurred in.

#### INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LABOR.

We note what the report says on this subject and the suggestion made and recommend that it be referred to the Executive Council for their favorable consideration.

Concurred in.

#### EIGHT-HOUR. WORKDAY—MAKE IT UNIVERSAL.

Referred to Eight-Hour Committee.

#### EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN PRINTING INDUSTRY.

Referred to Eight-Hour Committee.

#### COMMERCIAL TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

We note what the report has to say about this effort on the part of the telegraphers to redress wrongs which have been borne with more or less patience, caused possibly by a lack of hope and faith in their own ability to compel the redress of these wrongs, owing to the concentrated power of their employers. We share the feeling of regret that for the time being it has not had a greater success, but we desire to say to the men who have been and are engaged in this struggle that no serious effort, made by men united for a good purpose, is ever wasted. Every organization has had similar experiences and has come out of them with a clear conception of what is needed and a greater determination to find the means of redress and apply

them. We feel that the telegraphers will stay by their organization and we know that if they do so it will not be long before they will again be in a position to submit requests for improvements in their condition to the company, and that these requests will be given a more sympathetic hearing, and a readier compliance because of the manly effort thus far made, and because the ability to endure and to grow from adversity has been shown by the men.

Your committee recognizes that the telegraph companies are a monopoly created and sustained by the law; that they are using their power on one hand against their employees, on the other hand against the general public, and we recommend that the Federation reiterate their former position in favor of the government itself assuming the postal function of conveying intelligence.

Concurred in.

#### FARMER ORGANIZATIONS—OUR EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION.

We note with pleasure the efforts that have been made to bring the organizations of farmers and those of the wage worker into closer relationship with each other so that they may co-operate for the benefit of all. There are many things in which we have a common interest and can effectively make common cause. It is gratifying to know that the farmer is being educated to call for union made goods, knowing that in so doing he is assisting in advancing our civilization to a higher plane, and we should reciprocate by purchasing the products of the members of their associations for the same reason. Whether a workman receives his pay in wages or by the sale of the product of his labor he is interested in getting full value for the labor performed, and every effort should be made to create and maintain harmonious relations with all organizations of labor that have this end in view.

Concurred in.

#### LABOR'S BILL TO REGULATE INJUNCTIONS.

We have carefully considered the

president's report regarding the issuance of injunctions as used in labor disputes; we endorse what he has said, the efforts that have been made and the bill drafted and introduced. We urge upon every trade unionist, friend of free institutions, and of human liberty, the earnest and careful consideration of the use now being made of the equity power given to our courts. This power comes to our courts from the irresponsible sovereigns of the old world, when, by the sovereign delegated to the Court of Chancery, it was gradually so extended and abused that in England it became necessary to prohibit its use except for the specific protection of property and property rights when such were in immediate danger and there was no adequate remedy at law. This was the practice in England at the time our Constitution was adopted and it was with all the limitations and safeguards then and there provided and in use that it was adopted into our system and conferred upon our judges. If, under the mistaken idea that thus shall we prevent crime, it be permitted to invade criminal jurisdiction, it will absorb the whole domain, destroy trial by jury, the indictment by grand jury and all other safeguards which society has found it necessary to place around those accused of crime. If it be permitted to extend itself so to deal with personal rights, it will, being absolutely an irresponsible power, be used to destroy all personal liberty. The theory upon which it is used in labor disputes seems to be that conducting of a business is a property right, that business is property and that the earning power of property engaged in business is itself property which can and ought to be protected by the equity power in the same way and to the same extent as property, tangible property, itself. Inasmuch as the earning capacity of property used in business depends either upon the labor employed or patronage enjoyed, such theory would carry with it an admission that in our country the ownership of the tools of production gives to the possessor thereof a vested right in so much labor as will make his business profitable or in so much patronage as will

give him an assured income on his investment.

We recognize that under our laws and form of government the employers may have a property right in the real estate, houses, machinery, and other appliances necessary to conduct their business, but we absolutely and positively deny that they have any property right in the workmen, either as producers or as consumers.

If the present theory of the courts shall be finally accepted, a corporation running a department store and having destroyed and absorbed all competitors may, through the assistance of a judge sitting in equity, prevent any other corporation or individual from entering its field and by competition reducing its income. Your committee believes that there is no tendency so dangerous to personal liberty so destructive of free institutions and of a republican form of government as the present misuse and extension of the equity power through usurpation by the judiciary; and therefore urge the speedy enactment of the Pearle Bill, endorsed by the Minneapolis Convention, into law, and we further recommend that candidates for legislative or judicial positions, be carefully investigated as to their past acts and interrogated as to their position on this matter before they be given any support, and that those who from their actions or their expressions are deemed unsound, be, regardless of any other question, repudiated.

We concur in the recommendations that the report of the special committee and the brief filed by the Federation thereto be, if possible, printed as a Federal document.

Concurred in.

#### VAN CLEAVE'S SUIT AGAINST THE A. F. OF L.

Referred to Special Committee.

#### EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

Referred to Eight-Hour Committee

#### EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Referred to Eight-Hour Committee.

#### IMMIGRATION LAW AND INTER- PRETATION.

We have studied with deep interest and serious apprehension the figures quoted; the facts about the last law and the new constructions given to the old law upon this subject. Seven and a quarter millions, men, women and children, coming into and mingling with the working population of this land in the short period of ten years must indeed have had a tremendous "influence for good or evil." Coming as they do from every part of the globe; some of them belonging to the Caucasian, some to the Semitic, some to the Mongolian, and some to the Malayian race. The two last named alien to us in race and so different from us in religious and social development that it has taken our race more than two thousand years, under favorable conditions, to move from their present stage to the one which we now occupy. With a closer and more sympathetic study of immigration there has arisen a conviction that the two streams of people coming one from the continent of Asia to the Pacific, the other from Europe, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic coast, must be given a fundamentally different treatment. When immigrants come in greater numbers than can be assimilated, no matter how great the resource of the country to which they come, if they are of a lower standard of living, they necessarily must be harmful to the working people of such country, and if they can not be assimilated at all, then, the immigration becomes still more dangerous because it is immigration for the purpose of colonization ultimately followed by conquest. It matters not whether the weapon be the gun or the spade the result will be the same. We, therefore, demand the absolute exclusion from this land of all those of alien race coming from the continent of Asia or islands of the Pacific. Nothing short of this will, as time flows on, preserve to the people now on this continent and their descendants, the future possession thereof. The greed of the past is responsible for such race troubles as we have had, and we now have, and the greed of the pres-

ent, if not checked by law, will bring to this land further, and perhaps still more dangerous race complications. We deeply regret the failure of the last enactment to bring any relief from the constantly growing current of Japanese to the Pacific Coast.

The immigrants coming from Europe or other countries bordering on the Mediterranean are, speaking generally, capable of assimilation. It would therefore be sufficient to curtail the numbers within a reasonable proportion through a sifting process by which we would be able to save ourselves from those whom European countries are most desirous to see depart. While our law in theory does this, at least to some extent, the number that are coming is a plain proof that the law is inefficient and it is with great regret we learn that the educational test for which this organization has petitioned from time to time was not inserted in the last law. We desire further to express our emphatic disapproval of the decision rendered by the Attorney-General, which substantially means that working men on strike or locked out are not in the country. It seems to us that a reasonable care for the welfare of the rest of the population, leaving the working people out of question, should have given us a better law and a better decision.

One feature of the last law enacted providing for a Division of Information seems to us to be capable of much good or evil in accordance as it shall be used, and we recommend that the Executive Council be authorized, and all unions affiliated, be requested to co-operate with this division to the end that the most good possible will be accomplished thereby.

The question was discussed by Delegates Young, Feeley, and MacArthur.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous vote.

#### CONVICT LABOR BILL.

We regret that the convict labor bill as introduced by Representative Hunt of Missouri, failed of passage in the Fifty-ninth Congress, and we recommend that it be re-introduced and its enactment urged.

Concurred in.

#### LAW REDUCING HOURS OF LABOR OF RAILROAD MEN.

We congratulate the railroad men upon their success in securing the passage of the Lafollette bill. While it is not all that was desired it is at least a step in the right direction and we recommend a continuance of the agitation for such amendments as will reduce the hours of labor of men engaged in railway service to a point that will safeguard their health and lives and the lives of the traveling public.

Concurred in.

#### SHIP SUBSIDY SCHEMERS.

It is with sincere gratification that we note the report of the defeat of the Ship Subsidy Bill in the last Congress. We realize the watchfulness and earnestness necessary to accomplish this and desire to congratulate the President and the Legislative Committee on their success in this matter; and since our experience warrants the belief that it will be reintroduced, we desire to reprint the declaration and recommendations made by the Minneapolis Convention which is as follows:

The theory upon which the bill is drawn and the reasons given by its advocates are that we have not the vessels needed as auxiliaries to the navy, and not at all the men needed to man the navy in time of war. Accepting these contentions as facts it is contended as reasons therefor that the cost of building a vessel in an American shipyard and the cost of sailing a vessel under the American flag in the foreign trade is so much higher than that under other flags that a subsidy is necessary. It is further contended that with an adequate subsidy we shall have more vessels, and having more vessels we shall have all the native or naturalized seamen needed.

That we have not now the necessary number of native or naturalized seamen needed for the merchant marine and the navy is a fact not disputed; it is patent to all who are at all acquainted with maritime conditions. The American boy is not seeking the sea as a means of livelihood, and the American man at sea is seeking and finding more agreeable and more remunerative employment on shore.

There is employed at present, according to the census, about 120,000 men as seamen or deep-sea fishermen under our flag, and among the seamen from ten to fifteen per cent are either natives

or naturalized, the rest are men owing allegiance to other flags and not subject to draft upon order of the President.

If the seamen and fishermen employed in our fisheries and our coastwise and lake trade were either native or naturalized Americans, the number of men necessary for the navy could at any time be obtained. The difficulty, therefore, lies not so much in the number of men as in the number of men available, and the primary cause is that for some reasons the American does not seek the sea or remain there. If the American does not seek the coastwise trade, where there is no competition with the foreign vessels and small wages, and onerous conditions are not caused thereby or an excuse therefor, there seems to be no reason why he should seek employment in the foreign trade where the ship owner has the reason of competition for the wages and conditions which he imposes upon the seamen. The American ceased to go to sea because he could do better on shore than he possibly could at sea, where, no matter what his industry and thrift, he could not and cannot earn sufficient upon which to keep a family.

As to the cost of operating a vessel under the American flag the contention that American vessels in the foreign trade provide better quarters, more and better food, that they carry more men, and pay more wages than vessels under other flags, is not based upon facts. When the steamers "Paris" and "New York" were placed under the American flag the number of firemen and coal passers and of able and ordinary seamen was reduced.

The wages of sailors and marine firemen depend upon the port in which they are engaged and the voyage they are about to make, and not at all upon the flag under which the vessel sails, and our law, enacted in 1884, gave to the ship owner the right to hire his crew in a foreign port, bring them to the United States and back to a foreign port without re-shipping them in the United States. This puts him on an absolute equality as to wages, exclusive of officers with any country with which he trades. He pays English wages if he trades with England, French wages if he should trade with France and Chinese wages if he trades with China; the law gives him this privilege and he avails himself of it to the fullest extent.

The other costs of operating a vessel are, coal, lubricating oils, and provisions; like other vessels, he buys it where it is cheapest. If it be a sailing vessel it consists in spars, canvas, ropes and blocks, and these things we furnish to other nations to a very large extent.

Since the organization of our government no industry has been as well cared for through absolute authority over the men employed therein, through immunities granted and special privileges conferred, as has been the mer-

chant marine. By law enacted in 1790 the seaman was made the property of the vessel upon which he served. If he sought to withdraw himself from the servitude of his master he could be and he was arrested, put in prison, there to remain until called for by such master. If he succeeded in escaping from his service and his master he could be and he was pursued from State to State, or from one country into another, forcibly returned to his master and compelled to continue the labor on pain of imprisonment. When involuntary servitude was taken off the negro, by war and the Thirteenth Amendment, and the Statutes revised accordingly, the vessel's ownership of the seaman remained undisturbed. Conditions as to quarters on board, food and working hours were by Congress left at the discretion of the owner. Some improvements have been made but the seaman's status yet remains that of a serf or a peon. He is still compelled to live in a place six feet long, six feet high and two feet wide. In this place he has to eat, live, and to sleep, when off duty. It has been described as too large for a coffin and not large enough for a grave. He is still compelled to sign away in the foreign trade a certain sum of the wages to be earned in order to obtain employment. He must obey any order from the master or any other officer or go to prison. But if crippled for life by injury thereby received he has no remedy. He must, in obtaining employment, compete with the unskilled and destitute, not only in this country, but from all nations and races. The vessels are under-manned, both as to skill and number, and the ship owner is resisting every improvement by every means within his power.

In the meantime the ship owners have been relieved of: Risks arising from acts of God or dangers of the sea through a system of insurance; arising from piracy through the present perfect policing of the seas; from those arising from popular local disturbances through damages paid by such localities or States; of liabilities to the shipper, passenger or seaman through limited liability laws and judicial decisions; of taxes on floating property by several States; of fees to be paid for the enforcement of navigation laws, except in some unimportant instances; of care and cure of sick seamen, cost of which is now borne by the public treasury, and the burial of dead seamen who are handed over to the coroner and then buried by the community; of the duty to carry a certain number of citizens in the crew of the vessel; of the duty of training men for the sea service now done by foreigners or in training ships at public expense. In addition to this he may carry as many or as few men as he pleases, with such skill or lack of skill as he chooses; he may carry as much cargo on deck and load his vessel to any depth that he thinks profitable. There are no laws or regulations on these subjects.

He may hire, and, in a foreign port in the foreign trade, by assistance of the police, keep the cheapest men that can be found in any part of the world.

Under our coastwise navigation laws he has an absolute monopoly of all trade from one American port to another.

Under the act of 1892 he may make contracts to carry the mail through which he receives more pay for this service than he pays in wages to every man and boy employed on his vessel as a seaman in any capacity.

Having been relieved of risks and liabilities, and having been given immunities as have been herein mentioned, and having driven the American from the sea, thereby weakening our navy, and now employing and thereby training foreigners and men of alien and antagonistic races, making them ready to be employed by other navies, he insists upon continuing these conditions, while he urges upon Congress to further tax the whole American people to help him carry on his private business.

Your committee recommends that the American Federation of Labor reiterate and emphasize its condemnation of any such legislation and especially against this bill with its un-American provision for conscription.

Concurred in.

#### ANTI-PILOTAGE BILL KILLED.

We note with pleasure the defeat of this bill. Its defeat is in the interest of the safety of life and property at sea. We freely admit that the law as it stands works a discrimination against sailing vessels in favor of the steam vessels, but hold that the proper way to abolish the discrimination is to restore compulsory pilotage as regards steam vessels. A proper regard for the life of passengers, leaving the crew out of consideration, demands nothing less, and we recommend that the Legislative Committee be instructed to continue opposition to the abolition of compulsory pilotage in sailing vessels and to give any assistance that they can to any bill which shall endeavor to re-introduce a safe and proper pilotage to all steam vessels, whether carrying passengers, cargo, or both.

#### WAGE INCREASE IN POSTAL SERVICE.

We are glad to learn that there has been secured from Congress an increase in the salaries of letter carriers,

postoffice clerks and employees of the railway mail service, and recommend that the Legislative Committee continue its efforts to secure better conditions and shorter hours for those engaged in this branch of the government service.

Concurred in.

#### TRUST LEGISLATION — ORGANIZED LABOR NOT A TRUST.

We are in full accord with the position of President Gompers concerning trust legislation and particularly his position when he declares that "workmen have not any products for sale." Labor power can not by any stretch of imagination be considered a product or a commodity. It is the mental and physical means by which products and commodities are produced. Being the creator of them it is superior to them and must be treated accordingly. No matter what trust legislation is enacted it must not in any manner interfere with the right of workmen to organize for the protection of their own interests. We, therefore, recommend that our Legislative Committee be on the alert when the subject matter is again under Congressional consideration to the end that all organizations of labor may be properly informed.

Concurred in.

#### OKLAHOMA — NEW STATE — ITS CONSTITUTION.

We are delighted to know of the great progress made by the new State of Oklahoma in the formation of its constitution. In many ways it is far in advance of the constitutions of its sister States. We are satisfied that if the people of Oklahoma, through its legislature, live up to the high standard in the enactment of its laws authorized by its constitution, their rights and liberties will be better protected than has been the case heretofore in other States.

Concurred in.

**JURISDICTION CLAIMS—ADJUSTMENTS—CONTENTIONS—POWER TO DECIDE.**

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

**PROGRESS OF UNION LABEL WORK.**

Referred to Committee on Labels.

**EDUCATION—LABOR—PROGRESS.**

Referred to Committee on Education.

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR EXHIBIT AT JAMESTOWN.**

Referred to Committee on Education.

**AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST—EXTEND ITS INFLUENCE.**

Referred to Special Committee.

**AMERICA'S LABOR PRESS.**

Referred to Committee on Education.

**AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ORGANIZERS.**

Referred to Committee on Organization.

In conclusion we again desire to impress upon our fellow trade unionists the importance of matters dealt with in this report and urge that it be carefully studied.

A. FURUSETH, Chairman.  
H. J. CONWAY.  
W. B. MACFARLANE.  
J. L. RODIER.  
J. A. CABLE.  
P. J. MCARDLE.  
THOS. F. TRACY.  
T. J. CREAGER.  
D. A. CAREY.  
J. C. SHANESSY.  
JAS. J. CREAMER.  
W. B. WILSON, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Carey asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. Unanimous consent being given, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 175—By Delegate J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

WHEREAS, In January, 1906, part of our organization seceded and formed what is known as the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; thereby causing strife and discord in the paper and pulp making craft, which strife has handicapped the work of organizing the unorganized of the paper and pulp making craft, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers has conspired with certain manufacturers to lock our members out and operate their paper mills on Sunday where our organization is striving to maintain twenty-four hours shut down on Sunday for all paper mills, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers have conspired with certain manufacturers to secure help to fill the places of our locked out members at a lower rate of wages than requested by our organization, and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor condemns the unfair Manufacturers' Association for the various methods they pursue to deprive labor of its rights, and especially condemn the action of the officers of the seceding organization known as the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers in assisting the Great Northern Paper Company in securing men to fill the places of locked out men at Millinocket, East Millinocket and Madison, Maine, and, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention reaffirm the jurisdiction rights of the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and reaffirm the decision of the Minneapolis Convention and that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, through the President, instruct all affiliated organizations that the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers is the only recognized organization and that the President of the American Federation of Labor instruct all International Organizations and Central Bodies that they must refrain from giving any assistance to the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers under penalty of having their

charters revoked.

Referred to Adjustment Committee.

Delegate Wallace asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. Unanimous consent being given, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 176—By Delegate James L. Wallace, of International Union of Pavers and Rammermen:

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor direct its organizers to co-operate with the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters in the organizing of the Street Paving Industry throughout their entire jurisdiction.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Delegate Clark asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction and immediate consideration of a resolution asking for an increase in the salaries of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor. Objection being offered, the resolution was not introduced.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

The Committee desires the correction of a typographical error in their report in the Sixth Day's Proceedings. In the report on Resolutions 55 and 88 the recommendation should be "non-concurred" instead of "concurred."

The Committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 49 when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 49—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Etc.:

WHEREAS, The Buck Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, Mo., of which J. W. Van Cleave is president, has attempted to disrupt the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Moulders, Brass and Silver Moulders Union of North America, and in pursuance of said object has arbitrarily abolished the nine-hour workday, which has existed in factory for over eighteen months, and instituted a ten-hour work day.

WHEREAS, The said J. W. Van Cleave, the president of said Company, is also president of the National Manufacturers' Association an or-

ganization which constitutes a small minority of the manufacturers of the country, and which has declared its hostility against all labor organizations, and it was through the recommendations of the said J. W. Van Cleave that the said Manufacturers' Association has undertaken to raise a fund of \$1,500,000 in 3 years for the alleged purpose of education, but which at the present time is being used under the direction of said J. W. Van Cleave in an attempt to disrupt the labor organizations of the country, especially the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, as well as the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, with whom his company has a dispute, and,

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that the funds of the Manufacturers' Association are being expended under the said Van Cleave's direction for the employment of detective bureaus throughout the United States, who are now conducting a campaign of vilification and slander against the officers and members of labor organizations for the purpose of creating distrust among the entire membership and to deceive and mislead them. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That each Central body affiliated with the A. F. of L. be and is hereby requested to appoint a committee who shall conduct and manage a "campaign of education" among the membership affiliated with their central body, as well as dealers in stoves and ranges in their locality and thoroughly inform them of the entire facts of the dispute between the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America, the Brotherhood of Foundry Employees, also as to the attitude of J. W. Van Cleave and the Manufacturers' Association towards organized labor. Be it further

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall report on the first of each month to the officers of the A. F. of L. the progress of the "campaign of education," together with a complete list of all dealers in their locality who are handling and selling the product of the Buck Stove and Range Company. Be it further

RESOLVED, That all Commissioned organizers of the A. F. of L. shall report on the first of each month to the officers of the A. F. of L. the progress made in "this campaign of education" by the different committees of the different central bodies in their respective districts, and also render such aid to all committees as lay in their power.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Dele-

gate Grout and Vice-President Duncan.

The motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

Resolution No. 78—By Delegates F. Duffy, T. M. Guerin, J. E. Potts, A. M. Swartz, J. D. McKinlay, W. B. MacFarlane, W. D. Huber, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

WHEREAS, The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, within the past few years, petitioned the local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in Canada to correspond with the home office in the United States requesting that the per capita tax be paid direct by the home office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership; and

WHEREAS, Said congress, through its official secretary-treasurer, P. M. Draper, also petitioned our last General Convention, held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 17th to 28th, 1906, to pay per capita tax direct from our international office to the Trades and Labor Congress on our Canadian membership; and

WHEREAS, Said request was granted in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and we are now paying tax on our membership in Canada to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, as well as to the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America be exempt from paying per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor on its Canadian membership, as it is unfair to be called upon to pay more than once on our membership, or any part thereof.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegates Guerin and Duffy (Frank) stated that the resolution was introduced for the purpose of obtaining a ruling on the question and stated further that their organization did not object to paying per capita tax on their Canadian members to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The question was further discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegate Walker (J. H.), Delegates Stevenson, Newton, Carey (D. A.), McKinlay, Landers, Deveau, Willson (W. B.), and

Vice-President Simpson, of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Duffy (Frank), for the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of the Buck Stove and Range Company, announced that a report from that committee was ready.

Delegate Willson (James)—I move that that report be made a special order of business for 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

After a short discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and Delegate Ramsay, for the Special Committee read the following:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your Special Committee, to which was referred the subject matter contained in the reports of President Gompers and of the Executive Council relative to the suit brought by J. W. Van Cleave, of the Buck Stove and Range Company, against the American Federation of Labor and its officers, and all matters in connection therewith, begs leave to report as follows:

We have given the reports, the evidence and all other matters in connection with the suit, our deliberate consideration. There is not the least doubt in our minds but that the suit in question, the scurrilous and scandalous campaign of vilification against the officers of our great movement, the rampant antagonism of the worst elements of the capitalist class as manifested in Los Angeles and elsewhere, are all of them of a kind, leading up to and the result of the creation of the million and a half dollar War Fund by the Manufacturers' National Association—raised in the effort to weaken and ultimately destroy the effectiveness of our great movement, our movement which protects and advances the interests of the toiling masses of our country against the greed and aggression of those who seek to profit if the toilers were rendered defenseless.

We have read with the deepest interest the fundamental principles involved in the Van Cleave suit as set forth in President Gompers' report, both under the caption dealing specifi-

cally with the suit and also in that part of the report dealing with the "Injunction abuse" We venture to assert that in no document of a similar kind or in any treatise upon the subject have constitutional guarantees and inherent principles been set forth more clearly, logically and truly than in the President's report.

There is involved in the Van Cleave Buck Stove and Range Company suit against the A. F. of L. and its officers fundamental rights which strike at the very root of free institutions. The freedom of speech and the freedom of the press are involved; and, as President Gompers so ably and amply sets forth, there are involved the right of man's ownership of himself, his ownership of his labor power, of the wages he receives in return for the exchange of his labor power, and the use to which these wages may be devoted.

Freedom was never taken from a people by one attack. The process was and is gradual. It is the denial of the rights of one portion of the people at one time, the infringement upon the liberties of another portion at another time, that step by step make inroads into the citadel of freedom and undermine the entire structure.

So with the injunctive process as typified in the present suit. The attempt to deny to the men of labor the right of the freedom of speech and of the press should not only arouse the resentment of the great masses of our people, but it should appeal strongly to the newspapers and magazines of our time.

The freedom of the press implies not merely that one shall print and say the things that please. For such a purpose guarantees are entirely superfluous. The constitutional guarantees of the freedom of the press were designed to protect the dissidents, the opponents, in their right not only to protest but to make public that protest in speech and print, in an appeal to the people against existing power and conditions. In it are involved the guarantee of the right to say the things that displease, man being responsible for his utterances and never to be enjoined or prohibited from expressing himself.

The blow in this instance against labor and its official magazine, the American Federationist, may tomorrow in some form be directed against another publication, and though labor may be called upon to bear the brunt and make the contest in the present proceedings, we urge upon the press of our country the consideration of the principle of free speech and free press involved in these proceedings.

If the rights and the interests of the people are to be protected and defended against modern greed, avarice, chicanery and unlawful power, we can not, and we will not, surrender or yield the exercise of the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press.

We protest against and repudiate the theory, either expressed or implied, that there exists any direct or indirect property right in workmen other than by the workmen themselves, and in defense of our position upon these great fundamental principles made sacred by history and traditions, we pledge our united efforts.

We commend the action thus far taken by the President and the Executive Council, in taking the necessary legal steps to maintain our Constitutional rights. Your committee believes it is of vital importance that this suit be fought to a successful termination, and, therefore, to raise an available fund for that purpose we recommend that this convention authorize the President and the Executive Council to issue a special assessment of one cent per capita, and that the President and the Executive Council aforesaid be further authorized to make such other and further assessments, should occasion require, as they in their judgment may deem necessary.

FRANK DUFFY, Chairman.  
D. G. RAMSAY, Secretary.  
JOHN P. FREY,  
S. L. LANDERS,  
JOHN T. SMITH,  
JOHN A. MOFFITT,  
EMMET T. FLOOD,  
J. G. NOYES,  
GEORGE FINGER,  
W. D. MAHON,  
JERE L. SULLIVAN,  
JOHN FITZPATRICK,

Delegate Ramsay—I move the adoption of the report.

The motion was seconded and car-

ried by unanimous vote of the convention.

Delegate Ramsay for the Special Committee, read the following supplementary report:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Your special committee to which was referred the subject matter of the suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company, begs leave to make the following supplemental report:

Referring to Resolution No. 49, hereto attached, by Delegates A. B. Grout and James J. Dardis, of the Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers Union, relative to a "campaign of education," we fully agree with the purpose of the resolution, but recommend that the details and manner of carrying out the spirit and object of the resolution be left in the hands of the President and Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Chairman,  
D. G. RAMSAY, Secretary.

JOHN P. FREY.

S. L. LANDERS.

JOHN A. MOFFITT,

JOHN T. SMITH,

JOHN FITZPATRICK.

EMMET T. FLOOD.

GEORGE FINGER,

J. C. NOYES.

W. D. MAHON,

JERE L. SULLIVAN.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers—We have with us the Rev. Charles Stelzle, head of the Department of Church and Labor of the Presbyterian Church. He has done much in advocacy of the real cause of labor, and to bring home to the ministry of the Gospel and to the men and women who believe that their activity in the church is sufficient to solve the social problem, the fact that they are mistaken. While in no way diverting their attention from the spiritual, he calls their attention to the things material and necessary for the human uplift. Mr. Stelzle is not only a minister of the Gospel with high attainments and a graduate of colleges of theology, but primarily he is a graduate of the Machinists' Union, and both as a union man in heart and spirit, God-fearing and God-loving, I ask that he be heard at this time and

that Vice-President Valentine will escort him to the platform.

Fraternal Delegate Stelzle—Mr. President and Fellow Delegates: Somebody asked me the other day, "Stelzie, how long do you expect to hold your job?" I said "I don't know, but I am not very anxious about it." There are several reasons for this. In the first place, I have a couple of union-made overalls in a trunk in my attic, and I carry a union card of the International Association of Machinists in my pocket, so I can go back to the bench if necessary. But I do not anticipate using the overalls or my union card in a practical way in the very near future, because at a convention of representative men of the Presbyterian Church, which church has established this Department of Church and Labor, I recently received a most enthusiastic reception. I noticed during our three days' convention that no address of any note appealed more strongly to those men than an appeal to fight for the rights of the workmen of America. Because of this I feel very strongly encouraged in the job I undertook five years ago at the request of the National Presbyterian Church.

I suppose every fellow has his own little plan for the solution of the labor question; the division of profits: "getting that which is coming to him," as we say in the shop. A couple of Germans sat at a table in a restaurant and ordered fish for their dinner. The waiter brought it and one of them proceeded to carve it. He then presented to his neighbor across the table the small end of the fish, consisting principally of the tail, some skin and bones. The other said, "Jakey, is that right?" "What is the matter," asked Jakey. "If I were to divide that fish I would give you the big end and I would take the little end." "Veli," said Jakey "you have got it, ain't you, what are you kicking about?"

I rather think a good many of us are trying to solve the labor question in that way. I speak now of men as a whole, not of men in the Unions. We fail to get the view point of the other fellow; and that is the thing the great mass of men need to get hold of. Too long have we been hearing arguments in favor of things which have been recognized for many generations, but the era of the common man has arrived, and this great labor movement is bound to win. No human power can prevent it, and no divine power will because fundamentally this great labor movement is a moral and a religious

crusade. There are thousands of men who are being deluded by the vain hope that if they can abolish the labor union they will have solved the labor question. These men forgot that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were to be wiped today the labor question would still be present, and I sometimes think in a more aggravated form than we find it today. There are many forces, organized and unorganized, which are included in the labor movement. It includes the twenty-five million socialists of the world. It embraces the eight million trade unionists from every land. It includes that movement among the Russian peasantry, twenty thousand of whom last year suffered martyrdom; it includes the movement among the British workmen who today practically control the British Parliament. It includes forty per cent. of the population of Germany who are working for social democracy in that country. It embraces the movements among the working people in Italy, in France, in Austria, in Australia, to say nothing of the social unrest which exists in our own country. In view of all this it does not require a very wise man to see that this is the era of the workman, when he is coming slowly but surely to his own. Whatever comes to you in the way of better conditions will come to you almost entirely through your own efforts as workmen. You may enlist other organizations, and it is my privilege to present to thousands of people, educators, thinkers and leaders in various walks of life, the moral and ethical as well as the practical aspects of this great movement. It behooves us as workmen to enlist every organization and every institution throughout the world in order that they may help us in our struggle towards better and nobler things.

The President said I graduated from the machine shop. Yes, and the eight years I spent in that big machine shop in New York city were of more value to me than any training I received in preparation of the work of the Gospel minister. There I came into contact with the actual every-day things of men. But before those days spent in the machine shop I got to know something of the struggles of the working people. I went to work when I was eight years old in the basement of a New York tenement house. My mother and four sisters and I lived in two rear rooms in a rear tenement. My mother

worked at wrappers, getting \$3 a dozen for the finished garment. I often awoke long after midnight to see her sitting by my bed working to finish the last dozen wrappers so that I might take them to the Jew's sweat shop in the morning to get the \$2 for them, that we might have something to eat for breakfast. Often she went supperless in order to give the children something to eat, and frequently that was only a stale roll with a pinch of salt sprinkled upon it. That was often all we had to eat for a week at a time. With that experience back of me, if I were not sympathetic with workmen to get better conditions for themselves, social and economic, I would be faithless to myself, faithless to my mother, faithless to you, and I believe faithless to God. If I felt that the church cared nothing about the abolition of child labor, about securing better conditions in the work shop and tenement; if it cared nothing for bettering the conditions of the women workers of our country, I would leave the church and line up with some other organization that is working to wipe out these curses of our modern civilization. Some of you, I am sure, have had such mothers, not yet old in years, but broken in health, and sometimes crippled in body, because of those awful earlier experiences. I need simply think of that mother and those four sisters and all they passed through—yes, and all they might have passed through—to make me an agitator, a despised labor agitator, if you please, working with all the power God has given me against every condition and every institution of human society which I believe stand in the way of the progress of my people—the working people.

But the church does care. It does not care as much as it should, I grant you; but if the church did not care, I would not be on this job for five years and I would not be on it today. And if the church does not care more one year from today than it does today I will hold myself largely responsible because I will have failed to make good.

I said a moment ago that this great labor movement is a moral and a religious problem. I believe the day will come, and it is not far distant, when Christian men will give their lives to the cause of labor, as many of them are today giving themselves to the work of the Christian ministry. In other words, they will become professional Christian agitators, because they have come to believe that this great labor movement is fundamental, a

Christian movement. And parents will consecrate their little children to the cause of labor, who, when they come to the years of maturity, will go out in the name of God and for the sake of our common humanity and fight the battles of the working people.

President Gompers—I am sure it is

unnecessary to say anything; the demonstration that followed Brother Stelzle's address shows he has our warmest appreciation and gratitude for the splendid work he is doing.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the convention was adjourned to 2 p. m.

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## SEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

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The convention was called to order at 2 p. m. Monday, November 18th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES** — Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Conway, Comerford, Nugent, Larger, Winters, Sullivan (W. Q.), Davis, McSorley, Harrison, Wilson (J. T.), Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Sheret, Starr, Alpine, Clark, Kennedy (Frank), Calhoun, Perham, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Freel, Whitehead, Powell (G.), Colbert, Entenza, Peete, Park, Koonce, Langston, Virella, Leighton, Richards, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Engle, Armstrong, Humphrey, Costello, Pliggott, Bowerman, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Canty, McCallum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

Secretary Morrison—On page 7 of the sixth day's proceedings a motion was omitted. The motion was to adopt as Paragraph 18 of the Economic Platform adopted at the Minneapolis Convention the following: "We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks." The motion was carried. This correction will appear in the printed proceedings.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the credentials of the following delegates from the American Society of Equity: John T. Touhy and M. Wesley Tubbs, with one vote each.

On motion of Secretary Morrison the

report of the committee was accepted and the delegates seated.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), for the Committee on Resolutions reported as follows:

Resolution No. 98—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, Experience has proven that the militia can be used by capitalists as an engine of destruction in the subjugation of the working people—armed workmen in uniform have been thus arrayed against unarmed workmen out on strike, and ordered to shoot down their defenseless brothers, and

WHEREAS, History has proved over and over again that only armed nations have ever remained free nations, and the American masses are the most defenseless on the face of the earth; if we except the Chinese and Russians; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor hereby instructs all affiliated bodies to hold absolutely aloof from any connection with the militia until the militia system in vogue in Switzerland or some other orderly and well organized method of arming every sober and re-

putable citizen is adopted in the United States.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.) moved the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegate Berger, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Feeley, Mahoney, Barnes (J. M.), Newton, Wilson (W. B.), Walker (J. H.), Bablitz, Colgan, Hart, Nelson, Bradley.

Vice-President Morris in the chair.

The question was further discussed by President Gompers.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 102—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

**RESOLVED**, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to have introduced in the next Congress a bill providing for the abolishment of the appropriations which are made by the Government to the railroad companies for the handling of the United States mails between depots and postoffices, and to provide that contracts be made with citizens for the handling of the mails at each postoffice.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 104—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor:

**WHEREAS**, Labor creates all value, or makes them useful and accessible to mankind, but the present economic system is such that it is impossible for the great mass of wage earners to save up a sufficient amount of money or property to secure them against want and misery and indignities of capitalistic charity in their old age; and

**WHEREAS**, It is the prime object of the trade union movement to improve

and elevate the standard of living of the working class everywhere, and in every possible way; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to use its best efforts to induce the Congress of the United States to pass a bill which will secure to every wage worker in the United States who has earned no more than \$1,000 average wages per year, a pension of not less than \$12.00 per month at the age of 60, and thereafter for the rest of his or her natural life; provided, however, that such wage earner is a citizen of the United States, and has lived in this country for at least 21 years continuously at the time the application is made.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Berger, Walker (J. H.), Crampton, Huddell, Brown and Secretary Morrison.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.)—I move as an amendment to the report of the committee the following:

"We favor the principle of an old-age pension, and advise that the Executive Council be instructed to make an investigation of methods by which that end can be attained under our laws, and report the same to the next convention."

The amendment was seconded.

Delegate Huddell offered the following as a substitute:

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled favors old-age pensions; that the affiliated organizations advocate such a system and ask the locals to agitate it in the different States.

The substitute was declared out of order, and Delegate Huddell offered it as a suggestion.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Strait and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate McKee moved that the resolution, the report of the committee

and the substitute be recommended to the Committee on Resolutions. (Seconded).

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.), moved as an amendment that the entire subject matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to investigate and report to the next convention. (Seconded).

The question was further discussed by Delegates Berger, Hayes (Max), and Bablitz.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council with instructions to investigate and report to the next convention was carried, and the motion as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 105—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

RESOLVED, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That only by uniting politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines, can the American working class compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—The committee non-concurs in this resolution on the ground that it is unconstitutional. In this connection I wish to read to you Section 8 of Article III of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor:

"Party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialistic, Populist, or any other, shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

Your committee takes the position that this resolution deals with party politics, and under the constitution can not be discussed in this convention. I therefore move that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded)

Delegate Berger began a discussion of the question. Delegate Ryan arose to a point of order, and stated that any discussion of the subject was out of order under the section of the constitution quoted.

President Gompers ruled that the point of order was well taken.

Delegate Berger appealed from the decision of the chair.

President Gompers requested Delegate Berger to make a statement

of his grounds for appealing from the decision of the chair.

Delegate Berger—I want to call your attention to the fact that we are endorsing no party of any kind, therefore we are not discussing party politics. I want to make the statement at this time that party politics are always the political expression of economic conditions, and we are going to enter into a discussion of economic principles.

Delegate Berger proceeded to further discuss the question when a delegate arose to a point of order and stated that he was not giving his grounds for appealing but discussing the resolution.

President Gompers ruled that the point was well taken, and asked that Delegate Berger proceed to state his grounds for appealing from the decision of the chair.

Delegate Berger again proceeded to discuss the question, and a point of order was raised that he was not stating his reasons for appealing from the chair.

The chair ruled that the point of order was well taken.

President Gompers—The chair will give the grounds for his decision in sustaining the point of order without any personal reference to his own likes or dislikes in the disposition of a matter of this character. The resolution offered upon the subject matter with which this resolution deals can never be non-partisan. It declares that the subject with which it deals can never be non-partisan and therefore declares that the resolution is partisan. The constitution declares that party politics of whatever character shall have no place in the Conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The chair has no alternative, but to decide as he has, and the question recurs, shall the decision of the chair stand as the decision of this convention? All who favor the decision of the chair will please raise their hands.

All the delegates present except ten voted to sustain the decision of the chair.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Walker (J. H.)—If the chair will allow me to introduce a motion I will do so. It pertains to the subject covered by the motion that was ruled out of order. As the subject is a very important one, if I am permitted, I will introduce a resolution. I expected to offer this while the other

resolution was being discussed, and would like to place it in the hands of the committee at this time.

No objection being offered, Delegate Walker introduced the following:

Resolution No. 177, by Delegate J. H. Walker, of the United Mine Workers of America.

**RESOLVED**, That a document prepared by the Executive Council, setting forth the reasons for a political movement being inaugurated by the workers of our country, be sent to every international, national and State organization, and every central body and federated union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; also to the different farmers' organizations and all bona fide labor unions and organizations of workers not affiliated, with the request that they give it serious consideration and notify Secretary Morrison of the result of their action, and that Secretary Morrison prepare a complete record of same and present it to our next convention to be acted upon.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 111—By International Molders' Union of North America:**

**WHEREAS**, After every effort to secure an adjustment by conferences with the representatives of the employers had proved fruitless, on May first, 1906, the members of the International Molders' Union of North America in Milwaukee, Wis., inaugurated a strike for higher wages and shorter hours. As soon as the strike was declared members of the Foundrymen's Association secured the services of private detectives, armed guards and thugs for the purpose of laying the foundation for the obtaining of injunctions. In this instance the absolute accuracy of this statement has been established before the court; two of the employees of the Herr and Burr Detective Agency having confessed that they had been directed to assault prominent strikers, officers of the Molders' Union and others. As a result of these confessions, which have been supported in court by a mass of corroborative evidence, prominent officials of one of the firms and members of the above named detective agency have been placed under arrest and are at present under

one thousand dollar bonds each. And

**WHEREAS**, Members of the Foundrymen's Association, through their agents, incited disturbances of the peace and offered premiums for the assaulting of the leading members of the Molders' Union. The courts were then informed that the firms' employees (secured since the strike) were being assaulted, intimidated and coerced and that a number of their workmen, recently arrived immigrants, some of whom were imported in violation of the Alien Contract Labor Law (one of the firms, the Allis-Chalmers Company, having already been found guilty in and punished by the Federal Court for this violation of the law) were being deprived of earning a livelihood as free and independent workmen. It mattered not that the firms came before the court with unclean hands, the injunctions were issued by the State and by the Federal Courts. Following these injunctions came the usual contempt proceedings, and union men were punished and imprisoned for contempt. And

**WHEREAS**, These contempt proceedings deprived them, as they were intended to do, of the right of trial by jury, and of all the other safeguards guaranteed to them by the Federal Constitution. The men, however, did not lose courage—they fought, and they are still fighting for their cause, supported by their national organization and its local unions. And

**WHEREAS**, On May 20th, 1907, the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, presided over by Judge Sanborn, of Madison, Wisconsin, issued a permanent injunction against the Molders' Union, its members, its sympathizers, and friends so sweeping in character that it prohibits the men on strike and their sympathizers from doing anything, even that which was heretofore regarded lawful. It practically abolished the right to strike, and its decision makes every member of a labor union a conspirator when engaged in the strike and subject to dire punishment by the court. So sweeping are its terms and provisions that any act which could be construed by the court as interfering with, or in anyway hampering the firm in the conduct of its business is made a contempt, and the machinery of the Federal Court has already been set in motion to imprison strikers and their officers for having continued in carrying on the strike and for having told the truth

concerning the strike to workmen and others. And

WHEREAS, The decision rendered in the case is without precedent since the notorious Jenkins injunction was handed down, and what little comfort may have heretofore been given to union men by the courts in permitting them to strike, or in permitting them to indulge in peaceful suasion and peaceful picketing was swept away. The decision is of such far reaching significance that it cannot be permitted to stand as law, for it strikes a hard blow against all organized labor. Already throughout the country the enemies of organized labor are making use of this decision, and they quote it with avaricious glee, whenever labor is sought to be enjoined against their rights, in the event of strikes. The Sanborn injunction is the most far reaching of all and marks a new epoch in the history of injunctions, and is now in the firing line of capital's war against Organized Labor; and

WHEREAS, This injunction cannot, and must not, be permitted to stand, for its meaning is of paramount national importance, it affects the right of every laboring man; it is of so sweeping a nature that it is no longer a fight of the Molders alone, but a fight of all organized labor against the repetition of the issuing of like injunctions. The courts must regard the rights of organized labor. Their constitutional rights must be respected; and

WHEREAS, The International Molders' Union has appealed from said decision and said appeal is now pending in the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh (7th) Circuit of the United States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, assembled at Norfolk, Virginia, that it does hereby protest against said injunction and declares the same to be un-American in spirit and in contravention of the Constitution of the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor and all organizations in convention assembled under its auspices, do hereby jointly and severally, morally and financially, endorse the fight of the International Molders' Union of North America against the said injunction, and that ways and means be adopted for the

calling upon the various labor organizations to join in this great war against said injunction; and be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor shall not cease in its moral and financial support of the said International Molders' Union of North America until said injunction shall have been dissolved and rendered for naught upon the books of law; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Department of Labor at Washington and that the same be given to the press of America, and that all labor organizations are authorized to call meetings at such times and places as may be convenient with due expediency to agitate the reversal of said injunction; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we do herewith extend our sympathy to our brethren in Milwaukee so engaged in the strike and send them words of courage and cheer in their heroic efforts for their betterment and that of all mankind.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council for consideration, and to take such action as in their judgement is deemed advisable.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 112—By Boot and shoe Workers' Delegation:

WHEREAS, The lasters employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., Brockton, Mass., declared a strike in an attempt to force the firm to recognize an independent union of lasters, and conspired against and violated a contract between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which contract has been in existence since November, 1st, 1898,

WHEREAS, The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in the proper pursuit of its obligations under the contract, assisted the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. to fill the places of the contract-breakers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., disapproves of independent unions hostile to the legitimate trade union movement; we disapprove of contract breaking; we disapprove of that kind of unionism which

applies the term "strike breakers" to those who work for the protection of contracts between employers and unions. We heartily approve of the attitude of the Douglas Company in observing the terms of their contract against the attack of a hostile body calling itself a trade union, and we reaffirm our endorsement of the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in recognition of our approval of the course of that union in protecting its contract obligations.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 118—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A.; Geo. Leary, Essex County, Trades Council:**

**WHEREAS**, It is well-known that a large percentage of the working class die each year from the dread disease, tuberculosis, and it has been demonstrated that this disease can be curtailed by the establishment of sanitary conditions in work shops, also cured when once contracted by the patient receiving proper medical attention, such as only can be provided in a properly conducted sanitarium; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, That this convention of the A. F. of L. instruct the Executive Council to have prepared for the consideration of the twenty-eighth annual convention the probable cost of building and maintaining a sanitarium under the direction of the President of the A. F. of L.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Barnes (J. M.), Vice-President Duncan and Delegate Grout.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 137 was read by Delegate Ryan, who made the following explanation in regard to it:

planation in regard to it:

Some of the labor unions interested in West Virginia have had no organizers in that State. For years the organization which I represent in part has kept a corps of organizers in West Virginia, and expect to keep them there. I am informed by President Gompers that the American Federation of Labor has kept one or two organizers in the State of West Virginia, and intends to keep them there. We do not desire to have the impression go out that none of the organizations are working there. For that reason we recommend adding the words, "or have not already done so." With this amendment the committee concurs in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Treasurer Lennon and Delegate Duffy.

Delegate Barnes moved that the resolution be recommitted to the committee. (Seconded).

The question was further discussed by Delegate Furuseth, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates McNulty and Brinkman.

Delegate McNulty stated that he had copies of the injunction, and would place them in the hands of the committee if the question was re-referred.

The motion to recommit was carried.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Mr. George P. Overman, Secretary of Progressive Harbor No. 9, American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots of Norfolk.

Mr. Overman—As a representative of the Masters, Mates and Pilots plying on waters of Virginia and North Carolina, I appear here as a committee of one to ask the privilege of the floor for a committee that will come before this body tomorrow, or some other date that you will set. We wish to express our appreciation of the interest you have taken in our behalf. A newspaper clipping shows that some steps have been

taken by which our hours of labor can be shortened. Without going into details, I will be pleased to receive permission for our committee to appear for a few minutes tomorrow.

Unanimous consent was given to the request of Mr. Overman, and the hearing of the committee was made a special order of business for three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

The announcement was made that F. R. McDonald, Aurora, Ill., was called to his home on account of illness of his

family. Mr. McDonald was excused from further attendance on the convention.

A letter was received from the ladies of the W. C. T. U. thanking the convention for allowing them the use of Armory Hall on the evening of the 21st, and inviting all the delegates to be present at an entertainment to be given on that evening.

At 5 p. m. the convention was adjourned to 9 a. m. Tuesday, November 19th.

## EIGHTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, November 19th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES** — Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Tracy (T. F.), Conway, Russell, Wilson (J. T.), Wilson (W. B.), Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Carey, Sheret, Starr, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Freel, Powell (G.), Entenza, Peete, Koonce, Langston, Mahoney (M.), Virella, Leighton, Zimmerman, Richards, Maloney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Figgott, Bowerman, Robinson (F.), Bradley (J.), Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzie, Justice, Roe, Behen, Cauty, McCallum, Thompson, (K. R.), Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

Treasurer Lennon announced that he had received a letter from Vice-President John Mitchell, in which he extended greetings to personal friends and his best wishes for the success of the Convention.

Delegate McKee, for the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.:

We, your Committee on Boycotts, beg leave to report as follows:

**Resolution No. 10—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, of Tobacco Workers' International Union:**

**WHEREAS**, The Tobacco Workers' International Union has been, and is still engaged in a severe contest with the American and Continental Tobacco Companies, commonly known as the "Twin Trust;" and

**WHEREAS**, The said trust controls a large proportion of the output in the tobacco industry, thus making it difficult for the tobacco workers to successfully push a boycott against each individual brand made by the trust; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor, through its officers and organizers, give special aid and assistance to the tobacco workers

in pushing a boycott against each individual brand and all brands of tobacco made by both the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the American Federation of Labor request all affiliated unions to assist the tobacco workers by vigorously pushing a boycott against all brands of tobacco sold in their localities made by the American and Continental Tobacco Trusts.

Concurred in by the Committee.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 13—By Delegates John Weber and A. A. Myrup, of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America:**

**WHEREAS**, The boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been endorsed and re-endorsed by the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS**, The McKinney Bread Co. still refuses to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America; and

**WHEREAS**, The 26th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. did recommend that the President of the American Federation of Labor make an effort to bring about an adjustment of this long-standing controversy, and if unsuccessful, that a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to make this declaration of unfairness effective; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-affirm the boycott against the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., and instruct the Executive Council to do all in its power to induce the McKinney Bread Co., of St. Louis, Mo., to make a settlement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.

Concurred in by the Committee with the recommendation that the subject matter be given immediate attention.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 26—By A. E. Kellington, of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employees:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has after thorough investigation declared the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Minneapolis, Minn., to be unfair to organized Labor; and

WHEREAS, The Washburn-Crosby Milling Company are still antagonistic to the organized labor movement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the delegates to the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled at Norfolk, Va., re-affirm the former action of the American Federation of Labor in declaring the said Washburn-Crosby Milling Company and all of their products unfair, and we urge that all affiliated unions and their members take steps that will make this declaration of unfairness still more effective.

Concurred in by the Committee.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 57—By Delegate J. Morton, Stationary Firemen:

WHEREAS, For the past three months organized labor has been engaged in a struggle with the firm of Theo. A. Koch Co., barber's supplies, of Chicago, Ill.; and

WHEREAS, The above named firm with the co-operation of the Employers' Association has attempted to convict men under the new vagrancy law of Illinois in their attempt to break the strike. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the firm of Theo. A. Koch Company, of Chicago, be placed upon the "We Don't Patronize" list of the A. F. of L.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with the law.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 59—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, of Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The George M. Hill Bindery Co., of Chicago, is actively opposed to the employment of union labor in the various departments of their establishment; and

WHEREAS, This concern employs a

large number of women and children at long hours of labor and at such small rates of wages, that they are not only a menace to the organized crafts in the bindery industry, but to the community as well; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor and the organizations in interest have exhausted every possible means in their power to bring about union conditions in this establishment, all of which have failed; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the George M. Hill Bindery Co. be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 60—By Delegate Edward Cohen, of Massachusetts State Branch:

WHEREAS, The Warren Hotel, of Worcester, Mass., has been declared unfair by the Worcester Central Labor Union and endorsed by the Massachusetts State Branch of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we endorse the action of the same and the Warren Hotel be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor, for their unfairness to organized labor.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 62—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, of Chicago Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The firm known as Montgomery, Ward & Co., located in the City of Chicago, engaged in the mail order business, are known as the most vicious opponents to organized labor; and

WHEREAS, This concern is nothing more nor less than a clearing house for the products of non-union labor baiting manufacturers of various products; and

WHEREAS, Montgomery, Ward & Co. manufactures such goods as they

cannot purchase at prices they can dictate, all of which are manufactured under non-union, unsanitary and other intolerable conditions; and

WHEREAS, The Chicago Federation of Labor and affiliated unions have striven for years, believing and hoping that some reasonable understanding might be reached between this concern and union labor organizations, but after many years we find our efforts futile. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor place the goods and products of the mail order house of Montgomery, Ward & Co. on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 73—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, By request of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, the following resolutions were introduced and adopted by the American Society of Equity at their last convention held in the City of Indianapolis;

WHEREAS, At the Twenty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in the City of Minneapolis, State of Minnesota, November 12th to 24th, 1906, representatives from the American Society of Equity made application for representation therein, which application was favorably considered by the Convention and the delegates seated; and

WHEREAS, Said delegates entered into an agreement with the American Federation of Labor, whereby the products of each bearing the union label should be favored above others and that each should do their utmost to encourage organization of farmers upon the one hand and the toilers of our country upon the other; and

WHEREAS, A local union of Carriage and Wagon Workers was organized in the City of Owensboro, State of Kentucky, known as Local Union No. 169 of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, and the American Federation of Labor, during the month of December, 1906. On account of the condition of the workmen employed in said city in the Carriage

and Wagon Factories thereof, with a view of bettering their condition by increasing their wages and at the same time their consuming power, and through association one with the other, promote their social well being and engender the spirit of co-operation in times of calamity, administering to the sick and burying the dead; and

WHEREAS, In order to stifle organization and keep down the use of the union label, The Hickman-Ebbert Company, The Owensboro Wagon Company and the F. A. Ames Company—all manufacturers of carriages and wagons, in the City of Owensboro, State of Kentucky—instituted a lock-out of all their employes, until such time as they would resign from the union and sign the following contract, which is a travesty upon human liberty and an insult to American institutions:

"In taking a position with the Hickman-Ebbert Company, I agree, in consideration of the wages per hour or piece work, as may be agreed upon from time to time being paid me weekly, that the same is to apply for all extra time put in nights, holidays and Sundays; that I will diligently and faithfully serve them to the best of my ability. That I am not now, nor will I become a member of any labor union during my employment with the Hickman-Ebbert Company, and that in the event of taking a position elsewhere, or to leave their employ, that I will give reasonable notice. I also agree that while I am in their employ I will not participate in any strike, nor unite with any other employes in any concerted action with a view to securing greater compensation or shorter hours. I further agree to a strict compliance with the printed rules of the Company;" and

WHEREAS, Those members of the Union who refused to sign away their birthright of individual liberty to join whatever organization they pleased, were compelled to walk the streets while their families suffered from hunger and cold, realizing it were better to suffer for a season than permit heartless corporations and individuals who had grown rich and powerful by the sweat of their brows, to keep them forever in wage slavery and abject poverty, denied the opportunities of education and that association so essential to good citizenship; and

WHEREAS, A representative from the International Union of Carriage and Wagon Workers went to Owensboro, Ky., for the purpose of dissuading the manufactureres named herein to desist from further persecution of their men and abridging their rights as citizens, but without avail; and

WHEREAS, The matter was referred to the American Federation of Labor for adjustment and was taken

up by President Gompers of that body with a view of adjustment, but without success; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has declared these firms unfair to American labor and placed them upon their "We Don't Patronize" list, in order to convince them that it is more profitable to treat their workmen fairly and use the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union upon their carriages and wagons, and by so doing show the union farmers of the country their interest in organization and the welfare of the men who operate their factories; and

WHEREAS, The farmers' organizations as represented by the American Society of Equity, having agreed to discriminate in favor of Union Labeled products of all National, International and Local bodies, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of mutual protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED By the American Society of Equity, in National Convention assembled in the City of Indianapolis, State of Indiana,

First. That it hereby endorses the Union Label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America and pledges itself to advise all its members to purchase carriages and wagons bearing the same.

Second. That the National officers be, and are hereby directed to communicate with all local bodies in affiliation with the American Society of Equity, laying before them the status of the Hickman-Ebbert Company, the Owensboro Wagon Company and the F. A. Ames Company, and request them and each of them to refrain from purchasing any carriages or wagons from the said firms until such time as they permit their employees to exercise their God-given right to affiliate themselves with their trade organizations or place the label of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union upon their product.

Third. That the National officers be, and they are hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to the constituent bodies of this National organization, the three firms named herein, the American Federation of Labor and the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union of North America, as well as use their good offices with the parties at interest with a view of adjusting the matter.

(Signed)

B. A. BAMIT, President.

O. D. PAMLEY, Secretary.

Adopted October 25, 1907.

and

WHEREAS, Believing the American

Federation of Labor should endorse the same resolutions and co-operate with the Carriage and Wagon Workers in bringing the controversy now existing between the firms mentioned therein to a speedy settlement; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled in the City of Norfolk, State of Virginia, that it heartily endorses the resolutions adopted by the American Society of Equity and promises its individual support to the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union in its fight with the Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers of Owensboro, Kentucky, who have arrayed themselves against Union labor by locking their employees out until such time as they resign from the union and sign an individual contract.

The Committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Brinkman, who urged that the Convention endorse the resolution, in order that it might have more weight when presented to other farmers' organizations.

Delegate Lynch, Chairman of the Committee, moved that the resolution be endorsed by the Convention.

The motion was seconded and carried by unanimous vote.

Fraternal Delegate Tubbs, of the American Society of Equity, asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a proposition. Unanimous consent being obtained, Delegate Tubbs presented the following:

To the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor—

GREETING—To further encourage, nurture and assist in establishing closer fraternal and trade relations with the organized producers as represented by the American Society of Equity, and to bring about a better understanding among the farmers as to the principles of Trade Unionism and

the deplorable and pernicious conditions obtaining in sweat shops and other non-union institutions, and the value and importance of the Union Label in correcting these evil and pernicious conditions, we, the delegates representing the American Society of Equity and its auxiliary organization, The Equity Exchange, respectfully request that this convention appoint two committees to meet with us at the earliest moment possible to consider matters mutually important to both the A. F. of L. and the A. S. of E., or Farmers' Union, and to guide in such selection we suggest that one committee be composed of delegates from those organizations most deeply interested in the promulgation of Union Labels—the other to assist us in further developing plans for further cooperation along national and international lines.

Respectfully submitted,

M. WESLEY TUBBS.

J. T. TUOHY.

Delegate Lynch—I move that the request of the delegates from the American Society of Equity be complied with.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate McKee, for the committee on Boycotts, continued the report, as follows:

Resolution No. 85—By Delegate Butterworth, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, Since August of this year the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been on strike against the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, of South Amboy, New Jersey; said strike being called to protect the members of the organization, employed by the South Amboy Terra Cotta Company, efforts made by the International to bring about a settlement has been unavailing; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be instructed to use its good offices to bring about a settlement satisfactory to the International organization. Failing in this, the firm shall be placed on the unfair list.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Ex-

ecutive Council in accordance with the law.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 86—By Cigarmakers' delegation:

WHEREAS, The inception and history of the American Tobacco Company conclusively proves its absolute opposition to the trade union movement, as well as its determination to destroy all manufacturers and dealers friendly to our cause, by methods inimical to the laws of our country and a menace to the morals of our nation. To pauperize labor, it constantly seeks to lower the standard of living, to crush its trade competitors, it hesitates not to violate the ethics of a square deal, common among fair and honest employers.

President Roosevelt pleads with the brave mothers of our country to do their full share of increasing the wealth and influence of our peoples by a generous inclination to a home population.

The American Tobacco Company, in its sordid and polluted patriotism takes advantage of this noble impulse of our President's plan by reaching into the family homes and taking therefrom the innocent and helpless children, thus robbing the schools, blunting and stunting the growth of our nation, placing idle men and women on the streets, thus curtailing the purchasing and consuming ability of our people, causing stagnation in trade and a general tendency to that relentless and remorseless state of hardships known as a "period of panic."

We are so thoroughly convinced that the organization of the American Tobacco Company is a disgrace to our civilization, a blot upon our morals and a blight upon our prosperity that we have no hesitancy in urging organized labor and its friends to do all in their power to destroy its pernicious and criminal tendency, and to this end be it

RESOLVED, That we urge that laws be enforced to punish this company, and, if necessary, that others be enacted to wipe out its destructive purposes; and to this end the organizers and officers and members of the affiliated unions are requested, and those of the American Federation of Labor instructed, to utilize all private and public opportunities to acquaint the men and women of this land with the facts, and to urge a continuous public warfare against this firm, so that American manhood, wo-

manhood and honest employers may receive a square deal.

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 87—By Delegate Butterworth, Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers:

WHEREAS, Since April 1, 1907, the International Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance has been engaged in a strike against the Marion Brick Company, of Montezuma, Indiana, said strike being called to resist an attempt to establish the non-union shop; and

WHEREAS, All the efforts of the International to bring about an amicable settlement has failed by reason of the fact that they would not agree to the non-union proposition advanced by the company; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Marion Brick Company, of Montezuma, Indiana, be placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council in accordance with the law.

Vice-President Duncan—It would be well to have the words "open shop" and "closed shop" stricken out of the resolution, and the words "non-union shop" and "union shop" inserted.

Delegate Butterworth, author of the resolution, asked that the change be made in the resolution by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 99—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union has been for years expending many thousands of dollars each year in its fight against the unfair Los Angeles Times, and

WHEREAS, The Los Angeles Times is the recognized mouthpiece of The Citizens' Industrial Association, and is a persistent and malignant enemy of organized labor generally; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor render such moral and financial aid to the Inter-

national Typographical Union as shall be deemed necessary by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to continue and to make more effective the unrelenting fight against the Los Angeles Times, so nobly begun by the Typographical Union, until that organ becomes fair to organized labor.

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 116 be changed to read:

Resolution No. 116—By Cigarmakers' delegation:

WHEREAS, The National Cigar Stands Company, a part of the American Tobacco Company, better known as the Tobacco Trust, and who is attempting to control the sale of cigars in the drug stores of this country, and in so doing are attempting to displace the product of union labor with the labor of underpaid non-union and child labor; be it

RESOLVED, That the moral assistance of all men and their friends be given the Cigarmakers' International Union of America in their efforts to frustrate the American Tobacco Company in trying to disrupt the C. M. I. U. of A., and that all central labor bodies be requested to lend their assistance, to the end that fair drug stores will not give space to National Cigar Company cigar stands.

The committee recommended the adoption of the resolution as amended.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate French and Vice-President Morris.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 133—By Delegates International Typographical Union:

WHEREAS, The printers of the United States and Canada, in their fight for the eight-hour day have unearthed some business men and merchants who are wholly supported by working people, joined up in the ranks of the opposition and doing everything in their power to defeat the ends sought by the International Typo-

graphical Union; and

WHEREAS, The John D. Larkin Soap Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., is one of the firms referred to, its president (John D. Larkin) being an open advocate of the non-union shop and having emphatically refused to have the printing for his concern done under fair conditions; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., place the said Larkin Soap Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., on its unfair list and direct all organizations represented in the Federation to notify the people in their respective sections of the country of the said Larkin's unfair attitude toward organized labor; and be it further

RESOLVED, That all delegates present convey this information to the ladies' auxiliaries of labor organizations, so that their members may not be misled into dealing with this very unfair Larkin Company.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, in accordance with the law.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

A motion was offered by Vice-President Duncan that the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor be authorized, where such change is proper, to strike out the words "open shop" and "closed shop" in all the literature of the A. F. of L., and insert instead the words "union shop" and "non-union shop."

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 156—By Delegates T. A. Rickert, B. A. Larger, M. A. McMahon, Sarah Hagan, and S. L. Landers, representing the U. G. W. of A.:

WHEREAS, The Rochester Clothing Exchange having been placed on the unfair list of the A. F. of L., owing to its effort to exterminate the local unions of the United Garment Workers of America, in the city of Rochester, N. Y., and

WHEREAS, As a result of said action of the A. F. of L., and the splendid assistance given by its allied organizations and individual membership, the city of Rochester has been reduced from a leading first-line clothing industrial center to that of

a deteriorating sixth-line clothing center; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. re-affirm its previous decisions and request its allied organizations to keep up the good work against the Rochester Clothing Exchange until said combine deals fairly with its employees and the United Garment Workers of America.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee presented the following:

#### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST."

We desire to call your attention to the action of the Minneapolis, Minn., Convention on this important matter, and particularly to the recommendations thereon as concurred in by that convention. Conditions have not been materially changed since that time and we therefore recommend that the Executive Council be instructed to remove from the "We Don't Patronize List" the names of firms in all instances wherein the Executive Council has knowledge that the National or International Union responsible for the boycott are not aggressively pushing the same. We feel that the boycott should only be resorted to after all efforts at adjustment have failed, but when instituted by National, International, State or Central Bodies, it should be made so effective that speedy agreement between the International Union and firms will follow.

JAMES M. LYNCH.  
JAMES B. CONROY,  
R. A. MCKEE,  
W. A. ENGLE,  
THOMAS J. DUFFY,  
WILLIAM TATEMAN,  
A. BABLITZ,  
TIMOTHY HEALY,  
JOHN H. MAHONEY,  
FRANK W. COTTERILL,  
JOHN BRADLEY,  
MICHAEL MULDOON,  
A. A. MYRUP,  
F. C. GENGENBACH,  
GEORGE G. GRIFFIN,  
Committee on Boycotts.

Vice-President O'Connell—I move

you that the special order of business for Wednesday morning be the report of the Committee on Adjustment.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Vice-President O'Connell asked that Resolution No. 154 be referred to the Committee on Building Trades. No objection being offered, the resolution was so referred.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 3—By Delegate John B. Lennon, Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

**ARTICLE VIII.—(Duties of Treasurer.)—Sec. 1.** The Treasurer shall receive and take charge of all moneys, property and securities of the Federation delivered to him by the Secretary or other officers of the American Federation of Labor. All funds of the A. F. of L. exceeding fifteen thousand dollars shall be deposited by the Treasurer in bank, or banks, on interest bearing certificates of deposit in the name of the American Federation of Labor, and in order to be cashed shall require the signature of the Treasurer, the President, and the Secretary of the Federation. The Treasurer shall collect the interest on all such certificates or other deposit at the expiration of each six months, and pay the same over to the Secretary. The Treasurer shall deposit in open account in bank, or banks, in the name of the American Federation of Labor as Treasurer, all amounts in his possession not on certificates of deposit, and before any money thus deposited can be drawn, each check shall be signed by him as Treasurer. A copy of this section shall be forwarded by the President of the Federation to each bank upon whom the Federation holds certificates of deposit.

The committee reported favorably and recommended the adoption of the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 4—By Delegates Chas. W. Petry, Central Labor Council, Oakland, Cal.:

WHEREAS, Recent events have again demonstrated the necessity for a more concerted action on our part, and

WHEREAS, Numerous organizations are being, and have been formed, for

the purpose of destroying organized labor; be it, therefore

**RESOLVED**, That the word "must" be inserted after the word "or" in Sec. 3 of Article XI, 5th line.

Referred to Committee on Law.

The Committee made the following recommendation on Resolution No. 4: Your Committee concurs in the intent of the resolution, substituting the word "shall" for the word "must", and recommends its adoption.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 11—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, of Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

**ARTICLE III.—(New Section)—Section 12.** No decision upon a jurisdictional dispute between two or more affiliated national or international unions shall be rendered by the A. F. of L. in Convention assembled, or by the Executive Council between Conventions, unless all parties to the controversy have agreed by a Convention, a referendum vote, or such other method as shall bind officially their respective unions to abide by the decision, when rendered.

Referred to Committee on Law.

The Committee offered the following as a substitute for Resolution No. 11:

"No arbitration upon a jurisdictional dispute between two or more affiliated national or international unions shall be authorized by the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, or by the Executive Council between Conventions, unless all parties to the controversy have agreed by a Convention, a referendum vote, or such other method as binds officially their respective unions to abide by the decision when rendered."

Delegate Brinkman moved the adoption of the report of the Committee. (Seconded).

President Gompers—This would prevent the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, or the Executive Council between Conventions, from attempting to act as arbitrators in any matter unless the organizations, by referendum, by Convention, or such other method as they may have, declare in advance they will abide by the decision

when rendered. The chair makes this explanation in order that the delegates will have full knowledge of what they are voting on.

The question was discussed by Treasurer Lennon, Delegates Johnson, Walker (J. H.), Mahon, Deveaux, Healy (T.), Secretary Morrison, Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Driscoll, Tobin, Wilson (W. B.), Klapetzky and Pratt.

Vice-President O'Connell moved the previous question. The demand was supported by a sufficient number of delegates, and on motion, debate was closed.

President Gompers—It will require a two-thirds vote to carry this amendment to the Constitution. The vote will be upon the motion to adopt the report of the Committee.

The vote was declared lost on a viva voce vote. A division was called for, which resulted in 128 delegates voting in favor of the report of the Committee and 98 delegates voting against the report of the Committee.

Vice-President Hayes in the chair.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.)—I call for a roll call on this motion, Mr. President.

The request for a roll call was supported by a sufficient number of delegates, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll, which resulted as follows:

**AYES**—Myrup, Weber (John), Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Fischer (Jacob), Ryan (E. M.), Butler, Dwyer, Duffy (Frank), Guerin, Potts, Huber, McKinlay, Macfarlane, Swartz, Cramp-ton, Nelson, Brinkman, Malloy, Barnes, Holzager, Bablitz, Fay, Flannery, Flynn (J. J.), Rosenberg, Lafferty, Duncan, Coombe, Cruickshank, Moffitt, Maher, Lawlor, Stemburgh, Lillen, Fitzpatrick, Driscoll, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (J. L.), Farrell, Sullivan (W. Q.), Wallace, McArdle, Davis, Lewis (L.), Pfeiffer, Keefe, O'Connor, Noyes, Dwyer, O'Connell, Creamer, Ireland, Ward, Call, Grout, Dardis, O'Sullivan, Wheeler, Frayne, Wilson (W. B.), Valentine, Frey, Schwab, Carroll, O'Neill, Weber (Joseph N.), Skemp, Finger, Murphy, Alpine, Badgley, Clark (Thos.), Kennedy (Frank), Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Moore, McCarthy, Brown (J. G.), Russell (B.), Hart, Barry, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Lantz, Golden, Whitehead, Fischer (Henry), McAndrews, Lynch (J. M.), Stevenson, Colbert, Marx, Fos-

dick, Puckett, Kuermmerly, Perkins, White, Cohen, Griffin, McEwen, Behrens, Reynolds, Lee, Johnson (Horace), Woodman, Bradley, Cotterill, Berger, Jones, Hirsch, Crouse, O'Leary, Duffy (P. F.), Hayes (Max S.), Seaber, Allen, Tracy (M. F.), Coldren, Kossick, Engle, Zahn, Feeley, Welch, Leary, Scott, Kugel, Powell, Shickel, Snyder, Young, McGary, McCracken, Creager, Byron, Flynn (J. P.), Scott, Wilson (G. W.), Muldoon, Rodier, Hunter, Hall, Cody, representing 7,292 votes.

**NAYS**—DeVeaux, Kennedy (T. A.), Sheehan, Flynn (T. H.), Johnson (W. L. A.), Nolan, Glocking, Tobin, Tateman, Dullea, Hatch, Warren, Butterworth, Gengenback, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), French, Smith (J. T.), Conway, Morris, Manning, Robinson (Herman), Loebeberg, Russell (D. L.), Cable, McNulty, Kennedy (W. E.), Feeney, Comerford, McKee, Winn, Ketter, Shamp, Healy, Morton, Mangan, Nugent, Kellington, Bechtold, Rickert, Larger, McMahon, Hagan, Landers, Hayes (D. A.), West, Nestor, McSorley, Liebig, Manning (J. J.), McCafferty, Price, Lewis (T. L.), Ryan (W. D.), Walker, Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (D. H.), Miller (Owen), Winkler, Carey, Holton, Lucas, Carey (J. T.), Wilson (James), Wallace, Perham, Quick, Ramsay, Mahon, Pratt, Colgan, Sands, Furuseth, Olander, Harrington, Andersen, Evans, Bosworth, Gervais, Flood, Sheehan, Wendelken, Callahan, McDonald, Leps, Morrison, Hatch, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gebel-eln, MacArthur, Heicken, Dible, Park, Jaekle, Shea, Iglesias, Huddell, Sullivan (Daniel), Johnston, Eridenbach, Mahoney, Straitt, Lee, Johns, Gorman, Bahlhorn, Doherty, Humphrey, Costello, Holland, Lyon, Petry, Tracy (W. J.), Reardon, Lopez, Johnson (G. J.), Schunk, Conroy, Nancarrow, Cullen, Voll, Blake, Becerril, Foley, Bohm, Creamer (Francis), Dunne (J. R.), Grant, Curtis, representing 6,931 votes.

**NOT VOTING**—Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Dunlap, Winters, Newton, Archibald, Sheret, Schwartz, Dold, Starr, Calhoun, Vanderherchen, Noble, Freel, Powell, Fischer (Henry), Entenza, Pette, Koonce, Langston, Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, McDonald, Leighton, Zimmerman, Richards, Miller (J. G.), Ertley, Zihman, Jennings, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Young (John), Armstrong, Clark (M. J.), Piggott, Bowerman, McGinn, Robinson, Bradley (John), Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Kane, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roetice, Dunn (J. J.), Ramsdell, Roe, Behn, Canty, Woodmansie, McCallum, Thompson, Edwards (G. C.), Stevens, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Ryan (E.), Freedman, Conley, Hodges, Shackleton, Trotter, Chapman, Tubbs, Tuohy, representing 692 votes.

Vice-President Hayes—The report of the Committee, not having received a two-thirds vote, is lost.

President Gompers in the chair.

A motion was made and seconded that the resolution offered by Treasurer Lennon (No. 11) be adopted.

The motion was lost on a viva voce vote.

The Convention was adjourned to 8 p. m.

## EIGHTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Tuesday, November 19th, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES** — Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Feeney, Winn, Rickert, Winters, Newton, Wilson, Sullivan, Frey, Carroll, Sheret, Starr, Kennedy (F.), Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Freel, Gervais, Powell, Entenza, Peete, Koonce, Langston, Mahoney, Virella, Leighton, Richards, Ertley, Maloney (R.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Clark, Pigott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Devine, Justice, Ramsdell, Roe, Behen, Canty, McCallum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

President Gompers announced the appointment of the following Special Committees, provided for in resolutions adopted at former sessions:

Special Committee on Convict Labor Evils—M. Mahoney, Andy Marx, Robert Fechner, Horace Johnson, W. W. White.

Special Committee American Society of Equity—Co-operation with the A. F. of L.—James Duncan, James Lynch, Carlton Park, Charles H. Lee, D. J. Keefe, J. E. Strait, George C. Edwards, James A. Creamer, P. F. Duffy.

Special Committee American Society of Equity—To Consider Union Labels—John F. Tobin, F. H. Brinkman, J. T. Butler, J. E. McCracken, C. W. Woodman, James P. Maher, Thomas F. Traeoy, Henry Ketter, Thomas A. Rickert.

Delegate Andersen—I received this morning two resolutions in a special delivery letter. I would like the unanimous consent of the Convention to their introduction.

No objection being offered, Delegate Andersen introduced the following resolutions:

**Resolution No. 178**—By Delegate Ed. Andersen, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The fishermen have been excluded from many provisions of the maritime law which protects the seamen of our country; and

WHEREAS, The lack of this protection is taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons to impose many hardships upon the fishermen; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor, in Annual Session assembled, that the Legislative Committee hereby stands instructed to secure, if possible, from Congress to fishermen better protection under the law.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

**Resolution No. 179**—By Delegate Ed. Andersen, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Oscar Strauss, has been requested by the Alaska Fishermen's Union, the majority of companies operating in Bristol Bay, Alaska, and by several Western United States Senators

to prohibit salmon traps in the Nushagak and Wood rivers, Bristol Bay, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, The salmon traps in these rivers are rapidly destroying an industry in which millions of capital are invested and several thousand workers employed, also wantonly diminishing the world's food supply; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in annual session assembled, that we endorse the request for prohibition of salmon traps in Wood and Nushagak rivers, and the President hereby stands instructed to so notify Secretary Strauss.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Russell asked the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution.

No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 180—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to petition the Congress of the United States of America to test the possibility of governmental telegraphy, by constructing, controlling and operating an experimental telegraph line between the cities of New York and Washington.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 12—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, of Journeymen Tailors Union of America:

ARTICLE IX.—(New Section)—Section 12. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor shall only have power to revoke the charter of an affiliated national or international union when the revocation has been ordered by a two-thirds majority of a regular Convention of the American Federation of Labor, by a roll-call vote.

The committee concurred in the resolution and recommended its adoption.

A motion was made and seconded

that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Ketter, Treasurer Lennon, Delegates Crampton, McKee, Brinkman, Morton, Sullivan (T. J.), Cable, Holland, Duffy (T. J.), Wilson (W. B.), and Secretary Morrison.

Vice-President Keefe in the chair.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was declared carried on a viva voce vote.

Vice-President Duncan—This is a constitutional amendment and requires a two-thirds vote, and a show of hands is necessary.

Another vote was taken, which resulted in 137 votes being cast in favor of and 43 votes against the motion to adopt the report of the committee, which was then declared carried.

Vice-President Keefe—The delegates will give undivided attention to some information Vice-President O'Connell wishes to impart to the Convention.

Vice-President O'Connell spoke at some length in regard to the exchange of fraternal delegates between the United States, England and Canada, speaking particularly of the first delegates sent by a Convention of the American Federation of Labor to the British Trades Union Congress. He also spoke of the high regard in which all the fraternal delegates from Great Britain and Canada have been held by the American Federation of Labor.

At the close of his remarks, Vice-President O'Connell presented each of the delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, Messrs. Shackleton and Hodge, on behalf of the delegates to the Convention, a handsome case of silver. The articles in each case were suitably inscribed, and on the cases were inscriptions stating by whom they were presented.

A gold watch was presented to W. R. Trotter, Fraternal Delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, and a gold bracelet to Mrs. Shackleton.

The Fraternal Delegates and Mrs. Shackleton each made brief addresses, in which they thanked the delegates

for their tokens of appreciation.

In concluding his address Fraternal Delegate Shackleton said:

I have a little request to make. I don't know how far I may be in order, but I am commissioned by my executive in London to make a request. This week you will be appointing your Fraternal Delegates. We have no desire to suggest that the ordinary rule should not apply, or that more than two delegates should be appointed; but my Council has asked me to convey to you their sincere request that our friend, Mr. Gompers, visit us once again, even if it is necessary to appoint him a third delegate. We want to show him the Trade Union movement in our country. If you can see your way clear to appoint your two delegates in the regular way, and add your President to the number, we will take care of them and make them comfortable.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge joined with Mr. Shackleton in making the request that President Gompers visit the British Trades Union Congress.

Fraternal Delegate Shackleton in the chair.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 34—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

WHEREAS, International, Local or Federal Trades Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, shall not enter into any working agreements with any association of any trade or calling not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, when such trade or calling shall be recognized by a duly chartered organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, without the consent of said affiliated organization; neither shall they render any moral or financial assistance to such unaffiliated organization without the consent of the International, Local or Federal Trades' Union recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

RESOLVED, That a violation of this resolution shall carry the penalty of suspension of International charter, and that when a local organization shall violate this resolution, said local shall, on proofs being submitted

of the same, be suspended from the International organization.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate DeVeaux, the introducer of the resolution, who urged its adoption. The question was further discussed by Treasurer Lennon.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

President Gompers in the chair.

The President announced that the special order of business was the hearing of a committee from Progressive Harbor No. 9, American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots.

President Gompers introduced Captain Wood of the committee.

Captain Wood said in part: It is an honor and a pleasure to meet and greet delegates of the American Federation of Labor. We are before you as a committee to extend to you the good will and support and respect of our Association. It is a matter of sore regret that we are not a part of the American Federation of Labor. A majority of us regret this, but there are certain statute laws which prevent our affiliation.

Mr. Overman, another member of the committee, also made a brief address to the convention, and asked the assistance of the members of the American Federation of Labor in getting a bill through Congress which would limit the hours of labor for members of the Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 36—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That no person carrying a card of any recognized affil-

lated organization chartered by the American Federation of Labor, shall act as an Employer, Employing Agent or Contractor of non-union labor, help or talent.

RESOLVED, That on proof of violation being presented to the local or international organization which recognizes such person as a member, said member shall be suspended from said International or Local organization.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate DeVaux discussed the question at some length, and at the conclusion of his discussion asked that it be recommitted to the Committee on Law in order that something might be brought in covering the subject of his resolution which could be adopted in the convention.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Brinkman and Treasurer Lennon.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge in the chair.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee on Resolution No. 56 was carried.

Resolution No. 39—By Delegate Gompers, of Cigarmakers' International Union:

RESOLVED, That Article XIII, Section 11, be amended as follows:

Strike out the words "it be imperatively ordered that no" on last line of page 19 and the first line of page 20, and insert in lieu thereof "under no circumstances shall a"

Strike out the word "shall" in line 3, page 20.

Between the words "been" and the word "authorized" line 4, page 20, insert the word "first"

Strike out the word "their," Section V, line 7, page 21, and insert in lieu thereof the word "its"

The committee concurred in the changes suggested, and recommended that the resolution be adopted.

The resolution was divided, the last paragraph being considered separately.

On motion the report of the committee on the first part of the resolution was adopted.

After a short discussion a motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee on the last paragraph of the resolution be adopted. The motion was carried.

Resolution No. 52 was reported on by the committee, but at the request of Delegate Barnes (J. M.), consideration of the resolution was deferred until Delegate Walker could be present.

President Gompers in the chair.

Resolution No. 58—By Delegate A. Furuseth, International Seamen's Union:

WHEREAS, Much of the strife over jurisdiction arises from an assumed right on the part of affiliated organizations to change their names so as to cover a wider field of jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, This change in name and jurisdiction changes the contractual relations of such organizations and the A. F. of L. as well as between such organizations and other affiliated bodies; therefore,

RESOLVED, That no such change be allowed except after approval by a Convention of the A. F. of L.; such action only to be taken after notice of intention so to do has been given at the previous Convention.

The committee recommended the following as a substitute for Resolution No. 58:

Insert in Section 11 of Article IX between the words "unions—and," on line 11, the following: "No affiliated International, national or local union shall be permitted to change its title or name without having first obtained the consent and approval of a convention of the American Federation of Labor."

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. The question was discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Treasurer Lennon, Delegates Brinkman, Geurin, Walker (J. H.), Furuseth and Wheeler.

Vice-President Duncan offered the following as an addition or amendment to the report of the committee:

Insert after the words "title or name," "If any trespass is made thereby on the jurisdiction of an affiliated organization."

The amendment offered by Vice-President Duncan was accepted by the committee as part of their report.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 72—By Delegate John A. Seaber, City Federation, Columbia, S. C.:

RESOLVED, Amend Article 13, Section 4, by adding after the word "year" the following:

Except such members of a newly organized local union who may be discharged or locked out for the sole reason that they have joined or organized a union of their craft; provided, such discharge, or lock out, occurs within thirty days after joining, or organizing, such union; such persons to receive benefits as per Section 5, Article 13, A. F. of L. Constitution.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

Treasurer Lennon, Chairman of the Committee—The question of lockouts is covered by another section of the constitution. This is an administrative matter, and justice has been done, and will be done, to the members of those unions that are entitled to benefits under the constitution and laws of the American Federation of Labor. We believed it not advisable to make such a law, as it would give opportunity for imposition.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 84—By Delegate P. J. Doherty, Central Trade Council, Mobile, Ala.:

WHEREAS, The various crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. have suffered considerable setback by such organizations known as the Employers' Association and Citizens' Alliance; and

WHEREAS, The seating of Employers as Delegates in Central, State or National Bodies of Labor has, and will have the effect of attempting legislation by such organizations to the detriment of the individual; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That no employer of labor shall be allowed a seat in any Central, State, or National Body.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 84: Your committee approves of the sentiment embodied in the resolution, and recommends the same to city, central, state, national and international unions.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

In answer to a question by Delegate Doherty, Treasurer Lennon said: This is a matter within the control of city, central, state, national and international unions, and the report of the committee is that it be recommended to them by this convention.

President Gompers—The committee did not deem it advisable to make this a part of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, but believes the resolution to be true and sound in sentiment and principle and recommends that it be recommended to the central and state bodies, national and international unions for their endorsement as a resolution.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 103—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

Amended Section 5, of Article III, of the Constitution by striking out the word "Third" and inserting the word "Fourth"

The committee concurred in the resolution and recommended its adoption.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 163—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.:

Strike out Section 3, of Art. III, of the Constitution, and substitute the following: The following committees, consisting of fifteen members each, shall be appointed by the President: Rules and Order of Business, Organization, Labels, Local or Federated Bodies, Education, State Organization, Boycotts and Building Trades.

The committees, consisting of fifteen members each, on President's Report, Secretary and Treasurer's Report, Resolutions, Laws and Adjustments, shall

be elected in the following manner: Nominations for members of all these committees shall be made at one time. The election to determine the personnel of the respective committees. The nominees in the order of the highest number of votes received shall fill the committees in the order in which the committees are herein named.

The committee made the following report on Resolution No. 163: Your committee concurs in the resolution as to change in number of members of committees from eleven to fifteen, but non-concurs in the balance of the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Barnes (J. M.), Vice-President Duncan, Treasurer Lennon, President Gompers, Delegate Walker (J. H.), Delegate Conroy and Delegate Cramp-ton.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

President Gompers—The chair desires to make an announcement. Newspaper statements reflecting upon the officers of our labor movement and particularly upon myself, have appeared. It was my purpose at some period earlier in the proceedings of this convention to make a statement to the delegates. Business has thus far prevented me from doing so. I have not had time for ample preparation, by reason of the work of the convention, together with committee

work and conferences; but in whatever form I can present the matter to this convention, during some time tomorrow I should like to have the opportunity of so doing. My only purpose in making the statement is to advise you of some things which have transpired, and to keep you advised of some things which may be in anticipation. If it were not that advantage might be taken of my not rererring to the matter in this convention, and the charge made that I was afraid to make the statement, I should make no reference to it at all; but I want you, before leaving this convention, to know that that which I have said in the American Federationist, that which I have said in my reports and that which I have said elsewhere of the machinations of the National Association of Manufacturers is not only true, but it has not thus far been fully told. And I ask you, though it may take an hour to make the statement, that some opportunity may be presented not later than some hour tomorrow for the presentation of that subject.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—Owing to the fact that we have a special order for tomorrow morning, I move that the statement from President Gompers be made a special order of business for 2:30 tomorrow afternoon.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The convention was adjourned at 5:30 p. m. to meet at 9 a. m. Wednesday, November 20th.

## NINTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Wednesday, November 20. Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Brinkman, Tracy, Dunlap, Winters, Moffitt, Maher, Lawlor, Willson, Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Skemp, Sheret, Starr, Goltra, Calhoun, Quick, Mahon, Freel, Powell (G.), Entenza, Koonce, Reynolds, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Leighton, Richards, Tracy, Johns, Bahlhorn, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Hauser, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Canty, McCallum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Ryan, Freedman, Conley.

The announcement was made that Delegate Wilson of the Maintenance of Way Employees, was obliged to leave the city, and that his delegation wished to have Mr. Ward seated in his place.

On motion the request was granted and Delegate Ward seated.

Delegate W. L. Johns, Madison, Ill., representing the Tri-City Central Trades Council, was excused from further attendance on the convention, as he was obliged to leave for his home.

Delegate Schwarz asked unanimous consent to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following resolution was presented:

**Resolution No. 181—By Delegate Louis A. Schwarz, International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America:**

**WHEREAS**, The monetary situation throughout the United States is in such a shape, at the present time, as to cause grave fears of an industrial as well as a financial panic; and,

**WHEREAS**, The unscrupulous banking methods that are in vogue in some of the large financial centers of the country, are directly responsible for this state of affairs, thereby temporarily destroying public confidence

and causing it, to a great extent, to withdraw its savings from the banks and trust companies and thus creating a scarcity of available currency; and,

**WHEREAS**, These conditions are directly and most seriously affecting the interests of the laboring classes, and are depriving them of the benefits enjoyed through years of continued prosperity; and,

**WHEREAS**, Anything that so directly concerns the working people of the United States as to seriously interfere with their means to secure a livelihood, and that makes conditions such as to demoralize business and trade, and reduces the demand for labor to a minimum, is, and should be, of deep concern to this convention; and

**WHEREAS**, The causes leading up to this deplorable manipulation of the currencies of this country should be denounced and condemned in the fullest extent, be it therefore

**RESOLVED**, That the banking methods which are responsible for the present stringency in the money market be severely censured, and that this convention go on record, being the voice of organized labor, as being unanimously in favor of any efficient methods that may be employed, to place the currency of the United States upon a more elastic and safe basis to prevent the possibility of the scarcity of currency, and that this convention, representing the working people of the United States, demand of the people's representatives in Congress, that immediate steps be taken toward this end; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That organized labor is opposed to the hoarding of currency, and advocates the restoration of all money saved in this manner, to the different channels that serve to keep the currency of the United States in healthy circulation; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That copies of these resolutions be placed in the hands of the President of the United States, and also, that they be given to the daily press throughout the country.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

**Treasurer Lennon**—The special order for this morning is the report of the Adjustment Committee.

**Delegate Lewis (T. L.)**, secretary of the committee, reported as follows:

# REPORT OF ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 19, 1907.

We, your committee appointed to hear complaints and disputes of International, National, State and City Central Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, have given all representatives interested a careful hearing, and submit for your consideration and approval the following report:

Resolution No. 28—By Delegate D. Sullivan, of Brooklyn Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, Section 2, Article XI of the Constitution of the A. F. of L., requires national and international unions to instruct their locals to affiliate with chartered central bodies; and

WHEREAS, In Brooklyn the following unions: Butchers' Unions Nos. 211 and 342; Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union No. 3; Beer Bottlers and Drivers, Nos. 345 and 347; Silk Ribbon Weavers' Union, Textile Workers, No. 2; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Nos. 12, 32, 291, not only do not affiliate with the Central Labor Union, but maintain a dual and antagonistic Central Body known as the Brooklyn Federation of Labor; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. take immediate steps, through the proper National and International Unions, to compel the above mentioned locals to withdraw from the central body and affiliate with the chartered central body, the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, and that the several other unaffiliated locals of National and International Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. also be instructed to affiliate with the Brooklyn Central Labor Union.

Committee recommends that the words "scab" be stricken out of the resolution and endorsed as amended, and that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council to be complied with according to the laws of the A. F. of L.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Potter stated that the two local unions of Butcher Workmen mentioned in the resolution were not affiliated with Amalgamated Meat

Cutters and Butcher Workmen's International organization. He stated further that if the Brooklyn Central Labor Union would support the organization he represented in an effort to organize the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of that city in a local affiliated with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's organization, such local would be seated in the Brooklyn Central body.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 32—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

RESOLVED, That the protest filed by the Actors' National Protective Union in answer to the decision by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor granting the jurisdiction to the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees over that branch of the theatrical profession recognized by the American Federation of Labor for the past fourteen years known as Picture Machine Operators, who are part and parcel of a theatrical performance, recognized as such for many years, and who have been during that time members of the Actors' National Protective Union; therefore

RESOLVED, That this decision be reopened and that the National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees, the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers, and the Actors' National Protective Union confer with the (Grievance) Adjustment Committee of the A. F. of L. convention.

Committee non-concurs in the resolution and sustains the decision of the Executive Council for the reason that no claim was made that the decision was unjust.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Hart moved the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegate DeVeaux, who moved as an amendment that the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council, that the organization he represented might have an opportunity to present its claim. (Seconded).

The question was further discussed by Delegate Lewis (T. L.), Treasurer Lennon, and Delegate Hart.

The amendment offered by Delegate DeVeaux was carried and the original motion as amended was adopted.

Resolution No. 35—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

**RESOLVED**, That it is hereby conceded that all parts of a theatrical production occurring behind the footlights and in front of the scenery after same has been placed in position by the stage mechanics, the same being specialties, acts, illusions, acrobats, and any and all forms of entertainment presented as such in any theatre, music hall, circus, fair ground or park, in which any form of entertainment is produced shall be under the jurisdiction of the Actors' National Protective Union.

**RESOLVED**, That this resolution shall in no way conflict with the rights recognized by the American Federation of Labor, giving the American Federation of Musicians the privilege of producing band concerts, in the various theatres, music halls, fairs and parks.

The committee offered the following as a substitute for the second "Resolved:"

**RESOLVED**, That nothing in the resolution is to be construed so as to interfere with the legitimate performance of musicians recognized as such by the American Federation of Musicians, or in any way conflict with the jurisdiction already conceded to International or National Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

Committee concurs in the resolution as amended.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate J. Wallace, International Union of Pavers, etc.:

**WHEREAS** The International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters made application to the American Federation of Labor for a charter to cover the above named work; and

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor granted the said International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the charter to cover and have

jurisdiction over the above named work; and

**WHEREAS**, The peace conference held in New York City on February 4, 5, and 6, 1907, decided to allow the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters to remain an independent local in and around Greater New York, to the detriment of the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters' and

**WHEREAS**, In many large cities the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters have properly affiliated themselves with the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, now, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, appeal to this convention to non-concur in the recommendation of the peace conference in so far as Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters are concerned; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That this convention grant the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters the full jurisdiction claimed in their application for charter, and approved and granted by the American Federation of Labor, and which application is on file in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the third paragraph of the preamble and the first "Resolved" be stricken out, with the consent of the author of the resolution. The committee concurred in the resolution as amended.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Barnes (J. M.), Lewis (T. L.), Vice-President O'Connell, Secretary Morrison, President Gompers, Delegates Wallace, Flood, and Sullivan (T. J.).

The motion to recommit to the committee was carried.

The Committee on Adjustment asked that Resolution No. 47 be referred to the Committee on Building Trades; Resolution No. 52 to the Committee on Laws, and Resolution No. 61 to the Committee on Resolutions. No objection being offered, the resolutions were so referred.

Resolution No. 63—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, of the Upholsterers' Inter-

**national Union of North America:**

**WHEREAS,** The Central Labor Union of the City of Washington, D. C., has affiliated with it a body known as the Carpet Mechanics' Union; and

**WHEREAS,** The Upholsterers' International Union of North America has complete and entire jurisdiction over all carpet layers, cutters and measurers; and

**WHEREAS,** The Carpet Mechanics' Union is an antagonistic and rival body to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America and not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor; be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., is required to use its good offices for the purpose of endeavoring to have said Carpet Mechanics' Union apply for a charter from the Upholsterers' International Union of North America and unless the Carpet Mechanics' Union applies for admission to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention, the Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., is hereby directed to suspend that union; and be it further

**RESOLVED,** That all central bodies holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor, are directed to take similar action against affiliated unions of carpet mechanics who are not connected with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The Committee concurred in Resolution No. 69 when amended by striking out all after the word "re-affirmed" in the fourth line of the last resolution, to read as follows:

Resolution No. 69—By Delegates W. L. A. Johnson, Thos. H. Flynn and Thos. Nolan of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and I. S. B. & H. of A.:

**WHEREAS,** The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers of America in January, 1904, presented a trade jurisdiction dispute with the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers to the A. F. of L. Executive Council at Washington, for adjustment. A conference was held with the B. & S. I. W. of A. and the points upon which an agreement could not be made was referred by both parties to a committee of the A. F. of L. Executive Council which committee gave both parties a hearing and made an award which was delivered

to both organizations July 1, 1904. The B. & S. I. W. of A. ignored the award and continued to perform the disputed work. An appeal for the enforcement of the work was taken up at the San Francisco Convention and after an investigation by the Grievance Committee of the A. F. of L. at that Convention they made a report to re-affirm the former award made by the A. F. of L. and ordering the same carried into effect (See page 212 proceedings, 1904). The B. & S. I. W. of A. continued to refuse to live up to that award, and numerous conferences have been held with committees and officers of the Structural Iron Workers endeavoring to secure an amicable adjustment of this matter, but all to no purpose.

At the Minneapolis Convention, 1906, President Ryan of the B. & S. I. W. of A. agreed if no action was taken by the Boilermakers in presenting this, in stating to that Convention he would meet with our International officers and Mr. Thomas Flynn, a representative of the A. F. of L., immediately after the Convention and adjust the dispute.

Meeting was held in Chicago, December 1, between the officers of the two conventions, but no agreement was reached because the Structural Iron Workers wanted to deviate from the award. Another conference was held at Indianapolis, 1907, but no agreement was reached for the same reason, the Structural Iron Workers either refusing to agree to enforce the award of the A. F. of L. as made or denying their authority and power as International officers to enforce the award.

The Structural Iron Workers at the present time and during the past year, have insisted on doing boilermakers' work—such as steam and water tight tank work, smoke stacks, breechings, etc.—even to the extent of striking jobs through the building trades' councils to enforce these unwarranted claims. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the award above referred to be re-affirmed.

The motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Johnson, who moved that the report of the Committee be amended so as to concur in the resolution in full.

Treasurer Lennon—That is practically a negative motion, and the same result can be obtained by voting down the original proposition.

Delegate Johnson moved that the

resolution be recommitted to the Committee, and that he be given an opportunity to appear before the Committee.

The question was discussed by Delegates Lewis (T. L.), Ryan (F. M.), Flynn and Sullivan (T. J.).

On motion the debate was closed, and the motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

Resolution No. 71—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, for the Upholsterers International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, The hanging of all tapestry fabrics and for interior decorations, such as wall hangings in private residences, hotels and exposition buildings, etc., when such hangings are tacked upon the wall, has been recognized as being under the jurisdiction of the upholsterers craft, and

WHEREAS, Flag and bunting decorations on the interior and exterior of buildings, expositions, etc., is recognized as being under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers International Union of North America; be it

RESOLVED, That the claim of jurisdiction as herein set forth by the Upholsterers International Union of North America over this work is endorsed and recognized by the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee made the following report:

The Committee finds that the officers of the Upholsterers' International Union have held no conference with other organizations interested to adjust their differences, and the Committee recommends that the representatives of the organizations interested be instructed to hold a conference to adjust their respective jurisdictions.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

Delegate Hatch moved that the resolution be referred back to the Committee, and that all the parties appear before the Committee. (Seconded)

Vice-President O'Connell — I will state for the Committee that we could not make any other report. The law of the American Federation of Labor requires that parties at interest must first hold a conference and endeavor to adjust their differences.

The amendment was withdrawn by

Delegate Hatch, and the motion to concur in the report of the Committee was carried.

Resolution No. 75—By Delegate J. H. Hatch, for the Upholsterers' International Union of North America:

WHEREAS, Article 2, Section 2, of the American Federation of Labor directs "the establishment of National and International Trade Unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of each trade, and the promotion and advancement of such bodies," and

WHEREAS, The Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union has within its ranks men who are employed as vehicle upholsterers, and these men of right and according to the said Article 2 and Section 2, should be transferred and affiliated with the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, and

WHEREAS, A conference was held at the city of Washington during the present year between representatives of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union and the Upholsterers' International Union; and

WHEREAS, This conference has been arranged by President Samuel Gompers, but resulted unsatisfactorily, and

WHEREAS, There are a great number of men employed in this industry who are unorganized, and who cannot be successfully organized until the question of jurisdiction has been finally adjusted; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., direct the Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union to transfer all such vehicle upholsterers to the Upholsterers' International Union of North America within 60 days after the adjournment of this Convention.

Committee non-concurs in the resolution and suggests that Secretary Morrison continue negotiations with a view of bringing about a speedy settlement.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Hatch—I desire to ask the chair whether the recommendation of the committee means that the convention recognizes the authority of Secretary Morrison to settle this question.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the committee—Secretary Morrison was

authorized to try and bring about an understanding between the contending organizations, and while they had one conference which was without final results, the committee is of the opinion that they should continue negotiations; and that Secretary Morrison continue to lend his good office to bring about an understanding, because there are some matters in the resolution the committee believes could not be carried into effect, even though it were adopted.

Delegate Hatch—I desire to offer as an amendment to the recommendation of the committee: That the matter be referred to the Executive Council and the representatives of both sides required to come before with full power to act. (Seconded)

Delegate Brinkman offered as an amendment to the amendment that the word "required" be stricken out and the word "request" inserted in its place.

The amendment to the amendment was declared lost on a viva voce vote. A division was had, and the amendment to the amendment was again declared lost.

The amendment offered by Delegate Hatch: That the matter be referred to the Executive Council and the representatives of both sides required to come before it with full power to act, was carried.

Delegate Brinkman—My organization seldom holds conventions. Most of its work is done by referendum. I suppose time will be given for that.

President Gompers—Judging from the actions of the Executive Council in the past, it is fair to assume that for the future the Executive Council, regardless of its personnel, will be fair to any organization and give it ample, reasonable time for such a purpose.

The Committee desires to report on a section of President Gompers' Report and also on Resolution No. 64.

#### SEAMEN—LONGSHOREMEN.

In connection with the general subject of jurisdiction disputes, your attention is called to the fact that in the dispute existing for a considerable period of time between the International Seamen's Union and the Inter-

national Longshoremen's Association, the Pittsburg Convention directed that the two organizations should select two representatives each, these four to select a fifth, to determine the right to the use of the name, "Marine and Transport Workers," in addition to that of the International Longshoremen's Association, and as to certain classes of work coming under their respective jurisdictions. The conference was held under these instructions, and an effort made to have both parties come to a mutual agreement, but without success.

The representatives of both organizations selected a fifth person as arbitrator, one in whom they both expressed their confidence as to his ability, honesty and impartiality. They declared in advance that their respective organizations would abide by the decision and award which he might render; yet within a few weeks after the award and decision were rendered I was officially informed that the convention of the International Longshoremen's Association had rejected it.

This case is cited first, as a matter of fact and record; and, second, to show that at times when representatives on behalf of their organizations declare in advance that they will abide by a decision or award of an arbitrator, their organizations may decline to hold themselves bound thereby.

#### Resolution No. 64—

WHEREAS, There has been for some years a controversy between the International Seamen's Union of America and the International Longshoremen's Association on account of the additional name assumed by the Longshoremen's Association of Marine and Transport Workers; and

WHEREAS, The Convention of the American Federation of Labor in its Pittsburg Convention provided for an Arbitration Board; and

WHEREAS, This Arbitration Board met in Erie, Pa., April, 1906, and selected Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, as Chairman of Arbitration Board; and

WHEREAS, On June 26, 1907, Mr. Gompers rendered his decision on the controversy in which he used the following words: "The use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title Marine and Transport Workers is not essential to its rights and interest and is essentially prejudicial to the rights and interest of the seamen, therefore, and for fur-

ther reasons hereinafter given, the further use by the International Longshoremen's Association of the additional title Marine and Transport Workers is to be discontinued." And

WHEREAS, The International Longshoremen's Association in Convention on July 9th, voted that "the decision of the Arbitration Board be rejected and that we retain our name"; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor condemns the action of the Longshoremen for refusing to abide by the decision of the Arbitration Board, after agreeing to do so.

The Committee finds that "International Longshoremen's Association" is the name recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and recommends that the International Longshoremen's Association be instructed to discontinue the use of the words "Marine and Transport Workers" as a part of the name of their organization.

Committee further recommends that the credentials of no organization be accepted by the Secretary of the A. F. of L. unless such credentials are made out in accordance with the name recognized and listed by the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the Committee be concurred in.

Vice-President Huber in the chair.

The question was discussed by Delegate Keefe, President Gompers, Vice-President O'Connell and Delegate Furuseth.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to offer an amendment to the report of the Committee: In their last resolution, which reads, "The Committee further recommends that the credentials of no organization be accepted by the Secretary of the A. F. of L. unless such credentials are made out in accordance with the name recognized and listed by the American Federation of Labor," that after the word "that" it read:

"The International Longshoremen be, and are hereby required, to change their name in accord with the decision rendered by President Gompers as arbitrator, and that in furtherance of this object President Gompers and one

other member of the Executive Council attend the next convention of the Longshoremen and urge upon them the change referred to." (Seconded)

The question was further discussed by Delegate Lewis (T. L.), and Treasurer Lennon.

The amendment offered by Treasurer Lennon was adopted by a vote of 106 to 53, and the original motion, as amended, was adopted by a viva voce vote.

President Gompers introduced to the Convention Mr. Alex Fairgrieve, President of the Montana Federation of Labor.

Mr. Fairgrieve spoke at some length of the work of the Montana Federation, and said in part: It is true that in the past we have stood aloof from the great labor movement of this country, and are still in that condition so far as our Federation is concerned. There is no reason why we should not be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor except the neglect of the national and international officers of the great labor unions to have their locals in Montana affiliated with the State Federation. One reason for that is that differences have grown up between the organizations in Montana. In the past the Montana Federation has been controlled by those who rebelled against the other States and against the American Federation of Labor. That is not so today. The organization is now practically in the hands of the international movement, and there is no reason why we should not affiliate with the American Federation of Labor in this great movement.

Mr. Fairgrieve spoke at some length of the legislation in favor of labor, particularly the Eight-hour Law and the Child Labor Law that have been secured in Montana through the State Federation. He stated that the Montana Child Labor Law was superior to that of any other civilized country. In closing he expressed the hope that at the next Convention representatives of the Montana Federation of Labor would appear as delegates, not as visitors.

Secretary Morrison announced that the Entertainment Committee had se-

cured tickets for all delegates and their wives to attend the Friday evening performance at the Colonial Theatre. The Committee asked the dele-

gates to make no other engagements for that evening.

The Convention was adjourned at 12:30 p. m. to meet at 2 p. m.

## NINTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The Convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Wednesday, November 20th, Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

**Absentees**—Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Mockler, Dwyer, Cable, Winters, Noyes, Wilson, Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Clark, Goltra, Moore, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Freel, Gervias, Powell (G.), Entenza, Griffith, Koonce, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Virella, Frank, Jones, Leighton, Richards, Johns, Maloney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzie, Justice, Roe, Behen, Canty, Woodman-ale, McCallum, Thompson, Edwards, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley, Chapman.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the credentials of Thomas Nolan, Portsmouth Central Labor Union.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Adjustment Committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate J. Wallace, International Union of Pavers, etc.:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, made application to the American Federation of Labor, for a charter to cover

the above named work; and

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor granted the said International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the charter to cover, and have jurisdiction over the above named work; and

WHEREAS, The peace conference held in New York City, on February 4, 5 and 6, 1907, decided to allow the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters to remain an independent local in and around Greater New York, to the detriment of the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters; and

WHEREAS, In many large cities the Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters have properly affiliated themselves with the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters now; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, appeal to this Convention to non-concur in the recommendation of the peace conference in so far as Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters are concerned; and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Convention grant the International Union of Pavers, Rammermen, Flaggers, Bridge and Curb Setters, the full jurisdiction claimed in their application for charter, and approved and granted by the American Federation of Labor, and which application is on file in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor.

Resolution No. 38 was re-committed to the Committee. The Committee finds the charter name claimed by the re-

lution is not in accordance with facts, as the charter was granted under the title of International Union of Pavers and Rammermen. We further find that the resolution is practically an application for an extension of charter, therefore, we recommend the same be referred to the Executive Council for full investigation and action.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 83—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has made application for affiliation to the American Federation of Labor; and

WHEREAS, Objection has been interposed by the International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union to the granting of a charter to the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; and

WHEREAS, The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has demonstrated its capacity to fully protect the interests of those engaged in clerical work in railway service as proven by its past record in securing improved conditions for its members, its steady increase in members and its rapid advancement along trades union lines; and

WHEREAS, There ought to be no question as to the right of jurisdiction over railway clerks as between the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and the International Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, that a charter of affiliation be granted the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and that the Executive Council hereby stands instructed to issue said charter.

The Committee reported as follows:

The representatives of the Railway Clerks, who is author of the resolution, and the representatives of the Freight Handlers' Union having arranged a settlement of their differences, a request was made that the resolution be withdrawn and your Committee endorses the request.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 89—By Delegate James F. Scott, Central Trades and Labor Assembly, Tampa, Fla.:

WHEREAS, Ship Carpenters, Join-

ers and Caulkers of America, Local No. 60, located at Tampa, Fla., protest against the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 696, usurping the places of the members of Local No. 60, and it is claimed at a lower wage scale than obtained by the ship carpenters.

Local No. 60 also claims that members of No. 696 work with non-union caulkers and others on marine and floating work claimed by the ship carpenters. To these charges the officials of Local No. 696 has never made an official denial.

The Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Fla., to whom the protest was first made, tried by every means to have the two locals affected arrive at a satisfactory agreement. In this the central body was unsuccessful, owing to the fact that Local 696 claimed jurisdiction over every branch of work where a nail is driven.

The matter was then referred to President Gompers for a decision, and the president decided that as the matter was one of trades jurisdiction, it should be settled by the national organizations.

As the dispute in question has developed into a dispute between two internationals, the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa begs that the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor adopt some method by which this dissension can be eliminated and peace restored by mutual consent of the parties concerned.

The Committee reported as follows:

No conference having been arranged to settle the matter in dispute, the Committee recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the General Officers of the two organizations interested for adjustment.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 117—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne, C. D. Wheeler, of A. S. M. W.

WHEREAS, The members of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders permitted their members to take the places of sheet metal workers who were on strike for better conditions in Salt Lake City, Utah; and

WHEREAS, Such action resulted in preventing our members from establishing a higher wage rate per day in that city; and

WHEREAS, The general officers of the Sheet Metal Workers have repeatedly asked the general officers of the

**Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders** that they withdraw their members from shops on strike by Sheet Metal Workers, which has not been complied with ;therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session in the city of Norfolk, Virginia, that the general officers of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders be, and is hereby instructed to immediately withdraw their members from the shops in Salt Lake City, where they have taken the places of our men on strike.

The Committee reported as follows:

The representatives of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and the Sheet Metal Workers' Organizations were requested to try and reach an agreement, and as a result of their conferences the following agreement was drawn up:

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 16, 1907.  
To the Delegates representing the A. S. M. W. I. A. in the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled:

In consideration of the above representatives withdrawing the protest entered against the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders for permitting its members to take the place of Sheet Metal Workers, who were on strike for better conditions in the shops of Utah M. M. Supply Company of Salt Lake City, Utah,

We, the representatives of the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, agree to immediately withdraw our members from said shops.

It is mutually agreed by both parties hereto that in the event of a settlement being arrived at between the Sheet Metal Workers of the U. M. M. Supply Company, that in the jurisdiction dispute existing between both parties, we agree to a conference to draw up demarcation lines covering jurisdiction.

For the Sheet Metal Workers:

(Signed)

M. O'SULLIVAN, G. P.  
HUGH FRAYNE,  
C. D. WHEELER.

For the Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders:

(Signed)

GEORGE F. DUNN,  
THOS. H. FLYNN,  
W. L. A. JOHNSON.

The Committee endorses this agreement and recommends it for your approval.

On motion, the report of the Committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 66—By Delegates Jas. J. Nugent and John Mangan, International Association of Steam Fitters, etc.:**

**WHEREAS**, Steam fitting is recognized and admitted as a trade, separate and distinct from plumbing, and

**WHEREAS**, The United Association of Plumbers, etc., is endeavoring by unfair means to prevent the International Association of Steam Fitters, etc., from exercising the rights duly accorded to them under their affiliation with the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that the restrictions or conditions now attached to the charter of the International Association of Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers be removed, thereby granting the above association full jurisdiction and absolute control of their trade; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the United Association of Plumbers, etc., be and is hereby instructed to remove the words "Steam Fitters" and "Steam Fitters' Helpers" from their charter.

Committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to have the International Association of Steam Fitters to select three representatives and the United Association of Plumbers to select three representatives. Those six representatives, with President Gompers, or some person he may select, to meet within ninety days, for the purpose of arranging an agreement defining the jurisdiction of the two organizations.

Committee further recommends that in the event of the Committee selected failing to meet or agree, that the Executive Council is empowered to define lines of jurisdiction for the International Association of Steam Fitters and the United Association of Plumbers, etc. The decision of the Committee of seven or the Executive Council to be final and binding on both organizations.

The question was discussed by Delegates Nugent and MacArthur.

Delegate MacArthur offered the following amendment to the report of the Committee: Amend by adding: "In the meantime all affiliated organizations are hereby advised and instructed to grant full recognition to all locals and

members of the National Association of Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers." This to be pending the proposed conference, or the results of the conference.

The amendment was seconded by Delegate Brinkman.

Delegate Moffitt—I move you that we proceed with the business that was made a special order for 2:30.

President Gompers—The hour for the special order has arrived and the pending subject will be deferred until the close of that special order. I ask Delegate Lynch, President of the International Typographical Union to occupy the chair during the special order.

Delegate Lynch in the chair.

Chairman Lynch—The time for the special order having arrived in which President Gompers is to make a statement, the President has the floor.

President Gompers—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: Yesterday I made a statement, or an announcement, requesting the consideration of the delegates to this convention and their indulgence that I might have an opportunity to make a statement regarding the assertions, the insinuations and the attacks of the National Association of Manufacturers and their hirelings. You were kind enough to set an hour for the hearing of that statement. In the meantime I have prepared a statement, which has been reduced to writing. There are a number of other matters in connection with the statement that are not written, and which it was not within the limit of time to write and prepare, so I may have to depart from the manuscript and refer to some other matters in connection with the whole subject.

The attack by the agents of the National Association of Manufacturers upon the officers of the A. F. of L. could not come at a more opportune time than just before and during our annual convention. It will have directly the opposite effect from that intended. Instead of sowing suspicion and disrupting our forces it

will concentrate their energy upon defensive measures.

While I might personally prefer to let my life work speak for itself as to my honesty and loyalty to the movement I have the honor in part to represent, yet such scurrilous and lying attacks can not be passed over in silence by the labor movement of the country and I feel that the general public should be given the truth. That our opponents descend to personal abuse shows the low character of the campaign they are conducting. That they had to go back sixteen years to fabricate a charge against my honesty is significant, for I have been under public scrutiny all the years since.

We have with us here and there is in our office a mass of most interesting and remarkable documents which throw light on the methods and motives and personality of those who have instigated these recent attacks.

Public sentiment will be shocked at the revelation of the methods employed by the spies and agents of the Manufacturers' Association. I shall lay much of this information before you and the general public.

The unions of the country have been simmering with resentment since I informed them through the American Federationist of the real purposes for which the Manufacturers' Association's million and a half dollar war fund was to be used. I published an editorial in the American Federationist last July and another in September stating that the fund would be used in an attempt to vilify and discredit the officials of our movement—that detectives and spies were already swarming around our unions not only trying to get information but busily engaged in fomenting trouble and concocting lies as to the actions of such unions and their members. My editorials were based on actual information. A symposium in our September issue contributed by our most prominent labor officials showed that they, too, realized the character of the fight against us. This recent attack upon the officers of the A. F. of L. is

the proof to our members of how accurately we foretold the action of the National Association of Manufacturers. They have made a very poor job of it. They have to go back sixteen years in order to find any peg upon which they can hang a possible suspicion.

The man Rice who makes affidavit of having paid and received certain money from Samuel Gompers, is a man who was formerly an advertising solicitor employed by the American Federation of Labor. He was dismissed for dishonesty. We have records in our office to prove this. After his dismissal by the A. F. of L., he traveled through various States getting out "fake" souvenirs and similar publications, cheating business men and lining his own pockets through his false assertion that he was the agent of the A. F. of L. We usually received proof of his rascality after he had fled from the scene of operation, so prosecution was difficult.

Rice's statements as to the accounts paid the A. F. of L. for the advertising privileges of its annual publication from the years 1893 to 1899, are not only incorrect as to the amounts paid, but he omits the important fact that such sums as he did pay were expended for the Federation and not for my personal use. The records of the A. F. of L. show that these sums received from the sale of the advertising privilege of our annual souvenir were used to buy office furniture and to get out plates for some of our earlier pamphlets. It must be remembered that the Federation was up to 1893 a comparatively new organization, struggling to get an equipment for its organizing and educational work.

Mr. Rice and his confederates perverted the original idea of the A. F. of L. souvenir publication and both before and after our magazine was established they systematically plundered both the business men and the local labor movement in various sections of the country.

At our 1901 convention of the Federation held at Scranton, Pennsylv-

ania, our Executive Council called special attention to the deceptive publications which were illegally using the name of the A. F. of L. and asked and received authority to prosecute any persons who published souvenirs, directories or other publications in which the A. F. of L. was alleged as the beneficiary. This wiped out the general evil to some extent, but Rice and his confederates then turned their attention to getting out fake souvenirs, alleging State and City Central Bodies as the beneficiaries. Their swindles were even then so bold that several times they only escaped prosecution by hasty departure to fresh fields and pastures new. I have letters in this convention all admitting it.

There are warrants out for Henry Rice in several States; sworn to by business men whom he has fleeced. We have in our office original correspondence voluntarily sent to us proving that Henry Rice has over and over again stolen from those who employed him. He is not in fear of physical assault as he claims but he may well fear that he will be arrested and sentenced to serve time for his swindles. The National Association of Manufacturers can not plead ignorance of this man's character when they hire him to defame me. The fact is that no other sort of a man could be found to do this kind of work.

A fac-simile receipt has been published in order to give the impression that I had some questionable financial transactions with Rice. That was simply an ordinary business transaction, the money received from Rice was used as I have already explained, wholly for the A. F. of L.

The A. F. of L. and many business men have suffered from Rice's depredations and did we wish evil to the Manufacturers' Association, we could not hope for anything worse than that they should have him as one of their agents.

The attack upon the Federation officials misrepresents the action which the A. F. of L. has taken on several

occasions in its conventions.

For instance, it is charged that I was "investigated" at the Chicago convention in 1893, and the intimation is made that I was "white washed."

It is true that I had some opposition. There was a delegate who had the honorable ambition to succeed me as president and he had a following among the delegates. Some of my opponents started a rumor that I had not accounted satisfactorily for the money received for the sale of the advertising privilege for our souvenir that year. A committee of five was appointed to investigate the matter, three of the five were known to be personally opposed to my re-election as president and in favor of the election of my opponent.

The committee found that the rumors were baseless. I had properly accounted for every dollar received. It is true that the committee recommended that no further annual souvenirs be issued, but that was because the convention decided to establish our official monthly magazine, the "American Federationist." The report of the committee showing that I had properly fulfilled the trust reposed in me was unanimously adopted by the convention. I was re-elected president and in addition made editor of our official magazine, authorized to be established by that convention.

In regard to the expense of our magazine, the "American Federationist," I will say that we do pay our advertising manager fifty per cent commission on advertising. He is an able man who has received from other firms even higher salary than we pay. We consider the laborer worthy of his hire. Our advertising manager does not get the fifty per cent for his personal share, but is obliged to pay a commission and traveling expenses to the force of canvassers whom he employs and keeps on the road soliciting advertisements for the "American Federationist." This makes a total of about forty-two per cent, leaving him about eight per cent for work as manager.

It is true that we are obliged to pay

somewhat higher advertising commission than daily newspapers or an ordinary magazine. Our magazine is national in its scope and appeal, yet there are certain kinds of advertising which we do not care to solicit or accept. For instance, we do not accept the advertisements of a firm known to be unfair to organized labor, not even if that firm were willing to pay \$5,000 a page per insertion. It would surprise even you, much less the public, to know the sums we are offered if we will accept certain classes of advertisements.

I want to read a statement contained in the journal of the National Association of Manufacturers. In one part it says: "Would it not be natural for Mr. Gompers to take the position of Advertising Solicitor in preference to that of President of the American Federation of Labor as the remuneration is greater?"

I leave it to you who know me to say what sort of an advertising solicitor I would make! And secondly, the whole make-up of these people, our enemies, their view and their conduct is measured by the dollar mark; they know nothing of conviction and principle. They imagine if there be a dollar at the end of a proposition opposed to anything in which they may believe, then change your belief in order to get the dollar. They do not understand and can not appreciate that there are some men in this world who have convictions and who live for principle, and the question of dollars is an after consideration. But to resume:

I also charge openly and pointedly that the Manufacturers' Association has for the past two years conducted a secret and wide-spread boycott against the "American Federationist." We have ample proof of this in our records. It penalizes manufacturers who advertise in our columns. It terrorizes merchants who would like to advertise with us by threatening to ruin their business if they do. This is the association which conducts a secret boycott itself and is trying to get the courts to enjoin the A. F. of L. from publishing an open "We

Don't Patronize" list of unfair firms in the "American Federationist." The blacklisting and boycotting tactics of the Manufacturers' Association add considerably to the expense and trouble of securing advertising for the "American Federationist," but we are glad to say that many of the best firms in the country refuse to be terrorized by the Manufacturers' Association.

It is true that in 1903 and 1904 we had an apparent deficit on the "American Federationist." Our secretary's report, from which this was joyously culled by our opponents, was only of the current condition and did not mention several thousand dollars of collectable bills which were a good asset and were subsequently realized upon.

In 1905 our expenses were less because the expenditures of the two previous years in enlarging and advertising our publication had borne such good fruit that we again showed a surplus on current business. At no time has our official magazine been a burden upon our members, for it has every year carried several thousands of dollars worth of official printing for which it makes no charge upon the general fund and which is absolutely necessary for the information of our members.

We might have had an actual deficit greater than any ever alleged against the magazine and the deficit would still have been less than the cost of official printing to the Federation if we were without an official publication.

Our subscribers and our advertising carry our magazine as a good legitimate business proposition without expense to our members and with no appropriation from our general fund. This is so well known in the labor movement that statements to the contrary only cause a smile among our members, but naturally the general public is not so well informed.

It would not be necessary to go into these matters in detail did every one understand that not only are our en-

tire financial transactions published every month in the "American Federationist," but every official act is carefully scrutinized by our annual convention.

The garbled extracts published by the Manufacturers' Association were taken from our published financial reports which are on file in public libraries and everywhere that our financial transactions have been audited by a special committee each year and passed upon by the convention. It requires rather an acrobatic ability to wrench these figures out of their sequence in order to deceive the public. It is a huge joke to the labor movement to pretend that there is anything secret about the American Federation of Labor finances.

Our expenditures each year are not only authorized but approved by the rank and file who pay the per capita tax.

I think the National Association of Manufacturers will do well to follow our example and publish each month the subscriptions received to the million and a half dollar war fund. I challenge it to publish the true story for what the money is expended.

But to resume as to our own finances, not only do the secretary, treasurer and myself present extended reports of everything done during the year, but we also join with our eight vice-presidents in an Executive Council report to the convention. These are not only read and printed as a part of the public proceedings, but committees are appointed to analyze and consider these reports and the verdict of the Committee on Officers' Reports is subject to debate by the convention. Our conventions are open and visitors, friends or opponents, are permitted to hear our every utterance. The representatives of the press are presented ample opportunities for making a report of our proceedings to publish to the world. Could there be more publicity? Our members realize that the Manufacturers' Association is trying to mislead the public, when it

talks about our Executive Council having either opportunity or power to abuse the trust reposed in it.

My colleagues and I court the fullest possible inquiry from you, the delegates representing our two million members, who are at this convention, and I hope to send broadcast the invitation to the rank and file of our membership to study with renewed vigilance the acts of its officers in the coming year. We are proud in the knowledge that we have administered the affairs of the Federation not only honestly, but economically and intelligently.

As to there being an official ring within the Federation, I ask those interested to study the doings of the Norfolk Convention. The President, the Secretary, Treasurer and eight vice-presidents of the A. F. of L. are nominated and elected annually by the convention. It is the most democratic plan that could be devised. The members of organized labor are satisfied with it. They know how their officers are chosen and how their affairs are administered. The attacks of the National Association of Manufacturers are an insult to the intelligence of our members. Such attacks have proved a boomerang, in that they have intensified the feeling of the delegates against the Manufacturers' Association and resulted in more definite and extensive defensive measures than would have been the case had the Manufacturers' Association not made a slanderous, personal attack on the Federation officials just before and during the convention.

The statement that the auditors were chosen by me from those who can be depended upon to cover up any improper transaction, is either the result of ignorance or maliciousness. As a matter of fact I select each year three officers of three different organizations and these officers in turn select an auditor each. Naturally I can have no knowledge in advance of such selection. A few years ago a man was selected as an auditor whose business interests prompted him to be exceptionally critical. Sev-

eral other auditors have been appointed who were at variance with me, and in every instance there has been a unanimous and uniform report as to the honesty and the faithfulness of every financial transaction of the officers of the A. F. of L.

I understand the present bitterness is because the National Association of Manufacturers finds its membership and its contributions falling off.

Its present methods are bound to disgust upright and honorable business men quite as much as they do the wage workers. We have been thanked by upright and honorable business men and public-spirited citizens all over the country for pointing out the methods of the Manufacturers' Association.

This form of attack is not new. The British trade unions passed through just such an ordeal about 1872, and emerged stronger than ever. We expect these attacks to continue for awhile. We shall meet them at every point. They will tend to keep our members united, loyal, and full of enthusiasm.

The National Association of Manufacturers' constitutes a very small minority of even the small manufacturers of the country, but we do not believe that even that small number will long lend themselves to the contemptible methods pursued by their leaders.

But it is my purpose to present to you some further details regarding the work of our Federation, the difficulties which beset its progress, and the character and doings of the creature of the Manufacturers' Association, Henry Rice.

Honest and competent solicitors are the hardest people to secure for any kind of a publication. It is a position that depends absolutely upon the individual's ability. To secure specially adapted solicitors for any particular line is still more difficult, and in the special line those familiar with the labor movement are extremely scarce.

But, while there are a number of competent solicitors who understand the labor field, to secure honest and reliable ones reduces the number very materially. As I have endeavored, as far as practical, to employ men not only who understood the labor movement, but who had been connected with the movement, you will readily realize that the number of solicitors are limited to about a dozen throughout the United States. It was, therefore, found very difficult to secure the services of any competent canvassers to secure advertisements for the "American Federationist."

You will readily realize that the securing of advertisements for a monthly publication is based upon a purely business proposition as an advertising medium. It is far more difficult to secure patronage and it takes considerably longer to close agreements with business firms for advertising space.

After the Chicago convention, I employed Henry Rice to secure advertisements upon a commission basis for the "American Federationist." The results, however, were not satisfactory. Sometime later I secured the services of other solicitors, among them the present advertising manager of the "American Federationist." This was in 1899. He agreed to secure for us a thousand dollars' worth of advertising a year. He had not long been in the field, when I received letters from him in which he declined to continue working on the same publication with certain canvassers, stating that some transactions had taken place which he considered dishonest, and that these might be laid to him instead of to the party who was securing money contrary to my positive instructions and for purposes other than advertising. I asked him to furnish me proof, and in letters from him under dates of June 8, 15 and 25, and November 27, 1899, he gave me specific cases where Henry Rice had received money from firms in the name of the American Federation of Labor and had kept the same for his own benefit and use. Among the cases mentioned were the following:

Rice had secured a check from the Capewell Horse Nail Company, Hartford, Conn., for \$180.00, which he had cashed and retained the money.

The Rand Drill Company, 100 Broadway, New York City, gave check for \$25.00, dated June 2d, 1899, upon the order of the American Federation of Labor, Henry Rice, agent, and same was cashed by Rice and retained.

The United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, gave check for \$100.00.

Also Browning, King & Co., New York City.

I made an investigation as soon as it was possible for me to do so of the statements here made. In the meantime I also received charges against Rice from many other sources, among them one from Henry White, then secretary of the United Garment Workers of America. The evidence and other information sustained these and other charges against Mr. Rice as solicitor for the "American Federationist." Those firms from whom money was obtained had been interviewed regarding the prosecution of the said Rice, but as you are aware business houses are averse to lose time or to get the public notoriety in prosecuting cases of this character. The attempt to secure prosecution naturally aroused the enmity of Rice and we thought this would prevent him from doing any further swindling in the name of the A. F. of L., but in this we were mistaken.

Since that time we have received numerous complaints from both solicitors and business houses, of money being paid for advertisements which were agreed to be printed but which never appeared in the "American Federationist," also of donations being solicited for the American Federation of Labor, and while these acts were committed by several different people, the majority of them were generally traced to this man Rice.

Every opportunity was taken advantage of by him and those who afterwards became associated with

him to use the name of the American Federation of Labor and its prestige to secure money from business men.

In the year 1901 Rice visited the city of Scranton and became acquainted with some local labor men and made arrangements with them to buy the privilege of publishing and issuing an official book for the Central Labor Union of that city. After arrangements were made, he proceeded to New York and interested a publisher with whom he was formerly associated, and the two proceeded to Scranton and made an agreement to publish and issue a souvenir publication for the Central Labor Union of Scranton. But instead of issuing and publishing a souvenir for that body, they arranged a prospectus for the souvenir, not for the Central Labor Union of Scranton, but for the convention of the American Federation of Labor, as this convention was to be held in the city of Scranton in December of that year. The prospectus read: "Convention Souvenir, American Federation of Labor," and on the cover was a reproduction of our eight hour badge, used as a seal. On the title page was "Convention Souvenir of the American Federation of Labor, issued for the Twenty-first Annual Convention, 1901."

The photographs of the members of our Executive Council, including myself, were used in the prospectus. The official letter-head of the American Federation of Labor was counterfeited; the names of all of the executive officers of the A. F. of L. were printed thereon and a credential was written on this fraudulent official letter-head requesting advertisements to be published in the alleged official souvenir of the then forth-coming convention of the American Federation of Labor. Advertisements and donations were solicited in the name of the American Federation of Labor throughout the United States by Rice and others. Those matters were brought to my attention on November 26, 1901. I mailed a circular letter to a very large number of business

men. In that circular I called attention to the fraudulent or unauthorized publications assumed to be issued in the name of the American Federation of Labor. This course was pursued in order to protect the good name and interest of our Federation as well as to protect the business public.

As a result of this circular I received numerous letters from firms throughout the United States, informing me that donations, subscriptions, book-orders and advertisements had been solicited upon the claim that the funds were to go into the treasury of the American Federation of Labor, and that the names of Secretary Morrison and myself had been used in those solicitations. The result of the circular was that several firms refused to pay for the advertisements the contracts for which were obtained under false pretenses. Several of these firms sent to us duplicates of the contracts which they had issued, as well as stating that the solicitation was for the American Federation of Labor. The blank contracts stated that this souvenir was for the "Twenty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

The very forgeries of the names of Secretary Morrison, members of the Executive Council and myself, the counterfeit letterheads with our names forged or fraudulently reproduced for the purpose of swindling business men, is now being used by the National Association of Manufacturers, to whom evidently Rice gave the copies, as reflecting upon our conduct. Through his own villiany he now has hoodwinked the willing manufacturers, who gladly would jump at anything to try to destroy the characters of the men in the labor movement, into the belief that it reflects upon us.

This circular also resulted in a quarrel between Rice and the promoter through which it was discovered that Rice had been swindling the promoter also. He secured a check for \$50.00 from Kimbach & Weichel, of Scranton, endorsed and cashed the same and retained the money obtained thereon. From that

on he started on to secure all the money he could before the promoter had an opportunity to collect.

When our convention took place in Scranton, Pa., in 1901, a souvenir book which had the appearance in every way of being a book published by the American Federation of Labor was distributed at the convention as an official souvenir of the American Federation of Labor. I laid this and all evidence secured together with the prospectus, credentials, contracts, receipts, letters of firms, as well as canceled checks made out to the American Federation of Labor, before the Executive Council in the city of Scranton, and I recommended that action be taken to prevent this man Rice and his promoter and others of his kind from swindling people in the name of the American Federation of Labor. You will find the result of this in the official proceedings of the Scranton Convention, adopted on December 14, 1901, on the recommendation of the Committee on Executive Council's report, under the head of "Deceptive Publications," a denunciation of this souvenir and those connected with it; also a clause prohibiting central labor unions from issuing or publishing any souvenir publication for any convention of the American Federation of Labor or for any other purpose, if the convention of the American Federation of Labor is held in the said city the year of said issue. These resolutions were endorsed by the committee and unanimously adopted by the convention, and for years a warning containing these resolutions has been published in the "American Federationist" with every issue.

After the convention adjourned Rice secured a number of the books which had been printed and distributed at the Scranton Convention, and on his own account secured advertisements from a number of firms from whom he could not get the advance payments, had them printed in a couple of pages and inserted them in the book and collected the money and checks in the name of the American Federation of Labor. Among

the firms thus fleeced were:

Fleischman Bakery Company, New York.

Ebling Brewing Company, New York.

Eckhart Brothers of Bridgeport.  
Central Park Brewing Company of New York.

Rockford Bread Co., of New York.  
Lewis Nixon, leader of Tammany Hall.

Ivan, Frank & Company, of New York.

Blickensderfer Typewriter Company, Stamford, Conn.

I have in my possession the receipts signed by Rice, which are subject to your scrutiny and disposition. Henry Rice later secured further contracts for advertisements in the souvenir book already published, later inserted additional pages of advertisements in the souvenir. The names of the firms which were thus swindled are as follows:

Ohio Ceramic Engineering Co., No. 56 Fall street, Cleveland, Ohio .....	\$ 15
Norcross Co., Feb., 1902, Cleve- land, O .....	5
City Foundry Co., Feb. 14, 1902, Cleveland, O .....	25
Born Steel Range Co., Jan. 6, 1902, Cleveland, O .....	20
Kilby Mfg. Co., Lake and Kirt- land streets, Jan. 13, 1902, Cleveland, O .....	30
Garrett Cromwell Engineering Co., Jan. 7, 1902, Cleveland, O ..	30
S. Buhrer, No. 68 Medwin street, Jan. 17, 1902, Cleveland, O....	15
Chisholm & Moore Mfg. Co., Lake and Kirtland streets, Jan. 8, 1902 .....	30
Webster, Camp & Lane Co., Ak- ron, O., Jan. 8, 1902.....	25
Dayton Malleable Iron Co., Day- ton, O., Jan. 7, 1902.....	60
John Charles & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 14, 1902.....	10
Stoddard Mfg. Co., Dayton, O., Feb. 8, 1902 .....	20

Mead Paper Co., Dayton, O., Jan. 14, 1902 .....	15
Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1902.....	30
Goodell Pratt Co., Greenfield, Mass., Jan. 22, 1902.....	50
Aultman, Miller & Co., Akron, O	60
Owen Machine Tool Co., Springfield, O .....	60
Akron Foundry Co., Akron, O!..	30
National Cash Register Co., Dayton, O .....	100

I have in my possession all of the canceled checks which were used in the payment of the above, the envelopes in which they were mailed as well as letters and documents from the firms which paid those checks.

I have the incriminating letters of Rice and a labor man of Pennsylvania whom he duped in fraudulently issuing a fake souvenir for the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. They are here for your inspection. During the time that Rice was prosecuting the work of getting out the publication for the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor that had not yet been formed, he immediately started in to swindle his new partner, and about the beginning of April forged the name of Matthew Quay, Senator of Pennsylvania, to a contract of \$200.00, sent the same to his (Rice's) partner and obtained his commission thereon. When an advance copy of the book was issued then it was a struggle between the said Rice and the party to whom the contracts were to be paid, naming his partner who paid the commission thereon, as to who would get the money due on the contracts. It is sufficient to say that Rice, being an expert in that line, carried off most of the money. Not only that, he left a bill due for the printing of the book out of which he swindled the Tribune Publishing Company, of Scranton, to the amount of \$185.00. The bill is now in my possession and is dated May 1, 1902. The bill had never been paid by Rice, but had to be made good through the new organization.

I might say another word in regard to this man before I reach the other paragraph, and that is that he had the ability to swindle me, and it is not difficult, perhaps, to do that, because those who know me know I have not a very great turn of mind toward financial affairs and the administration of financial affairs. But I want you to know this. At the convention in Denver in 1894, Mr. John McBride was elected president, and my term expired immediately. Before going to Denver, Henry Rice told me he had a great venture in his new publishing operations; that he was going to be good and honest and straightforward, and wanted to have an opportunity to have a new start, and he wheedled out of me every dollar I owned in the world, the scrapings and hoardings of my wife for years. I turned it over to him in the hope of helping him, and when I came back from the Denver convention to my home in New York, Rice in the meantime having engaged Herr Johann Most as a play actor to star in a play called "Die Weber" (The Weavers), and organized a company, He lost every dollar of his own and the few pennies I had. So far as I am concerned I did not know he was going to invest in such a darn fool transaction, or at least I might have been on to that trick.

In this entire matter it is sufficient to say that to prevent further imposition upon and swindling in the name of the different State Federations throughout the country by either Rice or others of his kind, I wrote to the secretaries of the different State Federations throughout the United States warning them of Rice and his ilk.

At the following conventions of the State Federation of the State of Pennsylvania, in March, 1903, this whole matter was investigated by a committee of said organization, basing their investigation upon a letter from me to them, calling attention to the swindling that was being conducted by the use of the name of the different labor organizations, and asking them to lend their aid to prevent its recurrence. The convention adopted reso-

lutions, exposing the fraud, in which Mr. Henry Rice figured, and prohibiting the use of the name of the State Federation from being used for the publishing or issuing of any souvenirs.

Realizing how difficult it would be to get business men to prosecute Rice or the different promoters with whom he was connected, and desiring to secure competent testimony of the conspiracy upon which the American Federation of Labor as such could begin prosecution, attorneys were consulted, who advised that inasmuch as all of the original swindlers in this case, as well as other cases, were quarreling among themselves, it would be wisest to secure information from the various sources possible and use one against the other. This resulted in securing the letters, documents, receipts and forged checks, which I have mentioned.

While this was in progress, Henry Rice was employed as a solicitor for the Ohio Federation of Labor publication. He secured checks from the following firms and forged the name of the Ohio Federation of Labor, cashed the checks and retained the money for his own use:

Altman Publishing Co., Mansfield, Ohio .....	\$ 50
Christy Knife Co., Fremont, O. .	15
George W. Harding, Lieut.-Gov. of Ohio .....	40
Star Iron Works, Lima, O....	10
Norris, Christian Lime and Stone Company .....	25
Diestil Wemer, Lima, O .....	40
The Gem Shirt Co., Dayton, O..	25
The Dayton Specialty Co., Dayton, O .....	20
Buckeye Varnish Co., Toledo, O..	15
The World Co., Newark, O....	25
The Hampton Watch Co .....	25

This evidence is also at your disposition. Since 1904, warrants have been out, issued by the authorities in Ohio for Rice for these crimes. Up to date they have been unable to serve the same upon Rice.

About this time Rice was also sell-

ing whiskey for a firm called the Firth Company, 252 Pearl Street, New York City. Mr. Firth, who was employed by the Trow Directory at 11th street and 3d avenue, was personally acquainted with Rice, who induced him while conducting his work in the printing shop of Trow's Directory to invest in whiskey, and pack it in a union box and place the union label thereon and call it a union whiskey. The same was named "The Right Label Whiskey." Mr. Firth invested his savings in this new enterprise, and Rice became its salesman. Many cases of this whiskey was sold. Rice collected for the same, retained the money and put the Firth Company out of business.

After ruining the Firth Company, Rice went to work for the Hamburger Company, 86 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., and I desire here to quote from a letter of that company regarding Rice, under date of April 24, 1905:

"We took this opportunity to tell you that your report of Mr. Henry Rice is absolutely correct, only you did not say enough about him. This man absconded owing us quite a little money, and if you have heard of his whereabouts, you will confer a favor by advising us promptly."

The Hamburger Company was advised to secure a warrant for Rice, and under date of May 5, 1905, wrote as follows:

"In reference to Henry Rice, we at once took the matter up with our attorneys. We believe we shall follow the course indicated in your letter and have him indicted by the Grand Jury of this county."

There are two States from which Rice steers clear.

The Pennsylvania Federation of Labor at its second meeting insisted that no further souvenirs should be published in its name, but Rice still continued to collect money in the name of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, even as late as January, 1904. In that year he fraudulently collected \$50.00 from Mr. Simon of the Simon Silk Company, of Easton, Pa. The

officers of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor on or about May 7, 1904, sent a circular to all business people they could reach in Pennsylvania, warning them against Rice, and also stating that they did not authorize the use of their name for any books or publications of any character, or authorized anybody to solicit subscriptions or donations in their name.

A number of further swindles of this character could be enumerated, but it is unnecessary to go further. Sufficient to say, that as late as this fall he has swindled a number of business people in the name of the Central Federated Union of New York, one of them being the Brooklyn Eagle, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

From time to time, my colleagues of the Executive Council, our organizers and I lent whatever aid we could to the prosecution of frauds who secured money whether in the name of the American Federation of Labor or that of any other labor organization. We succeeded in sending several swindlers to jail, among them:

George Martin,  
Richard Cooney,  
George Mackey,  
James Donnelly.

There is at our instance at the present time a man by the name of Reilly, in New York City under arrest, awaiting trial for the fraudulent use of the name of the American Federation of Labor.

I have found by experience that the great difficulty in obtaining the conviction of swindlers is that business men too often refuse to give us their co-operation and support, even to act as witnesses, much less to appear as complainants.

Now I want to call your attention to the fact that upon the testimony of a creature such as Rice, of whose record I have given you but just a faint outline rather than the actual full facts of his rascality, the character of the men in the labor movement is sought to be destroyed.

Let me call your attention to how

careful I have tried to be in the affairs of our Federation.

Of course it is necessary to issue credentials to the man selected to solicit advertisements from business men. In the credential is invariably stated that an interview is requested for the solicitor in which the merits of the American Federationist may be set forth as an advertising medium. I have a blank copy of one of these credentials in my hand. From it I quote the following: "Agents are not authorized or allowed to accept payments of any kind. All contracts should be upon the official blanks of the American Federation of Labor. All payments should be made by check to the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor and mailed to this (Washington) office direct." And it further says: "No donations of any character are accepted." The credential is always signed by Frank Morrison as Secretary and myself as President of the American Federation of Labor and the seal of the American Federation of Labor attached. The contract for advertising in its printed form is as follows:

Office of  
THE AMERICAN FEDERATIONIST,  
423-425 G Street, N. W., Washington,  
D. C.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, Editor.

—1907. Please insert—  
advertisement in the AMERICAN  
FEDERATIONIST (official organ,  
American Federation of Labor), to  
occupy the space of— for—  
for which—agree to pay the sum  
of—DOLLARS, payable monthly  
after the first insertion. Remarks—

Name—Address—  
Make all Remittances to FRANK  
MORRISON, Secretary of the Ameri-  
can Federation of Labor, 423-425 G  
Street N. W., Washington, D. C., who  
is the only one authorized to receive  
payment on this Contract.

No verbal or Special Agreement  
Recognized Unless Expressed Herein.

Unless Copy for Advertisement is  
Furnished when Requested, Authority  
is Given to Insert Business Card.

I present this document to you to  
show that any solicitation for adver-  
tisements must be upon the merits of  
the "American Federationist" as an  
advertising medium.

At this time it may also be appro-  
priate to say that the instruction to  
our advertising manager has been  
that no other publication bona fide in  
character, whether of an international

union or a central body in any city or town, must be referred to except with respect, no matter what its position or its attitude. I know that that has been religiously followed.

And now what follows records the story of the deepest degradation and maliciousness on the part of the National Association of Manufacturers.

I went to New York on October 26, to have a conference with Vice-Presidents Duncan and Huber for the American Federation of Labor, and Messrs. Kirby, Hannahan and Spencer for the Structural Building Trades Alliance. On my return to Washington, October 29th, I called into my office Secretary Morrison and dictated the following to a stenographer:

About a month ago, September 28th, when I was leaving the Victoria Hotel, 27th St. and Broadway, 27th Street exit, New York, a man accosted me: "Hello, Mr. Gompers." I said, "Hello." We shook hands. He said: "You remember me; I was a newspaper man and met you on the platform at the immigration conference last year. My name is Brandenburg."

I told him I was sure I had seen him somewhere but could not locate him, and was pleased to see him again. He said:

"Mr. Gompers, I am now in the employ of the National Association of Manufacturers in their campaign against labor, and I am against you, but I have known you and known you favorably and like you, and I think you ought to get together with Mr. Van Cleave and come to a better understanding as to your contentions, and I am in a position to help."

I answered that our position toward the National Association of Manufacturers was defensive; that I did not aim to attack the organization as such or Mr. Van Cleave as its president, but I was not going to permit him to make all sorts of attacks upon the labor movement without resenting them; that after all what our movement aimed to achieve was a better understanding with employers whether as individuals or asso-

ciations, and, therefore, I was favorable to a conciliatory policy.

He said he thought an interview between Mr. Van Cleave and myself could be arranged some time. He said, however, that it would necessarily have to be between Mr. Van Cleave and myself alone. I said that we could discuss that matter some other time.

About seven o'clock that same evening I returned to the hotel to get some baggage when the porter in charge of the coatroom handed me a note with the remark that the gentleman said he should hand it to me as soon as I got in and that he was waiting for me in his room.

Opening the note I found it to be an unsigned request that he desired to see me upon a matter of importance and immediately in his room. I had already made other important engagements and consequently could not go to see him.

On September 30th I received another unsigned note from Mr. Brandenburg from New York, in which he referred to the uncompleted conversation with me, that he was passing through Washington, and requested me to go to Edgfield, S. C., where he, Brandenburg, would go and expect my arrival within the next ten days, adding that there was nothing I could possibly do which "could have a more satisfactory result for all concerned."

On the same day, September 30th, I wrote him a letter saying that I would not hesitate to go to Edgfield but my duties would not permit. I asked him whether it would not be possible for him to come here on his return trip to New York.

On Monday, October 14, I received a telegram dated October 12, from Salisbury, N. C., from Mr. Brandenburg saying that he would arrive in Washington Sunday morning and leave on the Pennsylvania road Pullman car Calph. Inasmuch as the telegram reached me too late, I was unable to meet him. On Tuesday, October 15, I wrote him stating these facts. I also wrote him that I would

be at the Victoria Hotel, New York, October 26th, and that we might have an interview some time during that day or evening.

He wrote me a note dated October 17th, received October 19th, expressing his regret that he missed me as "matters are most critical," urging me to see him "this Saturday" (October 19th) instead of October 26th.

I replied to him that it was impossible as I had a number of conferences to attend in Chicago, that I would leave there on the 25th, reaching New York on the 26th.

On arrival at the Victoria Hotel, October 26th, I was handed a note from Mr. Brandenburg in which he said he had been to the hotel and left a note requesting me to call him up by telephone at his home, 71 Irving Place, telephone 1978 Grammercy.

Together with Mr. James Duncan and Mr. Wm. D. Huber, Vice-Presidents of the A. F. of L., I had an engagement to meet in conference with the representatives of the Structural Building Trades Alliance, Messrs. Kirby, Hannahan and Spencer, on the morning of the 26th. In preliminary conference with Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber I called their attention to all of the foregoing in detail and asked their advice before I proceeded farther. They urged me to have a conference with Mr. Brandenburg, expressing the judgment that Mr. Brandenburg intended to give a piece of important news regarding the operations of the National Association of Manufacturers. Adjourning for lunch, I determined to postpone telephoning to Mr. Brandenburg at the address he gave, until the conference which primarily brought my colleagues and myself to New York was concluded. Between that time, however, another note was left in the office of the Victoria Hotel for me saying that he, Brandenburg, would phone again at either five, six or seven, o'clock. About 5:30 while the following gentlemen were in the room, Messrs. Duncan, Huber, Kirby, Spencer and Hannahan, the telephone in the room rang and Mr. Kirby, who

went to the phone told me that a gentleman named Brandenburg desired to speak to me. I told Mr. Kirby that inasmuch as we were so busily engaged and I had said I did not want to be interrupted by the telephone he would better advise Mr. Brandenburg that I was expected to be free to talk in about half an hour.

I believe Mr. Kirby is in the hall. Is that statement correct?

Mr. Kirby—That is true, Mr. Gompers.

About half an hour later he did call me up over the phone and I spoke to him. We arranged for him to meet me at the hotel in the lobby at 6:30 that evening. His persistent repetition that he wanted to see me alone rather aroused my suspicions so I at least made up my mind that others, if possible, should see him when he called and note his coming, his going and his manner. So I waited in the lobby of the hotel. With me were Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber. The time passed for his arrival and I called him up by telephone. I was informed by a lady who said she was Mrs. Brandenburg that he was on his way and would be at the hotel to see me in a few minutes.

I returned to the group of gentlemen I have named in the lobby with me, and stood with my back turned to the clerk's desk so that anybody who would come in to accost me would have to do so with my back turned toward him, and in full view of those with whom I was conversing. While in that position Mr. Brandenburg tapped me on the shoulder. We greeted each other and he excused himself for a few minutes because he said he wanted to telephone about a matter. He returned in about ten minutes and I introduced him to Mr. Duncan, Mr. Huber, and several others. When I introduced him to Mr. Duncan, he turned to him and said: "Are you James Duncan?" Mr. Duncan answered in the affirmative. I excused myself to the gentlemen, and Mr. Brandenburg and I went to my room, Number 310. I asked him to take a seat. He said that he

preferred to talk to me while he was walking the room, and asked me to be seated. He began to talk with the most pained expression upon his face. His features were drawn. I repeat as near as I can recollect his remarks and what few words I uttered during the interview. You will bear in mind that this was dictated two days after the transaction; it was not done today. I am sure, however, that a mere recital of it can convey but little of the full purport of his statement. However, it is as nearly accurate as my memory favors me. He said:

"The purpose of my coming to see you is of the utmost importance to us. I am in charge of a certain bureau of a department organized for the National Manufacturers' Association. The purpose of it is to expose the immorality and the dishonesty of the leaders in the labor movement and to make it public. We have gone into the records of every prominent man in the American Federation of Labor, and we have affidavits of a number of men, executive officers of national unions who implicate you and others, showing the immoral lives you and they have lived. All this is gathered and most of it in sworn statements.

"The time that you were ill at Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1895, the nature of your illness, is known, and it was reported to us that you had, expecting to die, made a statement, being a sort of a confession. My object in coming to you is to say that I want to save you. I want you to make a statement, something that would appear as if you had written it at that time, which would in no way cast any blame upon yourself, but would show a spirit of broad kindness to others whom you desired to save, a sort of a 'Thanatopsis.'"

He handed me a paper that he had prepared. I read it twice, and realizing that he endeavored to impress upon my mind his knowledge of my supposed guilt, it was with the greatest mental concentration that I was able to contain myself. However, for the purpose of disarming any suspicion on his part that I resented his statement and for the purpose of hav-

ing him go on further, I said: "Well, I do not pretend to have been an angel."

I made this statement for its literal truth, he evidently accepting it as a part acquiescence in his insinuations. He then proceeded:

"As I say, I want to save you and while I do not want to express in specific financial terms what the National Association of Manufacturers is willing to do, yet I can guarantee that you will be financially safe for the balance of your life. All that you need to do is to give us the information which we want of the other men, and to give us the workings of the inner circle of your Council and the general labor movement.

"We do not want you to get out of the presidency of the Federation at the forthcoming convention, for the Manufacturers' Association does not like Duncan any more than they do you. They realize that if you were to get out now it would mean that he would be your successor; but in a month or two after your re-election at Norfolk, you can get out, and the publication of all of these matters in regard to the active men in the labor movement would destroy them, and they would have to get some nobody to be president, and then there would be little Federation left."

The fact that there was really no inner circle, and that I had no information of any immoral or dishonest act on the part of the labor men of the labor movement, had nothing to do with my frame of mind; but I take it that my state of feelings and frame of mind can be better imagined than I can attempt to describe it.

At about this time Mr. Duncan, who was in the lobby of the hotel with the other gentlemen named, became impatient, and inasmuch as neither of us had partaken of any food since early in the day, he called me up over the 'phone from the lobby to my room and asked me whether I was coming down because he and the other friends wanted to go to supper. I told him I would be down in five minutes. During these five minutes there was little

said further than the desire I expressed that I might be permitted to keep the typewritten document so that I could look it over; that I wanted to think the matter over and perhaps it would be better to have another interview. This was arranged to take place at 10:30 Sunday morning, October 27th, in my room at the Victoria Hotel.

When I met Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber and one or two others in the lobby of the hotel, they expressed their surprise of how near I appeared to a nervous collapse.

I took out the typewritten document which Brandenburg had given me and without showing its face to him, I asked Mr. Duncan to put his initials on it with the date as a means of identification. He did so. I handed him my key and asked him to go at once to my room and gather up all of the papers that were on the dressing case and take them to his room. I was apprehensive. Mr. Duncan did so.

We then went to a nearby restaurant where they had dinner, but I could not eat with them. We took a walk up Broadway and returned to the hotel, when Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber returned with me to my room so that I could recount to them what had transpired at the interview. The drawer of the table in my room was open. Mr. Duncan with an exclamation, said: "Sam, somebody has been in your room since I took those papers away. I went through that drawer thinking there might be some papers you had forgotten in there, but I closed it. Of that I am positive."

It was then agreed that I should pursue the same course in the next interview with Brandenburg, and to endeavor to find out the absolute accuracy as to whether he was authorized to act by Mr. Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The following morning, Mr. Huber asked one of the chambermaids doing duty in the hotel whether anybody had been into the room after we left. She answered in the affirmative, saying that the man in the brown suit

of clothes and wearing glasses had been in my room.

On the following morning, Sunday, October 27th, Mr. Brandenburg met me in the lobby of the hotel. We went to my room. The promise of immunity from exposure and a guarantee of my financial future were repeated. Mr. Brandenburg stated that if I did not care to comply and sign the typewritten document he had prepared, that I might write something on a sheet of paper which would show age as having been written by me some twelve years ago in Little Rock that would be practically a nothing, that he was sent to Little Rock to obtain a paper which was supposed to be in existence, but that in his investigation he found simply a memorandum in the papers of a lawyer who had since died which were meaningless and having no connection with me; that this was of no use, and that he wanted this statement purporting to have been written by me at the time which he could show to Mr. Van Cleave and others, that there was no foundation for the statement, and that this was in line of his policy to safeguard me.

I evaded the subject for a time with the statement that I realized the importance of the matter he had presented to me, but that I did not feel like giving a definite answer there and then; that after all, I had only a passing acquaintance with him, Brandenburg, and that while I had no doubt that he had authority to act, yet I would want to have more direct assurance. He answered:

"Do you mean that you want to see Mr. Van Cleave personally and get the assurance from him?"

I answered that I thought that was about the only way that I would feel warranted to act.

He answered that Mr. Van Cleave might suspect that this was a trap. For the purpose of allaying that suspicion, I answered: "So might I regard your proposition to me." He said:

"You know that I want to help

you. The opposition is against you particularly and against all others active in the labor movement, but I am desirous of saving you and having your service for us."

I quietly but firmly insisted upon an interview with Mr. Van Cleave as the only thing upon which I might give the matter further consideration. That I did not protest against his insinuations and propositions, he seemed to have accepted as my acquiescence and which evidently allayed his suspicions.

He said that he thought that Mr. Van Cleave was in New York City; that it was Sunday and it was difficult to get into communication with men who could let him know where to locate him, Mr. Van Cleave, but that he would advise me later; that if I could stay over in New York until Monday such an interview might be brought about, but he would let me know later in the day. We then parted.

I immediately repeated the conversation with Mr. Brandenburg to Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber. About two hours later Mr. Brandenburg called upon me at the hotel, and because there were others, Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber, in another room, adjacent to mine, he asked me over the 'phone from the lobby in the hotel to my room that I meet him in Room 318, on the same floor with my room. I was apprehensive for a moment, but concluded to go. However, I told Messrs. Duncan and Huber that I was going to that room.

I went to Room 318 and found Mr. Brandenburg there, and he told me that it was difficult to get the men over the phone, but that there were editors of some newspapers and magazines in New York, the New York Times, the New York Sun, McClure's and Everybody's and presidents of banks whose names he gave, but which I can not now recall, whom I could meet on the following day. I declined any and all of them unless I could meet Mr. Van Cleave himself, to verify his (Brandenburg's) statement, I should not consider the matter further.

He said: "Well, I will arrange that Mr. Van Cleave will meet you in Washington."

In his effort to convince me that he was an authorized agent and representative of the National Association of Manufacturers he showed me vouchers and warrants and receipts for money paid to him as its agent. The warrants and vouchers and receipts were in printed forms of the Century Syndicate, No. 1 W. 34th Street, New York City, also printed thereon that it was a bureau or department of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Brandenburg was very insistent that I should let him have a written statement, as I have already stated. He said that unless he had it by the following day, Monday, it would be of no use to him. I told him that I could not then make him a promise to do so, but if I made up my mind to do so I would call him up over the phone at his home, 71 Irving Place, telephone 1978 Grammercy, and tell him. I did not call him up; I did not write it.

I immediately went to my room and there related to Mr. Duncan and Mr. Huber every detail of the statements made in the conference with Mr. Brandenburg.

Suspecting that Brandenburg might have given me a false address, one of our friends to whom I told the results of the interview of Brandenburg with me suggested that when he (Brandenburg) left the hotel he ought to be watched as to where he went. I asked two friends, George Murray and Thomas Guerin, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who were calling upon Mr. Huber, President of that organization, to follow Brandenburg wherever he might go. Mr. Guerin is a delegate to this Convention. They did so. He pursued a zigzag course and was seen to enter 71 Irving Place.

Is that true, Brother Guerin?

Delegate Guerin—It is.

I had an investigation made and found that Brandenburg did not reg-

ister for election as having lived at 71 Irving Place.

The publication of the scurrilous and malicious attack in the National Association of Manufacturers' organ, the American Industries, followed a few days later, and it made it quite clearly apparent to me that the purpose Brandenburg had to secure from me some written statement was for its publication as a sort of recantation or confession in connection therewith. It is quite evident that it was for that reason that he stated that unless he had that letter from me, by Monday morning it would be of no use to him.

The paper Brandenburg asked me to sign has never left my possession. It is as follows:

"So by devious ways I have come in view of the end of the period. Not far away is the final cessation of something mortal, that I know, but that mystery of the suspension of other things immortal must yet be made clear. Soon I shall stand where I shall see with unblinded eyes, and to that point must come every one no matter by what path, and the realization of that fact palliates the bitterness with which I could contemplate my own course, were it not true.

"For I have struggled with the humblest on a plane of equality, and I have walked and talked with the mighty ones of the earth and have lent them my power. The poor cigarmaker's apprentice has lived to become the master of a million minds, and lived a little longer be what he is today, not even a master of himself.

"There is nothing of the whine in this. Emptied, broken as I am, I have nothing to ask. Nothing I might achieve would matter in a little while, and this what I write is after all nothing more than my retrospective thoughts expressed through the accustomed medium of my pen. Wisdom is cumulative and out of my abundance I might endow posterity. Vengeance by the law of compensation overreaches the grave, and I might undo more men a score of times than will regret my passing. Justice is exquisitely elusive.

and I might with a truth told here and there palliate many a grave miscarriage. But why? Why should I, having driven on to my own aims leave my now disabled chariot to retrace the hippodrome?

"Each man in his way, be it great or small, exists in an attitude toward the world at large, in a second attitude toward his immediate associates, and in a third and almost invariably different, very different, attitude before his own inner consciousness. Stripped of the sophistry that served as a mental lubricant when in activity, I stand at halt contemplating my own ego.

"I see lust of power that has triumphed again and again."

And there it abruptly stopped.

You will observe on the margin of the original typewritten document Brandenburg wanted me to sign, the initials of James Duncan and the date, each written by his own hand, and which I asked him to do immediately after the interview at which Mr. Brandenburg asked me to sign the paper when completed.

I have these documents here for the inspection of any delegate who wishes to see them.

I have, and herewith submit it to you for your examination, the notes, letters, card, scrap of paper which Brandenburg wrote or sent me, with the registered mark of the Victoria Hotel, showing the time of their receipt there; also the letters and the envelope sent by mail with the postoffice mark giving hour and date; also the telegram sent me by Brandenburg.

There is in my possession further information of the ramifications and machinations of the National Association of Manufacturers, their detective agencies, their auxiliary companies, and the reptile hirelings who are employed to assassinate the character of the men of labor and thereby hope to weaken or destroy the labor movement of our country. All that I now desire to add is that there is not a scintilla of truth in anything published or which can be published by the National As-

sociation of Manufacturers or their hirelings which in any way can reflect upon the integrity, the morality or the honesty of myself, and I have an abiding faith they can not do so of any one member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. I defy our enemies to do their worst.

At the conclusion of the statement the entire Convention arose and applauded President Gompers.

A handsome basket of roses and chrysanthemums was then presented to President Gompers on behalf of the delegation from the United Hatters of North America.

Vice-President Duncan—I want to remind President Gompers of one thing he has omitted to recount. This mysterious man, in addition to his information about the purpose of collecting alleged data about the characters of of the men connected with the labor movement, added that if it could not be found he proposed to manufacture it. I say this because of its importance, and because in their papers they will continue to publish stuff purporting to be a record of the private lives of the men. The statement is important, because it was given to President Gompers with considerable emphasis.

President Gompers—It is true that statement was made. There is not a word in the statement I have made this afternoon that is not a conservative statement of the facts. It was made conservative in order that I might be absolutely within the truth. Realizing the importance of making the statement, I had a consultation with Vice-Presidents Duncan and Huber, and they asked me to write it down as soon as possible after I returned to Washington. In spite of that this very important statement was overlooked. Mr. Brandenberg said: "They are determined to destroy the men at the head of the labor movement, and particularly yourself, unless we can get you. We have men who have made affidavits, men you have trusted in the labor movement, who have been national officers and who have had your confidence. If the information we

have or can find is insufficient, we have got the bureau that can and will manufacture it."

I could stand before you another hour and tell of these things. I could tell you of men whose names have been given who are in the employ of the labor organizations as business agents and officers who are also in the pay of the Farleys, the Farrells, and this Century Syndicate, all of them either agents of the National Manufacturers' Association, or auxiliaries and companies formed by it for the purpose of destroying the men in the labor movement. In all the history of the labor movement in any country on the face of the globe, in all the world, I do not believe that any coterie of the worst representatives of the capitalistic class have been so cruel, so brutal, so malignant and conscienceless as these Van Cleave hirelings have shown themselves to be.

Delegate Berger—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: for some years past it has been my lot to come here and vote against the unanimous election of President Gompers. This year I promise to move to make his election unanimous. (Applause)

I move a vote of confidence in President Gompers and the entire Executive Council. I move that everybody stand up.

The motion was seconded and carried by a unanimous rising vote, accompanied by three cheers for President Gompers.

On motion of Delegate Sullivan (T. J.), the statement made by President Gompers was made a part of the minutes of the Convention.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—I desire the unanimous consent of the Convention to the introduction of a resolution. The resolution will not in any way prevent the Convention from going further in this matter if it sees fit. It only alludes to President Gompers, and has been prepared without his consent or knowledge.

Unanimous consent being given to the introduction of the resolution, Del-

egate Ryan presented the following:

Resolution No. 183—By Delegate W. D. Ryan, of the United Mine Workers of America:

WHEREAS, An organization known as the National Association of Manufacturers is attempting to destroy the rights and liberties attained by the Trades Union Movement for the American workman, under the guise that it is aiming to secure his individual freedom, and

WHEREAS, Upon repeated occasions during the recent past there has appeared in the daily press statements emanating from Mr. Van Cleave, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, in which he (Van Cleave) takes occasion to vilify and abuse Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and in his zeal to crush the labor movement he challenges the integrity of one, who has been our intrepid leader for more than a quarter of a century, when henchmen of Mr. Van Cleave had failed to influence from his path of duty by the lustre of gold; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the delegates herein assembled express their fullest confidence in the integrity, honesty and unfaltering courage of President Gompers. We herein give our unqualified endorsement to everything he has done and said, by pen, word and effort in advancing the cause of labor, by combating this un-American organization of manufacturers for which Mr. Van Cleave presumes to speak. Be it further

RESOLVED, That the course of the National Association of Manufacturers, under the administration of President Van Cleave, makes our duty clear. We have no quarrel with any organization of employers whose aim and purpose is to promote the industries of our country, and who seek amicable relations with labor. With such we are pleased to co-operate, but with the aforesaid Association, whose enmity is so apparent, we accept any challenge they may send. We will continue to organize and educate the American wage earners, fully protecting their liberties and securing for them economic conditions, long denied by the type of manufacturers and employers represented by Mr. Van Cleave.

Delegate Hayes (Max)—I think something is said in the resolution about the privileges obtained by labor

in its struggle. I would suggest that the word "privileges" be stricken out and the word "rights" inserted.

Delegate Ryan—I accept the amendment.

The resolution was adopted by unanimous rising vote.

Delegate McNulty—I do not desire to get up to verify anything President Gompers has said. I am one of the other fellows he referred to in his report. However, there is something of great importance that was not brought out. It has been brought to my attention and to the attention of other international officers that this Century Syndicate in New York City has in its employ men who are drawing salaries from labor organizations, who are at the same time in the pay of this Syndicate. I believe it would be for the best interests of the movement in general if President Gompers and those who have the information, if they do not deem it advisable to make it public here, will send it to the offices of the international organizations. The names of those men who are in the employ of the Century Syndicate as spies should be sent to all international officers. I do not want a man working under me who is in the employ of an employers' association; neither do I want to see men employed by other labor organizations who are employees of such an institution.

Delegate Barnes (J. M.)—Unless there is more of the report, or matters of the same nature to be brought to our attention, I believe we should all agree that the greatest day's work of the American Federation has already been accomplished today, and that any other further action, or attempt to occupy our minds with other questions will be pale and insignificant in character. I therefore move that we adjourn.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the Convention was adjourned to 9 a. m., Thursday, November 21st.

## TENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The Convention was called to order at 9 a. m., Thursday, November 21st, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES**—Kline, Dougherty W.J.), Mockler, Guerin, Potts, Brinkman, Loebenberg, Bechtold, Winters, Moffitt, Lillen, McSorley, Wilson (J. T.), Sullivan (D. A.), Valentine, Carroll, Sheret, Starr, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Powell (G.), Entenza, Peete, Koonce, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank (F. R.), Leighton, Richards, Johns, Maloney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Canty, Woodmansie, McCallum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

**President Gompers**—Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates: In this morning's paper, is contained a telegraphic statement from Mr. Broughton Brandenburg, in which he says that I referred to him as "Charles Brandenburg." You know that I did not refer to him by any name, other than "Brandenburg," or "Mr. Brandenburg;" but of course that is of lesser importance to that to which I wish to call your attention. He emphatically denies that he attempted to bribe Gompers. He also said he had no connection with the National Manufacturers' Association; that his dealings with Gompers were solely in the interests of a publication which he represented. He himself, he said, had been the intended victim of a plot that failed, and concludes by saying that my statement was an effort to forestall the effect of what I knew was about to be published. I want to call your attention to the fact that if Mr. Brandenburg desired to con-

sult me about a publication, why was it necessary for him to urge me to see him so persistently? Why was it necessary for him to assume a false name? Why was it necessary for him to cover business communications to me with so much secrecy and mysticism? Why was it necessary for him to use the language he did use in one of his letters to me, in which he said it was necessary for me to come to New York to see him a week in advance of the time I could go there, because, as he said, "matters are coming to a critical crisis?" Where could there be any critical crisis between two men who had only a passing acquaintance, if he merely wished to see me on a matter connected with a publication in a magazine? That is my answer, except to add that if there was no attempt to bribe me, upon what other hypothesis or grounds did he hope I was going to abandon my life's work?

I thought, in view of the statement published in this morning's paper, it was necessary for me to make this statement in reply, so that at a glance or at the first statement of facts in connection with it, all the circumstances, link by link, may show the attempt of Brandenburg as a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers to attack, to destroy, to bribe the men of labor in order to strike at the organizations of labor themselves. I wish to say this to you: Why was it necessary for him to try and assure me that he represented the Manufacturers' Association and to come to me with warrants and vouchers receipted showing that they were issued by the Century Syndicate, an auxiliary of the National Association of Manufacturers, the title of the National Association of Manufacturers appearing in no less than two places—in one place the initials "N. A. M.", in the other the name spelled out in full

"The National Association of Manufacturers?" They were warrants eight inches long and four or five inches wide, such as are used in ordinary business houses to safeguard their ordinary monetary transactions. Several of them were shown to me by Brandenburg in the effort to prove to me beyond question that he was in the employ of and represented the National Association of Manufacturers in his conference with me.

Last evening when the adjournment took place Delegate Jerome Jones made a statement to me to the effect that about the time to which I referred as having received the letter from Mr. Brandenburg to meet him in Edgfield, S. C., he saw Mr. Van Cleave and another man in Atlanta, Ga., a city in close proximity to Edgfield, S. C. He knows Mr. Van Cleave and states they remained there only one day. However, the statements I make upon my own authority I am willing to stand by before the delegates to the convention, the rank and file of organized labor and the general public as well. The documents, papers and telegrams all bear an air of secrecy and throw the broadest light upon the fact that this man tried to hide his identity and to hide his purpose from anyone but myself. The keynote of it is that I declined to act as he wanted me to act.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Lewis, secretary of the Adjustment Committee, re-read Resolution No. 66 and the recommendation of the committee, which had been presented to the convention at the previous session.

The question was then discussed by Delegate MacArthur, who stated that he desired to withdraw the amendment he had offered when the report of the committee was made. The seconder of the motion agreed to its withdrawal, and as no objection was made by the convention, the amendment was withdrawn.

Vice-President Hayes in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Alpine.

At the close of Delegate Alpine's discussion the question was called for. The chairman stated that the question before the house was a motion to adopt the report of the committee. The question was voted on and declared carried by the chair.

The delegates from the Steamfitters' organization stated that they had not had an opportunity to properly present their case in the convention. After a brief discussion a motion was made by Delegate Anderson that the vote by which the motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried be reconsidered. The motion was seconded by Delegate Wilson (W. B.), and carried.

The question was further discussed by Delegates Costello, Conroy, Mahoney (J. H.), Young (C. O.), and Mangan.

On motion of Delegate Lewis debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee reported as follows upon the section of the report of the Executive Council dealing with the question of the Carpenters and Woodworkers and Resolution No. 119:

#### CARPENTERS—WOOD WORKERS.

The agreement reached between the representatives of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Minneapolis, and ratified by the convention of the American Federation of Labor, had for its purpose amalgamation. The officers submitted the agreement to a referendum vote of the membership of each of their respective organizations. We have been officially informed by the U. B. of Carpenters that the membership ratified the agreement, and also have been informed that the membership of the Wood Workers have rejected it.

In connection with this matter, your attention should be called to the fact that we have received a number of communications from an Employ-

ers' Association in behalf of a company conducting a wood working establishment and also from several different wood working concerns insisting upon some definite course in order that they may conform thereto, be safeguarded from the results of contests by reason of the rival claims of each organization and conduct union establishments. This matter is reported to you and should receive your very serious and careful consideration and action.

**Resolution No. 119—By Delegates of Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America:**

**WHEREAS,** The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America has prior right to jurisdiction of factory wood workers which right has been recognized by charter issued to said organization, and by repeated decisions of the American Federation of Labor conventions; by Arbitration Tribunal and action of the Executive Council:

**WHEREAS,** The membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union by a secret ballot (referendum vote) defeated the proposition to merge with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which was submitted pursuant to an agreement signed at Minneapolis during the 26th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor; and

**WHEREAS,** It is evident the officials of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners do not respect the right of the membership of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union to decide for themselves the form of organization that shall govern in the factory wood working trade as they are employing reprehensible methods to injure the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union, that not only bring discredit upon the organized labor movement, but are creating a condition that tends to be conducive for the establishment of the open shop in the mills and factories. As instances of such tendency we can point to a number of centers where the Wood Workers' Unions had a good movement, which through machinations of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters is now almost disrupted, and the open shop prevails generally; in another instance they signed an agreement with a manufacturing concern of Chicago, Ill., compelling workers in a branch factory operated by the same company located within 150 miles of that city, to accept wages averaging 20 per cent less than the

rate of wages in effect in the Chicago factory; and

**WHEREAS,** Experience demonstrates that the interests of factory wood workers can be conserved best by kindred crafts and as the Brotherhood of Carpenters is a building trade their interests are not identical with factory wood workers; therefore

**RESOLVED,** That the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor reaffirms approval of the jurisdiction proved in the Downey decision and that failure to comply with such decision shall be cause sufficient to revoke the charter of the offending organization.

Committee finds according to the evidence submitted that the plan of amalgamation as endorsed at the Minneapolis Convention, was not recommended by the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers to the members of their unions. In accordance with the agreement made at Minneapolis between the Carpenters and Wood Workers' organizations.

Withdrawn by unanimous consent.

Your committee recommends that the President and Secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the President and Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, together with the President of the American Federation of Labor, be instructed to jointly recommend to the membership of the two organizations interested an amalgamation in accordance with the action of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Mulcahy, Vice-President O'Connell, Delegates Lewis (T. L.), Duffy (Frank), McKinlay, Braunschweig and Gebeleln.

Delegate McKinlay—I would like to offer an amendment to the report of the committee. I move to amend by striking out all of the report of the committee with the exception of that part which calls for a meeting of the officers of the Amalgamated Wood Workers and the United Brotherhood

of Carpenters together with the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The motion was seconded and carried, there being but two dissenting votes.

Delegate Tracy (T. F.)—I ask the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution in regard to the reaffirmation of a boycott. We have not had an opportunity to present it before, as the information only reached us this morning.

No objection being offered, Delegate Tracy presented the following:

Resolution No. 184—By Delegates Thomas F. Tracy, George R. French, J. Mahlon Barnes, John T. Smith, Samuel Gompers, Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The firm of Rosenthal Brothers, cigar manufacturers of the City of New York, reduced the wages of the men in their employ thirty per cent and have persistently refused to rescind this reduction, thereby causing three hundred and fifty of their employes to go on strike since January, 1906.

WHEREAS, It has been stated by other manufacturers that if the firm of Rosenthal Brothers are successful in their fight against the organization that they will also introduce cheap labor.

WHEREAS, This firm has now opened another factory in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where they employ child labor at starvation wages, thereby depriving them of an opportunity of securing an education, dwarfing their intellect and stunting their growth, thereby rendering them unfit to fight the battle of life.

RESOLVED, That as the firm of Rosenthal Brothers are on the "unfair" list of the American Federation of Labor, it is the bounden duty of all members of organized labor in these United States to shun the product of this firm as they would a pestilence, and the delegates are requested to distribute the cards bearing the brands of cigars manufactured by this firm in their various localities when they return home, and to render all other assistance they possibly can in order to compel this firm to pay living wages.

Referred to Committee on Boycotts,  
Delegate Lewis, for the Adjustment

Committee, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 141—By Delegate James H. Foley, Double Drum Hoister Runners No. 11,275, A. F. of L.:

WHEREAS, The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its session held at Washington, D. C., March 18-25, 1907, rendered the following decision:

RESOLVED, That the charter of the Double Drum Hoisters' Union No. 11,275 be recalled. Upon the Steam Engineers' International Union receiving every one of their numbers into full membership, with a written agreement that until they qualified as steam engineers they would be permitted to work for the wages now received or for such improved conditions as can be secured for them by the Steam Engineers' Union, and

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers has failed to carry out this decision, and

WHEREAS, Our members receive the steam through pipes furnished by the engineers and simply turning the crank which operate the lift, hence being unable to qualify as an engineer and receiving an engineer's license, be it

RESOLVED, By the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., that the Double Drum Hoister Runners be permitted to retain their charter and continue as a chartered union of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee non-concurs in the resolution and recommends that the International Union of Steam Engineers be instructed to grant a separate auxiliary charter of affiliation to the Double Drum Hoisters' local union. The committee further recommends that when Double Drum Hoisters become licensed engineers they are to be admitted as members of the International Union of Steam Engineers without payment of initiation fee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 143—By Delegate C. O. Young, Seattle Central Body:

WHEREAS, There are a number of men in the city of Seattle, Washington, who have made application for a charter from the International

Association of Steam Fitters; and

WHEREAS, The men referred to are mostly all employed in places now on the unfair list of the Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity; and

WHEREAS, The Steam Fitters in Seattle as well as the helpers are organized in separate and distinct unions, thus placing any new organization in the capacity of a dual organization which will cause much industrial strife in Seattle; and

WHEREAS, The Central Labor Council of Seattle and vicinity did, on the 18th day of September, 1907, officially protest in the following language:

"Owing to the fact that the U. A. Steamfitters are now receiving \$6.50 per day for eight hours' work, and that the so-called Waterfront Fitters are now seeking a charter from the International Association, are receiving some \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day for nine hours, we make the following suggestion: That the Central Labor Council communicate with the headquarters of both of the A. F. of L. and the International Association of Steam Fitters, advising against the issuance of any charter until such a time as the Waterfront Fitters can command the same scale of wages and hours of employment as the organizations of steam fitters and steam-

fitters' helpers, now chartered in this city and affiliated with this Central Labor Council."

In view of the above protest and the conditions prevailing in Seattle, Wash., be it

RESOLVED, By this 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that we advise the International Association of Steam Fitters that it is not to the best interest of organized labor to grant a charter to the men in Seattle, who are all requested to make application to the organizations now existing in the city referred to.

The committee non-concurs in the resolution as we have no jurisdiction and recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the Steam Fitters' organization.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Lewis—Resolutions No. 154 and No. 155 have been referred to the Building Trades Committee.

The convention was adjourned at 12 m. to meet at 2 p. m.

## TENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Thursday, November 21st. President Gompers in the chair.

Absentees—Kline, Dougherty (J. W.), Mockler, Glockling, Loebenberg, Eablitz, Eechtold, Landers, Winters, Lillen, McArdle, Dwyer, Wilson, Dempsey, Carroll, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Goltra, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Powell (G), Entenza, Jaeckle, Koonce, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Leighton, Duffy, Richards, Johns, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Clinton, Donkel, Sny-

der, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Blake, Carter, Woodmanste, McCallum, Thompson (K. R.), Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Freedman, Conley, Armstrong, Pigott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse.

The Committee on Credentials reported favorably on the credentials of H. F. Pacini, of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, to be seated in place of George L. Berry, who was

obliged to leave the convention; John Breen of the I. H. C. & B. L. U. of A., to be substituted for Herman Lillen, and W. R. C. Phillips, representing the Florida State Federation of Labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from James McIver, of Washington, in which an invitation was extended to the delegates attending the convention of the A. F. of L. to participate in a parade and mass meeting to be held in Washington on the evening of November 26th, for the purpose of showing to the general public that the non-union shop has no standing in the District of Columbia or any other part of the United States.

President Gompers—It is the earnest wish of the chair that as many delegates to this convention as can be in Washington will take part in that parade and mass meeting. The presence of the delegates will mean a great deal to the Trade Union movement of that city.

Delegate Conroy asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following was presented:

Resolution No. 185—By Delegate Conroy, of St. Louis Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The Bell Telephone Company, of Missouri, a public utilities corporation depending on the municipalities in which it does business for its patronage, has given the printing of its telephone directory of the City of St. Louis to the National Telephone Directory Company, which Company, having no plant of its own, has given the work to the notoriously non-union firm of R. R. Donnelly & Co., of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, The Bell Telephone Company was urged and respectfully requested by representatives of the printing trades, not to give its work to the Donnelly Company on account of its attitude to organized labor, and to have its printing done as heretofore in the city where it depended for its patronage, or in a union plant if taken outside of the city; therefore,

RESOLVED, By the Allied Printing

Trades Council of St. Louis, that the American Federation of Labor be requested to pass resolutions condemning the action of the company in not giving its work to a union house, and that it requests all labor organizations and their friends in Missouri and adjacent States patronizing the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri, to discontinue their patronage, and the use of the Bell Telephone.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Boycotts.

Resolution No. 166—By Delegate James P. Holland, of Central Federated Union of New York City:

RESOLVED, That the request of Amalgamated Waiters' Union of New York City to appeal from the decision of the International be granted, this decision being the revocation of their local charter.

The committee reported as follows:

The committee recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the officers of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance, and Bartenders' International League of America, for investigation and adjustment.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 97—By Delegate Jas. A. Welch, Central Trades and Labor Council, of New Orleans, La.:

WHEREAS, There has arisen in the city of New Orleans a most intolerable condition caused by the most unscrupulous misrepresentation of the action of the American Federation of Labor, and its Executive Council, and

WHEREAS, The said condition was brought about by the action of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen, whose conduct has caused the present chaotic condition among the labor movement and the harrasing of employers who desire to be fair to organized labor, especially when they called a strike against such firms as employed only such teamsters who were members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and

WHEREAS, The Central Trades and Labor Council of the city of New Orleans was compelled in order to uphold the dignity and integrity of the adopted drastic measures to protect the aforesaid fair employers, and said action was taken only after every effort had been exhausted by the New Orleans Trades and Labor Council to induce the recalcitrants to obey the

mandates of the Conventions of the A. F. of L. and its Executive Council, the New Orleans Trades and Labor Council was obliged to recognize the men employed by the above named loyal firms as bona fide union men, therefore be it

**RESOLVED.** That to relieve the acute situation in the city of New Orleans and to preserve the integrity of organized labor and the best interest of fair employers that we endorse the action of the loyalty displayed by the Trades and Labor Council of that city in their struggle to maintain and enforce the decisions of the A. F. of L. and the edicts of the Executive Council; and be it further

**RESOLVED.** That the Executive Council is instructed to immediately issue a charter as a local union of Beer Workers of the city applied for by Organizer James Leonard, representative of the American Federation of Labor.

**Resolution No. 125—By Delegates from the International Union of Steam Engineers, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, International Brotherhood of Teamsters:**

**WHEREAS.** Owing to the decision of the Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and the subsequent enforcement of that decree by the Executive Council in the case of the engineers, firemen and teamsters vs. the United Brewery Workmen, has caused some confusion among State federations, central bodies and other organizations' therefore, be it

**RESOLVED.** That the president of the A. F. of L. be instructed to notify every State and Central body and other affiliated organizations, in detail of the act of the Convention and the Executive Council, and to further inform them that until such time as the U. B. W. has conformed to the laws, edicts and mandates of the American Federation, they are suspended from all rights and benefits of affiliated organizations of the American Federation of Labor.

**Resolution No. 127—By Delegate J. H. Walker, of U. M. W. of A.:**

**WHEREAS.** The revocation of the charter of the United Brewery Workmen of America marks a break with the old established principle, that the American Federation of Labor is a voluntary association of sovereign unions; and

**WHEREAS.** "Inherently an international union is sovereign unto itself and our Federation can rightfully exercise only such functions as are delegated to it by the component parts which have instituted it and which constitute its make-up," as the Presi-

dent so well expressed in his report, and

**WHEREAS.** The American Federation of Labor can only act as a mediator and conciliator in the disputes of the affiliated international unions, and has no right to enforce its decisions in an arbitrary manner. Such powers have never been delegated to the American Federation of Labor by referendum vote of all the international unions affiliated, nor in any other legal way; and

**WHEREAS.** The members of the United Brewery Workers' Union have always been true union men, always conscientious in patronizing the various union labels and always eager to assist both morally and financially every union in trouble, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED.** That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor considers the policy, as inaugurated in New Orleans in the case of the United Brewery Workmen as very dangerous to future success, and as diametrically opposed to the "first essential principles upon which our federation is founded." And furthermore, be it

**RESOLVED.** That we hereby instruct the Executive Council to return to the United Brewery Workmen of America the same charter which that International Union has possessed before.

#### MINNEAPOLIS DECISION.

Your committee endeavored to have the representatives of the above organizations try and agree among themselves on a settlement of their differences. We believe that the best interests of the rank and file of those organizations would be protected and promoted, if the Engineers, Firemen and Brewery Workers could mutually agree on a reasonable basis of a settlement of their differences. The representatives of these organizations failing to reach an agreement, your committee recommends the following.

1. All brewery employes now members of the United Brewery Workmen's Union may remain such, provided that such members of said United Brewery Workmen's Union as are now employed as engineers, firemen and teamsters may withdraw from that organization and join their respective unions, representing these crafts, without prejudice or discrimination on the part of their former associates.

Hereafter the United Brewery Workmen's Union shall not admit to membership any engineer, fireman or teamster, but shall refer all applicants, members of these trades, to the respective organizations of these trades, now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, where such organizations exist.

3. All engineers, firemen and team-

sters employed in breweries shall conform to the laws, rules and regulations made by that organization of which the majority of the members of the respective crafts employed in each brewery are members.

4. Whenever a majority of men employed as engineers, firemen or teamsters in any brewery are members of the respective unions of these crafts, the organization or organizations representing such majority shall appoint a committee to act conjointly with the United Brewery Workmen's Union in any negotiations which may arise with the employers, provided that the United Brewery Workmen shall have equal representation with all the other organizations in joint conference.

5. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all National, International, State, City, Central and Local Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective.

6. Any of the organizations interested in this controversy violating the provisions of this report, the Executive Council is instructed to immediately revoke the charter or charters of the organization or organizations violating this decision.

The committee reported as follows:

Committee recommends reaffirming the action of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the following reasons:

1st. That the first section of the Minneapolis decision left it entirely optional for the Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters who were members of the Brewery Workers' Union to remain in the Brewery Workers' Union or join the unions of their craft.

2nd. The second clause of the Minneapolis decision prohibited the Brewery Workers from initiating engineers, firemen, or teamsters into the Brewery Workers' Union in towns or cities where those organizations had local unions of those trades established, but did not prevent the Brewery Workers from initiating engineers, firemen or teamsters into the Brewery Workers' Union where local unions of Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters did not exist. The second section of the Minneapolis decision clearly states that men working in breweries, and applicants for initiation, who are engineers, firemen or teamsters shall

be referred to the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters' Local Unions when such local unions exist.

3. The Minneapolis Convention decision provides that where a majority of the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters in a brewery are members of the Brewery Workers' Union, then the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters employed in the brewery shall be governed by the rules of the Brewery Workers' Union until such time as a majority of the Engineers, Firemen or Teamsters working in a brewery are members of their respective organizations.

It seems to the members of the Adjustment Committee that a very wrong impression prevails in regard to the intent and purpose of the Minneapolis decision. For this reason the Committee recommends that the charter of the Brewery Workers' be restored, on condition that the Brewery Workers' agree to accept and abide by the intent and spirit of the Minneapolis decision.

The committee further recommends that the rights of all employees interested or affected by the controversy brought about by this jurisdiction dispute be fully protected by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee further recommends that Central Bodies shall take no action toward seating or unseating representatives of Brewery Workers' Local Unions without first receiving instructions from the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

Delegate Hart—I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Seconded).

Treasurer Lennon—Does the provision regarding the restoration of the charter carry with it its immediate restoration.

Delegate Lewis—I believe the statement in the report makes that quite clear. I take it, without having consulted the other members of the committee, that if the Brewery Work-

ers' representatives agree in accordance with this report immediately, the charter would be restored immediately.

The question was discussed by Delegates Conroy, Lewis, and Vice-President Duncan.

Vice-President Duncan moved that the recommendation of the committee be given officially to the representatives of the Brewery Workers present for their consideration, and that they be requested to report back at 3:30 for the consideration of the committee. The motion was seconded but not carried, the vote being 93 in favor of and 101 opposed to the proposition.

Delegate Winn—I understand there is a committee here representing the Brewery Workers' organization, and during this controversy I move you that they be given all the privileges of the floor. (Seconded)

Delegate Ketter—I desire to amend by including in that motion the representatives of the A. F. of L., Brother Pierce, of Columbus, and Brother Leonard, of New Orleans.

The amendment was accepted by Delegate Winn, and the motion as amended was carried.

Delegate Walker (J. H.)—I move the following as a substitute for the report of the committee: That the Brewery Workers have their charter restored.

Delegate Morton—I rise to a point of order. The committee is reporting on the introduction of a resolution by Delegate Walker, who now moves to amend his own resolution.

The President declared the point not well taken.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—I rise to a point of order. The motion of Delegate Walker is a negative motion.

The President declared the point not well taken.

The question was discussed by Dele-

gates Walker, Flood, Holland and Treasurer Lennon.

Vice-President Morris in the chair.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Comerford, Frey, Wilson (W. B.) and Healy.

Mr. Louis Kemper, of the Brewery Workers, was recognized and spoke at some length in favor of having the charter restored to the International Union of United Brewery Workmen.

The question was further discussed by Delegates McKee and Brinkman.

Discussion of the question was interrupted by the announcement by President Gompers that Fraternal Delegate Shackleton was about to leave the convention, being called away by other duties, and wished to say a word or two in farewell greeting.

Fraternal Delegate Shackleton—Mr. President and Friends: Before I leave this convention I desire to again express my sincere thanks for the manner in which I have been received. This has been one of the happiest times of my life, and certainly one of the most instructive. I can assure you there is one man going back to England with a feeling of sympathy and hope and encouragement towards the great American Trades Union movement. We have had our difficulties in the past, and we have many to face, but I feel convinced that as we have overcome them in our country you will be able to overcome all the difficulties your movement may have to face. I wish you every prosperity, good luck, and for the present good by.

Treasurer Lennon in the chair.

The report of the committee was discussed at some length by President Gompers. At the close of his discussion President Gompers said: I asked my fellow delegates representing the Cigarmakers' International Union to meet in conference in one of the rooms of this hall, and we have agreed upon a proposition to recommend to this convention. By

their authority, as well as my own desire, I offer the following as a substitute for the whole.

**RESOLVED,** That the Charter of the International Union of Brewery Workers be, and the same is, hereby ordered to be restored.

**RESOLVED,** That the restoration of the Brewery Workers' charter in no way alters or modifies the declarations and decisions of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the jurisdiction claims of the International Union of Steam Engineers; the Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the International Union of Brewery Workers, but, on the contrary, are hereby re-affirmed.

**RESOLVED,** That within ninety days after the close of this convention a conference shall be held at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, the conference to consist of three representatives of the International Brewery Workers, one from the International Engineers, one from Brotherhood of Firemen, one from the Brotherhood of Teamsters and one member of the Executive Council, the conference to endeavor to effect an agreement regarding jurisdiction, harmony and co-operation of action of the organizations in interest and for the protection and promotion of the interests of the workers employed in and by breweries.

**RESOLVED,** That in the event of an agreement, or a tentative agreement, being reached the officers of the organizations named shall submit the same to their respective International Unions for ratification under the supervision of the representative of the Executive Council, who shall in that circular urge its ratification and give his reasons therefor.

**RESOLVED,** That if the conference shall fail to reach an agreement the Executive Council is hereby authorized and directed to impose such disciplinary punishment upon the organization responsible for such failure, as the judgment of the Executive Council may direct.

President Gompers—I move this as a substitute for the whole. (Seconded)

Delegate Walker—If there is no objection on the part of the convention I am perfectly willing to withdraw my amendment and have the substitute offered in its place.

No objection being offered, the amendment was withdrawn.

Delegate Cable—I am not going to take up the time of the convention in discussing this proposition; but as

representative of the Coopers' Union, one of the organizations concerned very materially in the breweries, I want to inquire if we can not be included in that conference.

On motion debate was closed on the question pending.

Delegate Healy—Did I understand that substitute to read that the Brewery Workers' charter will be restored previous to the suggested meeting?

Treasurer Lennon—I think so.

Delegate Healy—I am totally opposed to that.

The substitute offered by President Gompers was carried on a viva voce vote.

President Gompers in the chair.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee on Adjustment, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 152—By Delegates of International Brotherhood of Teamsters:

WHEREAS, The St. Louis Central Body continues to seat in these bodies members of a dual organization of Teamsters contrary to the decision of 26th annual convention and the laws of the A. F. of L.; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That this convention instruct the Executive Council to revoke the charters of these two central bodies within 90 days unless they comply with the law, of A. F. of L.

The Committee reported as follows:

At the request of the Teamsters representatives, the words "San Francisco Labor Council" was stricken from the resolution, and the Committee recommends that the resolution as amended be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to see that the law of the A. F. of L. is complied with.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 167—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne and C. D. Wheeler:

WHEREAS, The charter granted by the A. F. of L. to the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International

Association, distinctly covers the Steel Range Workers, and

WHEREAS, The Stove Mounters' International Union are admitting to membership and using the name of Steel Range Workers, to which we most earnestly protest, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session instruct the general officers of the Stove Mounters' Organization to refrain from claiming jurisdiction over Steel Range Workers or admitting them to membership in their unions.

The Committee reported as follows:

The Committee finds that no conference had been held between the representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers and the Stove Mounters' International Unions, and recommends that the subject matter of the resolution be referred to the representatives of the organizations interested, for investigation and adjustment.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Frayne—We have found it impossible to get a conference with the Stove Mounters. I therefore desire to offer the following amendment to the report of the committee: That the subject matter be referred to the Executive Council, with instructions to bring about a conference with the Stove Mounters within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention.

The committee accepted the amendment as part of the report, which was then adopted as amended.

Resolution No. 169—By Delegate J. G. Brown, of International Shingle Weavers' Union:

WHEREAS, In each of the shingle mills of the country there is employed one or more engineers, and

WHEREAS, Because of the scattered location of these mills it is impossible for the International Union of Steam Engineers to organize and maintain local unions of their craft: therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor recognize the agreement entered into between the above named organization and the International Shingle Weavers' Union of America, which shall provide that the

right to organize into its own locals all engineers employed in shingle mills in places where locals of the International Union of Steam Engineers is not or cannot establish.

The Committee reported as follows:

Accepting the advice of the Committee, the representatives of the Shingle Weavers' Union and the Engineers Union met and agreed upon the following:

#### AGREEMENT.

For the purpose of fostering fraternity and good will between the two organizations, and in order that each may understand the rights of the other, the following agreement is entered into this 16th day of November, 1907, between the I. U. of S. E., and the I. S. W. U. of A.

Sec. 1. Jurisdiction of all engineers is conceded to the International Union of the Steam Engineers in all places where a local of that organization exists.

Sec. 2. In localities where no union of engineers exists, members of this craft working in Shingle mills may become members of the International Shingle Weavers.

3. The International Shingle Weavers' Union agrees to accept as full initiation fee the card of members of the I. U. S. E., The Engineers' Union also agrees to accept as full initiation fee the card of all capable engineers who may have been taken into the International Shingle Weavers' Union under the provisions of this agreement.

(Signed)

J. G. BROWN, President,  
International Shingle Weavers Union of A.

MATT COMERFORD,  
General President I. U. S. E.

Committee approves of the agreement and recommends that it take effect January 1, 1908.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 150—By Delegate John J. Jennings, Central Labor Union, Hudson County, N. J.:

WHEREAS, A portion of the men now engaged in the Beer Brewing Industry are now on the outside of the A. F. of L.; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. instruct its President and the Executive Council to take steps immediately after the adjournment of this con-

vention to organize all men employed in the beer brewing industry under the banner of the A. F. of L.

Resolution No. 151—By Delegate J. P. Holland, Central Federated Union, of Greater New York and vicinity:

WHEREAS, It is assumed that an appeal of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen against the decision of the American Federation of Labor, at its Minneapolis Convention in November, 1906, which was, "that the said union must cease admitting engineers, firemen, coopers, teamsters, etc., into their union, and failing to comply that their charter be revoked," will be presented to the Norfolk Convention, and

WHEREAS, It is self-evident that as the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen refused to abide by said decision, they will not consent to obey that mandate in the future, and

WHEREAS, In line with said decision of the American Federation of Labor, there are other affiliated unions with the American Federation of Labor who have suffered because the International Union of United Brewery Workmen have permitted its local unions in various parts of the country to admit other than actual brewery workmen to membership, and

WHEREAS, Such cases exist in Greater New York, where members of the Leather Workers on Horse Goods, Horseshoers, Brotherhood of Carpenters, Coopers, Brotherhood of Painters and other trades were forced into the Brewery Workers' Local Unions, be it

RESOLVED, That in the event of the appeal of the International Union of United Brewery Workmen coming before the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., with a view of reconsidering the revocation of their charter, that no such action shall be taken until the said International Union of the United Brewery Workmen shall have transferred all such members to their various trade unions, and desist in future from admitting such men into Brewery Workmen Local Unions.

Resolution No. 162—By Delegate J. B. Conroy, St. Louis Central Labor Union:

WHEREAS, It has become apparent to all of the affiliated unions of the A. F. of L. that an attempt is being made to coerce their members employed in breweries to desert their respective unions, by an organization not affiliated with the A. F. of L.; and

WHEREAS, A large number of men employed in the industry of beer mak-

ing desire protection by affiliation with the A. F. of L. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to issue charters to such men employed in the beer making industry, as will comply with all the laws of the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee reported as follows:

These resolutions are practically covered in the report of the Committee on Resolutions Nos. 97, 125, 127, and Minneapolis decision, on the dispute between the Brewery Workers, Engineers, Firemen and Teamsters organizations. The Committee therefore, recommends that no action be taken on the above resolutions.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 175—By Delegate J. T. Carey, of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers:

WHEREAS, In January, 1906, part of our organization seceded and formed what is known as the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers; thereby causing strife and discord in the paper and pulp making craft, which strife has handicapped the work of organizing the unorganized of the paper and pulp making craft, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers has conspired with certain manufacturers to lock our members out and operate their paper mills on Sunday where our organization is striving to maintain twenty-four hours shut down on Sunday for all paper mills, and

WHEREAS, The officers of the seceding organization of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers have conspired with certain manufacturers to secure help to fill the places of our locked out members at a lower rate of wages than requested by our organization, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Convention reaffirm the jurisdiction rights of the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and reaffirm the decision of the Minneapolis Convention and of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The Committee reported as follows:

Committee recommends the adoption of the subject matter of the reso-

lution with the 4th, "whereas" stricken out and that all of the words after "Federation of Labor" in the eighth line be stricken out of the resolve.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Crampton, Lansdale, Carey, Vice-President O'Connell, Delegates Lewis and Healy.

Delegate Conroy offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

**RESOLVED**, That the entire subject matter be referred to the President of the American Federation of Labor, he to call into conference representatives from all organizations concerned in this question; the President of the American Federation of Labor after investigation to determine the organizations interested. Said conference to be held within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention. In case of disagreement on the part of the crafts involved the President of the A. F. of L. shall decide the case at issue and his decision shall be binding on all parties concerned.

On motion of Delegate Reynolds, debate on the question was closed.

The amendment offered by Delegate Conroy was lost; the motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Lewis, Secretary of the Committee—That concludes the re-

port of your Committee on Adjournment.

The report was signed by

**JAMES O'CONNELL, Chairman,**  
**JOHN F. TOBIN,**  
**F. J. McNULTY,**  
**WILLIAM KLAPETZKY,**  
**JOHN GOLDEN,**  
**B. A. LARGER,**  
**JOS. GERVAIS,**  
**JOS. N. WEBER,**  
**HUGH ROBINSON,**  
**C. O. PRATT,**  
**H. J. WENDELKEN,**  
**JAMES A. WELCH,**  
**T. J. SULLIVAN,**  
**HERMAN ROBINSON,**  
**T. L. LEWIS, Secretary.**

Delegate Ryan, Secretary of the Committee on Resolutions, asked that Resolution No. 142 be referred to the Committee on President's Report. There being no objection, the resolution was so referred.

Delegate Driscoll—I move that the election of officers and the selection of a place for the next convention be made a special order of business for 10 o'clock Saturday mornong.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The convention was adjourned at 6 p. m. to meet at 9 a. m. Friday, November 22nd.

## ELEVENTH DAY—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at 9 a. m. Friday, November 22d, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES**—Kline, Dougherty, (W. J.), Mockler, Barnes, Loebenberg, Cable, McKee, Nugent, Kelington, Bechtold, Winters, Newton, Lillen, Keefe, O'Connell, Wilson, Walker, Dompsey, Sullivan (D. H.), Carroll, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Alpine, Goltra, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon, Whitehead, Powell (G.), Hatch, Entenza, Peete, Koonce, Langston, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Leighton, Zimmerman, Richards, Johns, Maloney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Costello, Welch, Piggott, Bowerman, Robinson, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Lopez, Hausen, Vaughn, Johnson (G. J.), Byron, Rizzle, Justice, Roe, Behen, Cullen, Canty, Becerril, McCallum, Thompson (K. R.), Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Freedman, Conley.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

**Resolution No. 23.**—By Delegates H. J. Conway, Max Morris, Herman Robinson, D. F. Manning, A. B. Loebenberg, of the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

**WHEREAS**, The Retail Clerks' International Protective Association has begun a campaign for the betterment of the condition of the female clerks employed in the retail stores of America, and having for its present aim the establishment of a nine dollar a week minimum wage; and

**WHEREAS**, This movement affects a greater number of employes than any previous struggle by organized labor in the history of the labor movement, therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, that we give our heartiest endorsement to this movement, and pledge our cordial co-operation and assistance.

The committee recommended that the

subject matter be taken up by the Executive Council and that State branches and central labor unions be notified of the same.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 24**—By Delegates Santiago Iglesias, Eugenio Sanchez and Joaquin Becerril, from Porto Rico:

**WHEREAS**, The organization of the workmen in Porto Rico in general, and of their respective trades in particular, into affiliated local unions, largely depends more on a written propaganda than a spoken one, and

**WHEREAS**, Owing to the fact that the native language in Porto Rico is the Spanish, it usually happens that the important articles and directions which appear in your papers and literature used for organization purposes have to be translated into the Spanish language in order that they may reach the working people for which they are intended, and

**WHEREAS**, We are now in the process of changing the meager and poor Spanish education received by the Porto Rican workmen during 400 years, for a more extensive one as now used by the International world, and which is so typic and progressively represented by the American Labor movement, and

**WHEREAS**, It is our keenest desire and our most ardent wish to have Porto Rico share in the enlightened and civilized methods and ideas which have informed trade unions for three or four generations, and to attain same it is absolutely necessary to translate into Spanish your thoughts and ideas, your conception of liberty, your methods, your aspirations and hopes and the struggle you are sustaining for the advancement and welfare of mankind; and

**WHEREAS**, The Porto Rican workman are far from knowing the high standard of organization reached by our brothers in America in the economical and social pursuits, and

**WHEREAS**, We believe that some-

thing of a more practical nature has to be done to place our workmen in closer touch with the different phases and aspects of the American labor life, and we have thought of nothing more appropriate than a newspaper which shall undertake the publication in Spanish of everything connected with labor under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, We are at present editing and publishing a daily labor paper under the title of the "Union Obrera" (Labor Union) and we desire to make it a true and genuine American labor paper by enlarging its size and by giving it a better and neater appearance, devoting the space to interesting matters from the different journals of the National and International Unions, and by so doing our workmen in Porto Rico will not only be made familiar with our methods and principles, but also with our labor writers, the valuable seed of whose meetings has been sown with profit to the workmen of the mainland, and without the least benefit to their brothers in Porto Rico; and,

WHEREAS, All papers and documents and literary matter issued by the different headquarters of the National and International Unions, besides the reading of the text regarding labor questions in your labor papers will be reprinted in our periodical, for the benefit of union men and non-union men alike, with a view of encouraging organization and advancing the interests and welfare of all the unions alike; and

WHEREAS, The National and International Unions are forwarding from their headquarters by mail to their respective local organizations a large amount of matter, such as circulars, notices, literature, papers and journals which by reason of being written in the English language, and in some cases in German, cannot be understood by the Porto Rican workmen; and

WHEREAS, The postage paid in forwarding such amount of reading matter from headquarters to local unions in Porto Rico represents a large expenditure, besides other expenses of printing, etc., without reaping the desired results of educating and promoting the welfare of the labor classes at large, and specially of the membership of every union, and

WHEREAS, Such expenditure, no matter how small or insignificant it may be, can be made to bring about more positive results among the work-

ing population of our island if invested in educating and printing a labor newspaper in the Spanish language; be it

RESOLVED, By the twenty-seventh convention of the American Federation of Labor, now gathered in assembly, that the officers of the National and International Unions are hereby required to forward to the representative of the American Federation of Labor in Porto Rico copies of all papers, circulars, notices and resolutions, etc., intended for publication as well as one copy of the official Journal or other newspaper published in the interest of any labor organization, for translation into Spanish and publication in "Union Obrera," San Juan, Porto Rico; and be it

RESOLVED, That to defray the expenses incurred in such translations, and in order to carry out the necessary improvements in the aforesaid newspaper, which will be the only Spanish publication printed in the interest of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations, making of it an entirely genuine labor paper with a large circulation not only in Porto Rico, but in Cuba, South and Central America and among the Spanish speaking population of North America, a special fund for such such purpose as hereinbefore stated is hereby created by imposing a per capita of one cent per member on every affiliated National and International Union, for one time only; and be it

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor is hereby entrusted and charged with the collection of such per capita of one cent per member, same to be in his possession not later than four months from date; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the amount so collected shall be invested as aforesaid under the supervision of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee recommended that the entire subject matter be referred to the Executive Council for investigation and action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 31 be amended to read as follows, and recommended its adoption when so amended.

Resolution No. 31—By Delegates E. W. Potter, Homer D. Call, A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A.:

WHEREAS, No great progress can be made by the A. M. C. and B. W. of N. A. in the trust packing houses, where the strike took place in 1904, because the packers seem to be, and the butcher workmen believe they are, antagonistic towards their union; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the President of the American Federation of Labor appoint a committee of three, two to be international officers, and one a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to meet with the packers and request them to define their future policy towards the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

RESOLVED, That the said committee shall act in the matter and make a report back to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor within three months from the adjournment of this present convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 61—By Delegate George G. Cody, Federal Union 12,-222:

WHEREAS, There are two Federal Unions in the City of Spokane, Wash., and

WHEREAS, Said Federal Unions have refused and do refuse to work together in harmony, and all attempts at conciliation have been futile; and

WHEREAS, They, by their actions, not only bring themselves into disrepute, but also the whole labor movement in said City of Spokane; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That, we, the undersigned, do beg the A. F. of L. to exercise their prerogative in the matter, and compel said Federal Unions to amalgamate and become one union for the furtherance of the cause of trade unionism, and the welfare of the other unions of Spokane.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Ex-

ecutive Council for investigation and action. A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates McCracken and Driscoll.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 174 be amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 174—

WHEREAS, The International Ladies Garment Workers' Union at the last Convention held at Baltimore, Md., June, 1907, elected me to the office of President, and

WHEREAS, As President I feel it my duty to do that duty that is required of an International President, and

WHEREAS, I am somewhat handicapped in the work of trying to make the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union one of the foremost organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, This is impossible on account of conditions that exist among the officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, at its twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled at Norfolk, Va., instruct the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. to investigate the affairs of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and reorganize said International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union if necessary.

MORTIMER JULIAN, President.

The committee further recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the request that they take the matter up as soon as possible.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Rosenberg, Holland, Holzsaeger and DeVeaux.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended that the following resolutions, all of which contained requests for organizers, be referred to the Executive Council:

Resolution No. 94, Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; No. 80, Mobile Central Labor Council; No. 86, from Carriage and Wagonworkers; No. 65, from the Glovemakers, by delegates from the State of Washington; No. 90, from Machinist Helpers' Union No. 12,403; No. 120, from United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods; No. 149, from United Textile Workers of America; No. 165, from Bed Spring Makers' Union No. 12,103; No. 176, by the International Union of Pavers and Rammermen.

The committee further recommends that Resolution No. 91, by Delegate from the Illinois State Federation of Labor; and Resolution No. 106, by delegate from the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, both of which asked for the employment of women organizers, be referred to the Executive Council for favorable consideration.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee reported as follows on sections of the report of the Executive Council and the report of the President of the American Federation of Labor:

#### CONSTITUTIONS OF NATIONAL UNIONS PRINTED IN SPANISH.

(Report of Executive Council).

The last convention adopted a resolution requesting that all national unions whose trades are represented in Porto Rico should have their constitutions printed in the Spanish language so as to facilitate the work of organizing the wage-earners of that island. This matter was given prompt attention, and we are gratified to report that a number of national unions signified their intention of acting in conformity with the recommendation. We would again recommend to those national unions whose trades are represented in Porto Rico and which have thus far not had their constitutions printed in the Spanish lan-

guage that they do so at the earliest time possible.

The committee reported that this subject should be taken up by each national and international union during the coming year, and that national and international unions that have not as yet acted upon the matter be requested by the Executive Council to assist, so that in the near future there will be a thorough organization of all crafts in Porto Rico.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### CHARTERS GRANTED.

(Report of Executive Council).

During the year we issued charters to three international unions as follows:

International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers of United States and Canada.

National Federation of Postoffice Clerks.

Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.

We also issued charters to one State Federation of Labor; seventy-two Central Labor unions; two hundred and four local trade unions of which there are no international or national unions of that trade, and ninety-three Federal Labor Unions, making a total of three hundred and seventy-two charters issued.

We also desire to report that some applications for charters have been denied, others are being held in abeyance, pending adjustment of jurisdiction with other organizations. We are sure you will be pleased, however, with the growth and progress made during the past year, not only as indicated by the number of charters issued, but by new unions formed and attached to their respective internationals, as well as the increased membership in existing local unions.

The committee made the following report: The work speaks well, not only for the organizers and the good judgment of the Executive Council in the granting of 372 charters, but or-

ized labor may be well pleased with the work and progress made in the last year, which will be of great benefit to the wage earners of the country.

### ORGANIZATION.

(Report of Executive Council).

The Minneapolis Convention recommended the appointment of a number of special organizers. To the fullest extent of our financial resources we followed out those recommendations, employing as many special organizers as the funds of the Federation would warrant. The Federation organizers have rendered efficient and effective service.

From the reports which have already been submitted to you by your president, secretary and treasurer, it has been made known to you that considerable progress has been made since our last convention. While we are pleased with the progress made, we realize the necessity for persistent and continued effort, and would, therefore, recommend the continuation of the work to organize the unorganized and to bring about affiliation of the yet unaffiliated organizations. We authorized President Gompers to communicate with officers of the Western Federation of Miners, at an opportune time with a view of the re-affiliation of that organization to the A. F. of L.

The committee made the following report: We approve of this work, and believe the Executive Council should continue it. Not only have unions been organized, but many international and national unions have been benefited by the same. We approve of the work of the Executive Council in their efforts to have all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and hope the work will continue to be successful. We hope that we will soon have the Western Federation of Miners affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. We approve of the appointment of organizers and believe their appointment should continue as much work will be accomplished that will be a benefit to the labor movement.

Delegate Wallace asked that Resolution No. 176 be withdrawn. No objection being offered, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 6—By Delegate Thos. J. Curtis, of Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Association:

WHEREAS, One of the fundamental principles and objects of the American Federation of Labor is to organize the different trades into national and international unions, and

WHEREAS, The Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union have a large local union at New York City and a numerically small one at Rosendale, a great many locals could be readily organized throughout the State of New York, Boston and Chicago, and

WHEREAS, In the interest of the general labor movement all efforts should be concentrated to create unions in such places where none exist at present, and

WHEREAS, Rock Drillers' and Tool Sharpeners' Unions can be organized in various cities of the United States by the American Federation of Labor, be it, therefore

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct the Executive Council to authorize all organizers everywhere to make a special effort in organizing Rock Drillers and Tool Sharpeners, and be it further

RESOLVED, That when a sufficient number of such local unions have been organized to call a convention of the same for the purpose of forming an international union of said trade.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Huddel, Curtis, and McCarthy.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Driscoll—That completes the report of the committee which

is respectfully submitted, and signed by the committee.

MAX MORRIS, Chairman,  
D. D. DRISCOLL, Secretary.  
L. W. QUICK.  
ARTHUR HUDDLE.  
A. B. GROUT.  
EDGAR A. PERKINS.  
C. O. YOUNG.  
GEORGE BECHTOLD.  
JAMES F. SCOTT.  
W. J. JUSTICE.  
J. E. DWYER.  
W. E. MYERS.  
G. W. SAVAGE.  
SANTIAGO IGLESIAS.  
M. J. McDONALD.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Wilson, Secretary of the Special Committee on Eight-Hour Work Day, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Your Special Committee to which was referred the question of the Eight-Hour Workday and its universal enforcement, begs leave to report that we have collated the replies from the various international organizations in response to the circular on this subject, issued by the Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in pursuance of the instructions of the Minneapolis Convention; and, recognizing that a movement of this character, in order to be progressive and successful, must have general active support and sympathy, regard the sentiments as conveyed in these replies as having a most important bearing on this question, and have shaped our recommendations accordingly.

We strongly commend the views expressed in the report of our worthy President to this convention. They convey forcibly the exact situation and its likely effect on the future of our movement. By a close adherence to the lines laid down therein much

hardship and distress may be averted by those organizations that are now contemplating action in this noble work.

We believe the movement for a shorter workday to be one of the most important and beneficent measures of the labor movement, as rest and recreation are absolutely essential to the moral and social advancement of the human race. Physical exhaustion is not conducive to healthy ideas or the desire for self-improvement, and it is difficult to inspire victims of long hours with the proper zeal for their own interests.

We regard the reduction of the hours of labor as paramount to all other considerations, even to an increase in wages, except in such trades and callings, where the earnings are so meagre as to make it difficult to maintain a fair standard of living. But in those trades in which the development of machinery is making such wonderful strides, it is absolutely necessary that the hours of work be shortened, in order that the opportunity for employment may be shared by all members.

Referring again to the views of the various international organizations on this subject, we beg to endorse the prevailing sentiment that action in this matter must be based upon effective education and preparation—education that will imbue in the minds and hearts of the workers a conception of the importance of this great boon, and inspire them with the zeal that will make possible its early attainment.

We therefore urge persistent agitation and effort to shorten the hours of labor in each trade, by such process as may be most practicable in their respective interests. We are not in favor of universal aggressive action for the establishment of the eight-hour day, at this time, because there are trades and callings now working ten hours a day and in some instances longer. Hence, we repeat that the agitation to gradually reduce the hours of labor should be effectively maintained, and that organiza-

tions prepare for action by the accumulation of sufficient funds in order that they can sustain contests in the event that the effort is resisted by employers. With the growing power of organized labor, we find the antagonism of its enemies becoming more pronounced and centered, and that they are arraying themselves against us with all the weapons that unscrupulous wealth and its influences can command. Labor's success has been achieved at great sacrifice to the workers and its struggles have taught that to depend solely on the right and justice of our contentions may mean victory long deferred, so let us prepare by further agitation and education, the accumulation of sufficient funds and what is of equal importance, the selection of such suitable time and opportunity as will favor the most immediate success, with the least degree of suffering and privation.

Respectfully submitted,

D. A. HAYES, Chairman.  
 JAMES P. ARCHIBALD.  
 JAS. H. HATCH.  
 ISAAC COOMBE.  
 C. D. WHEELER.  
 MICHAEL COLBERT.  
 FRANK J. KENNEDY.  
 J. D. MCKINLAY.  
 J. H. WALKER.  
 JAS. A. REYNOLDS.  
 GEO. L. BERRY.  
 HERMAN LILIEN.  
 RICHARD BRAUNSCHWEIG.  
 HARRY BOSWORTH.  
 JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted, the vote being unanimous..

Delegate Perham in the chair.

Delegate Flannery, Secretary of the Committee on Local and Federated Bodies, read the following report:

#### CITY CENTRAL BODIES.

(Report of Executive Council.)

Central Federated Union, New York.

As per the instructions of the last convention communication was held with the Central Federated Union of

New York, with a view of having that magnificent central body conform to the general policy and best interests of the international trade union movement; at the same time building up the best spirit of unity and solidarity in the local movement.

We beg to report that after considerable correspondence by President Gompers, it was finally agreed that a committee of the Executive Council meet a committee of the New York Central Federated Union with such local, isolated or international unions as were affected for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about the best results to the local and general movement. Vice-Presidents Duncan and O'Connell and Secretary Morrison represented the A. F. of L.

The conference lasted three days. Some agreements were reached and several decisions rendered, and all agreed to by the representatives of the A. F. of L., the C. F. U. and the other organizations interested. The full report thereof was published on pages 349-350 of the May issue of the American Federationist. These agreements and decisions were approved and endorsed by the entire Executive Council. As a result thereof a better and more fraternal spirit permeates the rank and file of the Central Federated Union of New York, and we look forward to a still further unification of all the forces of organized labor of that metropolis to the attainment of which every assistance should be rendered.

In connection with the city central bodies we can report that there is now a greater common polity and policy pursued among our fellow workers throughout the continent. All are realizing better now than ever before that the sole aim and purpose of the American Federation of Labor and its Executive Council in their course toward the central bodies is to be helpful to them in every way within our power.

We aim to give the central bodies the largest possible latitude for the determination of their local affairs,

but in order to obtain the greatest amount of efficiency in safeguarding and promoting the interests of labor in the several localities, some uniform course must be pursued, particularly in so far as the general principles and interests of labor and the labor movement are concerned.

**City Central—Columbus, O.**

For some time past a spirit manifested itself in the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly to antagonize any essential feature for which the American Federation of Labor declared. No interference was attempted or contemplated with its course until there was a direct, flagrant violation of the American Federation of Labor decision, the constitution of the American Federation of Labor and the decision of the last convention.

Complaint was made that the Columbus central body had seated a dual and rival union composed of engineers and firemen working in the breweries, dual and rival to the bona fide unions of engineers and firemen chartered by the international unions of their respective trades. These complaints were brought to the attention of the Trades and Labor Assembly with a view to their rectification. Instead of complying with the law and decision as requested, the entire subject was peremptorily "laid upon the table." The central body was again advised that compliance was requested and that for a failure to so comply, its charter would be revoked. This, too, was treated in a similar manner.

We desire to call your attention to the decision of the last convention, and which formed the basis of instructions to your Executive Council. They are as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the Executive Council of the Federation and all national, international, state, city central and local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor to exert every influence and power at their command to make the above decision operative and effective."

The committee made the following recommendation:

The committee concurs in the report, and recommends that the part referring to a uniform law governing Central

Bodies be referred to the Committee on Law, to report back to this convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The law upon this subject is found in Article II, Section 1, which reads as follows:

"No Central Labor Union or any other central body of delegates shall admit to or retain in their councils delegates from any local organization that owes its allegiance to any other body, national or international, hostile to any affiliated organization or that has been suspended or expelled by, or not connected with, a national or international organization of their trade herein affiliated, under penalty of having their charter revoked for violation of their charter, subject to appeal to the next convention."

We desire to quote further the further instructions of the last convention:

"The Executive Council is instructed to rigidly enforce the laws of the American Federation of Labor, governing the action of central bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Any central body failing to comply with the laws shall have its charter revoked."

Finding the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly in no mood to in any way conform to the laws or the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, we could find no alternative but to apply the penalty the American Federation of Labor provided, and whose purpose you instructed the Executive Council to enforce. The charter of the Columbus, O., Trades and Labor Assembly was therefore, revoked and a new central body formed under the name and title of "The Columbus Federation of Labor." The Columbus Federation of Labor is composed of a number of unions formerly part of the old Trades and Labor Assembly, and a number of other unions which formerly refused to become part of that body for several reasons, among which are some of the causes enumerated above.

We were quite convinced that no other course than the one we pursued in the premises was at all possible,

consistent with the best interests of labor of Columbus, and of the entire country.

The committee read the following report: Your committee concurs in the report of the Executive Council in relation to Columbus Central Body, and recommends that like action be taken in all similar cases, whether local, central, national or international bodies.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Huddel.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

#### LOCAL STRIKES.

(Report of Executive Council)

During the year a number of applications have been made by directly affiliated local unions for assistance in cases of strikes and lockouts. Whenever such organizations have been entitled to financial assistance, under the provisions of Article XIII of the Constitution, it has been promptly extended to them. In many cases the officers of these local unions have totally misunderstood the provisions of Article XIII and have, therefore, felt aggrieved when they were advised that the members in their organizations would not be entitled to any benefits from the defense fund. So as to help, as far as possible, in avoiding any such misapprehension and misinterpretation of the laws of the Federation, a circular letter was issued, embodying Article XIII and calling special attention to its provisions. This letter was sent to the secretary of every directly affiliated local union. The Executive Council is always desirous of dealing with the directly affiliated local unions as generously as permissible under the law as laid down in Article XIII.

Benefits from the defense fund to directly affiliated local unions were paid to the sum of \$10,739.73.

For the information of the uninformed only, we desire to state that these amounts are wholly apart from payments by assessments, payments of benefits by internationals or from the proceeds of appeals for voluntary contributions to aid workmen en-

gaged in trade disputes.

The committee recommended that the report of the Executive Council be concurred in.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in

Resolution No. 123—By Delegate A. M. Huddell, of Boston C. L. U.

WHEREAS, There are several Local Unions in the city of Boston connected with their International Unions, are not affiliated with the Boston Central Union, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the secretary of the A. F. of L., upon the receipt of the names of the International Unions from the secretary of the Boston and all other city Central Labor Unions, which unions are not affiliated, immediately write the organizations to have their locals affiliated with their central bodies.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. On motion of Delegate Mahoney the report was amended by adding after the word "Boston" "and all other city."

The report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted.

The committee concurred in Resolution No. 135 when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 135—By Delegate John H. Brinkman, of Carriage and Wagon Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, There is a Central body in the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, of an independent character and unaffiliated to the American Federation of Labor and

WHEREAS, There are many local unions in affiliation with International or National bodies allied with the American Federation of Labor who are represented in this dual organization contrary to the laws of the Federation and by said affiliation constitute a menace to the regularly chartered Central Labor Union of the same city by seating, giving aid and com-

fort to seceding bodies and illegitimate organizations of every character to the detriment of the labor movement of the city of Brooklyn, New York, and organized labor in general; therefore be it

**RESOLVED**, By the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor that the Executive Council ascertain what bona fide local unions are affiliated with this dual Central organization and request of their National or International Unions that they compel their constituent locals to withdraw therefrom and become affiliated with the duly chartered and legitimate Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, New York.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Sullivan (D.), Conroy, DeVeaux and Flannery.

On motion of Delegate Conroy, the word "request" was substituted for the word "demand" in the resolution.

Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)—Does that carry with it the revocation of the charter if they do not obey?

Delegate Flannery, Secretary of the Committee—It carries with it no penalty, because the last resolution has been stricken out.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 160 when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 160**—By Delegate Harry DeVeaux, Actors' National Protective Union:

**WHEREAS**, The American Labor movement as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federation Bodies, and Local City Central Bodies, duly chartered and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with the principles of mutual protection, and

**WHEREAS**, The various indepen-

dent United Hebrew Trades throughout the United States are interfering with the progress of the various associated and affiliated unions and are going to the extreme by offering to supply their members in places where members of the A. F. of L. Unions are forced into a trade dispute, be it

**RESOLVED**, That all affiliated bodies with the A. F. of L. shall withdraw from all such United Hebrew Trades within 60 days after the adjournment of this Convention.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate DeVeaux, who offered as substitute for the report of the committee the following:

**WHEREAS**, The American Labor Movement as recognized by its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor organizes the various International, Local and Federated Trades Unions, State Federation Bodies, and Local City Central Bodies, duly chartered and all recognizing the solidarity of the labor movement and imbued with the principles of mutual protection, and

**WHEREAS**, We believe it is unwise for the different crafts to organize into sections, or central bodies designated by titles showing race or class distinction; that such actions interfere with the solidarity of the labor movement, that it is not the intent or purpose of the American Federation of Labor to legislate on race or class lines, that the movement under its banner shall receive consideration on an equal basis, the language, nationality or race not entering into any of its deliberations, or legislative functions, at either the National Conventions, State Conventions, Local Central Bodies or Local Trade Unions, and

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor is International in its character, in its complexion, seeks to concentrate all of its efforts for the best interests of the wage workers, and the naming of the United Hebrew Trades might be construed to be class distinction, and

**WHEREAS**, The various independent Hebrew Trades throughout the United States are interfering with the progress of the various associated and

affiliated Unions and are going to the extreme by offering to supply their members in places where members of the A. F. of L. unions are forced into a trade dispute, be it

RESOLVED, That all affiliated bodies with the A. F. of L. shall withdraw from all such Hebrew Trades within 60 days after the adjournment of this convention.

A motion was made and seconded that the substitute be adopted.

The question was discussed by Delegates Rosenberg, Holzsager, Robinson (Herman), Landers, Klapetzky, Sheehan and Holland.

Delegate Flannery moved that the entire subject matter, the resolution and the substitute, be referred to the Executive Council.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 148—By Delegate Hermon Robinson, Retail Clerks' International Association:

WHEREAS, There exists in the borough of Manhattan, of the city of New York, a so-called central labor body, which purports to be interested in the welfare of trade unionism; and

WHEREAS, Said body, not being a chartered representative one, and consists of independent, dual and a few local unions whose internationals are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, The said illegal labor body has on several occasions interfered with the harmonious workings between locals of international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L., and their respective officers, thereby causing unnecessary international strife; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this convention that local unions affiliated with the Union Hebrew Trades Council, whose parent bodies are affiliated with the A. F. of L., be instructed by their respective international unions to withdraw from the said United Hebrew Trades Council and the Executive Council be instructed to notify all international unions to that effect.

The committee concurred in the resolution and recommended that it be referred to the Executive Council for action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 153—By Delegate J. P. Holland for the New York Central Federated Union:

WHEREAS, The Central Federation Union of Greater New York and vicinity has, in obedience to the decision of the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, expelled all such unions who were not, and who refused to affiliate with, the National or International Union of their trade; and

WHEREAS, These unions so expelled were Building Trade Unions and were connected with rival and antagonistic Central bodies at Greater New York, and

WHEREAS, Local unions of National and International Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor while affiliated with the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity continue to sit with and support these expelled unions, be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk, Va., instruct and direct all National and International Unions whose local unions are represented in rival and antagonistic Central bodies to withdraw therefrom at once and affiliate with the Building Trades Auxiliary now being organized.

The committee concurred in the resolution

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee announced that Resolutions Nos. 157 and 158, by Delegate J. P. Holland, of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity, had been withdrawn by the introducer as the subject matter was covered by a resolution already acted upon.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Flannery—That completes the report of the committee, which is signed by

P. F. DUFFY, Chairman,  
P. J. FLANNERY, Secretary,  
J. H. BRADLEY,  
F. J. MANNING,  
T. C. HUMPHREY,  
J. P. HOLLAND,  
T. A. REARDON,  
F. X. NOSCHANG,  
THOS. H. FLYNN,  
JOHN T. BUTLER,  
C. A. NELSON,  
M. A. McMAHON,  
A. F. LEIBIG,  
J. T. CAREY.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Hart asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution. No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 186—By Delegate Lee M. Hart, Theatrical Stage Employees International Alliance.

WHEREAS, The Actors' National Protective Union finds it difficult to thoroughly organize their trade by reason of obstacles peculiar to their trade over which they have no control,

It is hereby recommended by the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that other organizations operating in the amusement enterprises such as theaters, etc., give special consideration to the possibility of giving aid to the Actors' National Protective Union in so far as it is possible and consistent with the interests and law of such other organizations.

Referred to the Committee on Organization.

Delegate McKee, Secretary of the Committee on Boycotts, reported as follows:

The committee recommends the adoption of Resolution No. 184, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 184—By Delegates Thomas F. Tracy, George R. French, J. Mahlon Barnes, John T. Smith, Sampel Gompers, Cigarmakers' International Union of America:

WHEREAS, The firm of Rosenthal Brothers, cigar manufacturers of the City of New York, reduced the wages of the men in their employ thirty per cent and have persistently refused to rescind this reduction, thereby causing three hundred and fifty of their employees to go on strike since January, 1906.

WHEREAS, It has been stated by other manufacturers that if the firm of Rosenthal Brothers are successful in their fight against the organization that they will also introduce cheap labor.

WHEREAS, This firm has now opened another factory in Scranton, Pennsylvania, where they employ child labor at starvation wages, there-

by depriving them of an opportunity of securing an education, dwarfing their intellect and stunting their growth, thereby rendering them unfit to fight the battle of life.

RESOLVED, That as the firm of Rosenthal Brothers are on the "unfair" list of the American Federation of Labor, it is the bounden duty of all members of organized labor under the jurisdiction of the A. F. of L. to shun the product of this firm as they would a pestilence, and the delegates are requested to distribute the cards bearing the brands of cigars manufactured by this firm in their various localities when they return home, and to render all other assistance they possibly can in order to compel this firm to pay living wages.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 185—By Delegate Conroy, of St. Louis Trades and Labor Council:

WHEREAS, the Bell Telephone Company, of Missouri and Kansas, a public utilities corporation depending on the municipalities in which it does business for its patronage, has given the printing of its telephone directory of the City of St. Louis to the National Telephone Directory Company, which Company, having no plant of its own, has given the work to the notoriously non-union firm of R. R. Donnelly & Co., of Chicago; and

WHEREAS, the Bell Telephone Company was urged and respectfully requested by representatives of the printing trades, not to give its work to the Donnelly Company on account of its attitude to organized labor, and to have its printing done as heretofore in the city where it depended for its patronage, or in a union plant if taken outside of the city; therefore

RESOLVED, By the Allied Printing Trades Council of St. Louis, that the American Federation of Labor be requested to pass resolutions condemning the action of the company in not giving its work to a union house, and that it requests all labor organizations and their friends in Missouri and Kansas, and adjacent States patronizing the Bell Telephone Company of Missouri, to discontinue their patronage, and the use of the Bell Telephone.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate McKee—That completes the

report of the committee, which is signed by the committee.

JAMES M. LYNCH, Chairman.  
R. A. MCKEE, Secretary,  
JAMES B. CONROY,  
W. A. ENGLE,  
THOMAS J. DUFFY,  
WILLIAM TATEMAN,  
A. BABLITZ,  
TIMOTHY HEALY,  
JOHN M. MAHONEY,  
FRANK W. COTTERILL,  
JOHN BRADLEY,  
MICHAEL MULDOON,  
A. A. MYRUP,  
F. C. GENGENBACH,  
GEORGE G. GRIFFIN.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended was adopted.

Delegate Perham, for the Special Committee on American Federationist, reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor  
Your Special Committee on American Federationist Extension begs leave to report as follows:

Your committee is in favor of eventually furnishing each member of every affiliated organization with the American Federationist, provided, a practical method of defraying the cost thereof can be devised.

Recognizing the financial difficulties in the problem on account of the many assessments that must of necessity be made for protective purposes and other matters of vital importance, your Committee submits the following recommendation as a gradual method of increasing the circulation of the publication and thereby advancing the cause of labor.

1. Taking into consideration the fact that a large amount of official matter, financial reports, etc., of interest to all affiliated bodies appears monthly in the American Federationist as well as the list of individuals and firms that are unfriendly to organized labor, your Committee recommends that the publication be declared a part of the regular supplies to be paid for at regular subscription rates by all federal labor

unions and local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, also State Federations and City Central Bodies. Failing to comply with the foregoing such organizations to be stricken from the regular mailing list.

2. That the national and international organizations affiliated be requested to advise their locals and other subdivisions that each one should send at least one subscription to the American Federationist in order that the organization may keep itself informed as to the general labor movement.

3. That all paid organizers representing the American Federation of Labor be instructed to make it part of their duty to mention the American Federationist at every meeting they attend and forward its interests to the best of their ability.

4. That circulars should be sent out at intervals to as many affiliated organizations as possible, extolling the virtues of the American Federationist, thereby stimulating and maintaining interest in the most important of all labor publications.

5. That the proper officers of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to take such action as may seem best to them to advance the interests and increase the circulation of the American Federationist.

Your Committee in making these recommendations believes that if they are carried out with the vim and energy that is usually behind other publications that exist only for the profit they bring, that our publication could be made the leading exponent of trade unionist thought and endeavor, throughout the civilized world.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. B. PERHAM, Chairman,  
LLEWELYN LEWIS, Sec'y.  
JOHN A. VOLL,  
P. F. MCCARTHY,  
J. C. COLGAN,  
S. G. FOSDICK,  
JAMES J. NUGENT,  
MARTIN LAWLOR,  
JAMES WHITEHEAD,  
S. M. MOORE.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Conroy, Perham and Secretary Morrison.

Secretary Morrison moved that that part of the report which refers to Federal Labor Unions, City Central Bodies and State Federations paying for subscriptions to the American Federationist be referred to the Law Committee.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Perham and carried.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Robinson (Hugh).

The report of the committee, as amended, was then adopted.

Delegate MacArthur, Secretary of the Committee on Labels, reported as follows:

To the Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor:

Fellow-Delegates:

Your Committee on Labels reports as follows:

Resolution No. 7—By Delegates Henry Fischer and A. McAndrews, Tobacco Workers' International Union:

WHEREAS, The Blue Label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union represents tobacco made under fair union conditions, by union men; and

WHEREAS, The Tobacco Workers' label is the only proof of the same, as it distinguishes union from non-union and trust made tobacco; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Norfolk, Va., re-endorse the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That every member of each affiliated union be, and is hereby requested, to demand the blue label upon all tobacco and cigarettes he may purchase, thereby showing his loyalty to the cause of unionism in a substantial manner.

Concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 42—By Delegate George Allen, Trades Assembly, Denver, Colorado:

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the union label is one of the most potent weapons in the hands of trades unionists, and that a consistent demand for the union labels of all crafts will go far to remedy that lack of solidarity and fraternalism which exists among trades unionists, as manifested by the fact that many members of organized labor are indifferent or careless in the matter of purchasing union-made goods, thereby failing to avail themselves of their most powerful weapon, the combined purchasing power of trades unionists; and

WHEREAS, It is the further belief that the individual efforts of trades unions to advance the interests and use of their own labels has not met with the success that worthy cause merits; and

WHEREAS, The organization of label leagues composed of delegates from all labor unions, and organized on the lines of central bodies, as illustrated by Union Label League No. 1, of Denver, Colo., and followed by Union Label League No. 2, Pueblo, Colo.; No. 3, Salt Lake City, Utah; No. 4, Winnipeg, Manitoba; No. 5, Kansas City, Mo.; No. 6, St. Louis, Mo., and No. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., has demonstrated it to be the most practical and beyond question the best plan yet devised and put in operation for the education of organized labor along label lines and the benefits to be derived therefrom; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in Twenty-seventh Annual Convention assembled, requests the Executive Council to instruct the district and other organizers to secure the organization of such label leagues in all cities where subordinate unions exist.

Concurred in, as amended, by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The motion was discussed by Delegate Brinkman.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate Agnes Nestor in the chair.

Resolution No. 44—By Delegate Annie Fitzgerald, Women's International Label League:

The history of the organized labor movement presents no grander example of self-sacrifice and unstinted devotion to the cause of labor than that presented by the efforts of the women voluntarily organized under the banner of the Women's International Union Label League. As the purchasing agent of the family, thus necessarily handling the greater portion of the income, her influence in assisting our friends and punishing our enemies is of great importance, and should not be under-estimated. One determined woman insisting upon goods made under union conditions yields more influence and has more effect than a lodge full of men who seldom see the grocer or the baker, etc. Hence it becomes of vital importance that the organized labor movement encourage the locals of the Women's Union Label League now in existence, and to do what it can to organize such locals where none exist.

The good to be accomplished must be apparent to the most superficial observer. When women combine and devote their time, money and energy to the advancement of the organized labor movement in general and the union label in particular, it can but meet the praise, as it should receive the active support of all. Education, agitation and organization is the lifeblood of the organized labor movement. Without combining our forces and efforts, we are powerless; hence all locals should be concentrated and properly affiliated instead of divided; and since from time to time local organizations form leagues which prefer to remain aloof from the Women's International Union Label League for likely the same reason that independent locals refuse to join the National body of their trade recognized by the American Federation of Labor, thus often causing dissension and disorganization. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That it is the sense of the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled that all local independent Women's Label Leagues should affiliate with the Women's International Union Label League. We further advise and urge all paid and voluntary organizers of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated and friendly unions to use their moral influence and give their generous sup-

port to the effort to bring about affiliation and concentration of organization and united effort among the women trade union label advocates of our country, and to this end we heartily re-endorse and commend the Women's International Union Label League.

Concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 68—By International Typographical Union delegation:

**WHEREAS**, It appearing from practical demonstration that there is a great dearth of information concerning the labels used by the various labor unions of the United States, and that this is due to a lack of publicity, be it

**RESOLVED**, That in order to familiarize the membership of organized labor with the union labels endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, recommend that the label unions set apart an appropriation for the purpose of having continuously printed, in the labor press, the labels of the said unions.

Concurred in, as amended, by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. The motion was carried.

The committee having considered the various matters referred to it from the report of the Executive Council, reports thereon as follows:

On the subject of "Union Label Directories" the committee commends the action of the affiliated central labor unions in publishing union label directories and recommends that method of advertising union labeled products be continued.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Concerning that part of the Executive Council's report published under the caption "Uniform Design of All Union Labels," the committee finds no evidence justifying a change from the present method of union-label propaganda under the initiative and control

of the respective international unions.

In a matter of such importance, involving large financial considerations and affecting what may be termed the "vested interests" of those unions which have already expended large sums of money and a great deal of time and labor in the dissemination of their labels, nothing short of a practically unanimous approval upon the part of these unions would warrant the American Federation of Labor in recommending a change to the so-called "universal label."

That unanimous approval, or any approach thereto, has not been reached is clearly demonstrated by the replies made on the subject by the unions directly affected, as quoted in the report of the Executive Council. Of the thirty-three unions replying only eleven favor the suggested change to a "universal label." Only one-half of the label organizations made any reply at all to the request of the Federation for an expression of sentiment on the question. Th we are compelled to assume that only one-sixth of the label unions favor the suggested change; at any rate, only that proportion has so expressed itself.

From the foregoing it appears conclusively that the label organizations are practically unanimous in opposition to the suggested change from the present system of separate craft labels to the proposed plan of "universal label."

The committee believes that the label unions are in the nature of things the best judges in the matter; it is they who are most immediately affected, who defray the cost of advertising and disseminating the union label and who stand to benefit chiefly in proportion as the union label campaign is wisely conducted. On the other hand, it is they who stand to be most seriously affected by any unwise change of policy.

Apart from these reasons giving force and weight to the judgment of the label unions, there are reasons inherent to the nature of the union label which indicate to the committee the wisdom and necessity of adhering, at least for the present, to the existing method of label propaganda. The labels now in use are distinctive of the respective crafts which they represent and therefore serve to arouse and maintain interest on the part of those who use, as well as those who produce, the respective articles. In many instances the

union label is attached to articles of limited sale, as distinguished from those articles of general consumption. To the users of these articles of limited sale the union label carries a special significance, which would be lost in event of the adoption of a label having a general rather than a special significance.

In other words, the theory upon which the suggestion of a "universal label" rests, namely, that interest can be better aroused by an appeal to the general welfare than by an appeal to personal or craft interests, is contrary to common observation, as expressed by the maxim, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business."

The committee believes that the present system of craft labels, by appealing directly to the members of the respective crafts, to their friends and to the consumers and users of the particular articles, is best calculated to serve the purpose for which the union label is designed by creating so many centers of active, personal interest, from which the union label sentiment may radiate until it embraces all classes of the people. In proportion as the latter condition is brought about the suggestion of a "universal label" will become a practical one. In the existing circumstances, it is distinctly premature.

Touching the statement that the large number of labels already endorsed by the American Federation to Labor leads to confusion, the committee believes that the difficulty lies not so much in the multiplicity of labels as in the failure to exercise due care and diligence in the demand for the label. Confusion, so far as it actually exists, is due in many, if not most instances, to the indifference and neglect of the purchaser in the matter of demanding the union label on the articles which he or she purchases. The committee regrets to say that in its judgment this observation applies with as much, and in a sense with more force to the members of the labor movement than to the public at large. Such confusion as now exists may be removed in but one way, namely, by a determination upon the part of the individual purchaser to demand and insist upon receiving the label of the craft whose products are being purchased. The committee deems it unlikely that the purchaser who does not now take care to inform himself or herself concerning the character and appearance of the respective union labels would be any more diligent in

that respect were the distinctive craft labels substituted by a so-called "universal label."

Other objections to the plan of a "universal label" occur to the committee, which need only be mentioned to be immediately apparent. A union label, to be effective, must be reasonably secure against imitation and counterfeiting. In order that a label may be entitled to the protection of the law in these respects it must be the property of an organization having a particular interest in the product upon which the label appears. Further, the merging of the numerous labels now in use into a single "universal label" would involve the creation and maintenance of a large fund, to be disbursed by a central authority, presumably the American Federation of Labor, which step, if possible at all, would involve a wide departure from the established policy and character of the Federation, the result of which would probably be harmful to both affiliated unions and the Federation itself.

For the foregoing reasons the committee recommends and urges that all trade-unionists and their friends demand and insist upon receiving the unions labels of the respective crafts when making purchases of any and all kinds.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

President Gompers in the chair.

Resolution No. 82—By Delegate Buterworth, of the Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance:

WHEREAS, A universal label for all organized labor would increase the sales of union made goods, because such a label would be more easily recognized than the numerous labels now in use; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor endorse a universal label, said label to be simple in design, in order that it may be suitable for use on all products and easily recognized.

Committee recommends that no action be taken upon this resolution, the subject matter being covered by the foregoing.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

On the subject of "Union Label Law

Digest," the committee recommends that correspondence be continued with the label unions and that the Executive Council be authorized to proceed with the compilation of the proposed digest when in its judgment a sufficient number of organizations have expressed a willingness to co-operate in that work.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Touching the question of "Advertising Union Label Products" the committee after carefully considering the various proposals, submitted to the Executive Council by President Gompers, believes that the matter is of such a nature as to require submission to the organizations immediately concerned. The committee accordingly recommends such action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 17—By Delegate M.

Holzsgager, United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers:

WHEREAS, The present system of label agitation as conducted by the individual unions does not seem to bring about the desired results for the unions having labels, regardless of the enormous expense incurred by the respective organizations, and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for an individual organization to reach the consuming public through agitation in various parts of the United States, and

WHEREAS, Agitation for union labels generally could be made effective and beneficial by various organizations having labels; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the convention authorize the delegates representing organizations having union labels to confer with the Committee on Labels with a view of adopting some system for label agitation that would be beneficial to all organizations in the advocacy of the union label.

Committee recommends that no action be taken upon this resolution, the subject matter being covered by the foregoing.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Reporting upon that part of President Gompers' report which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Labels, under the caption "Progress of Union Labor Work," the Committee commends the views therein expressed and reports favorably upon the recommendations made, namely, that authority be granted for the free distribution to the central bodies and local unions of the union-label bulletins now at headquarters; also that all international unions, city central bodies and local unions inaugurate an effective campaign for the union label.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 43, by Delegate George Allen, Trades Assembly, Denver, Colo., was withdrawn by the author.

There being no objection, the resolution was withdrawn.

Treasurer Lennon—I desire to offer a resolution as an addition to the report of the committee, and move its adoption.

**RESOLVED**, That the President of the A. F. of L. be authorized to call a conference of five members consisting of one person from each of five Label Organizations to meet in Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable in conjunction with the President, devise ways and means to best promote the advancement of the use of and demand for Union Label products, and the publishing of a Label Law digest.

The motion to adopt the resolution offered by Delegate Lennon was carried.

In conclusion the committee recommends all union labels, buttons and shop cards now recognized by the

American Federation of Labor be endorsed by this convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate MacArthur—All of which is respectfully submitted and signed by the committee.

JOHN A. MOFFITT, Chm.  
WALTER MacARTHUR,  
Secretary.

T. A. RICKERT,  
J. M. BARNES,  
GEORGE ALLEN,  
JOHN WEBER,  
JACOB FISCHER,  
HENRY FISHER,  
JOHN D. DULLEA,  
A. B. LOEBENBERG,  
JOHN J. MANNING,  
MAX S. HAYES,  
CHAS. F. GEBELEIN,  
T. L. LANTZ.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Secretary Morrison read a communication from Delegate J. L. Rodier, in which the fraternal delegates and delegates to the convention were urged to attend a meeting of the Central Labor Union of Washington on the evening of the 26th, and to participate in the union demonstration in protest against the attempted disruption of the Building Trades Unions in the District of Columbia.

President Gompers urged all of the delegates who could possibly do so to attend the meeting in Washington.

On motion of Delegate Brinkman the invitation was accepted for all who could attend.

The convention was then adjourned to 2 p. m.

## ELEVENTH DAY—Afternoon Session.

The convention was called to order at 2 p. m., Friday, November 22nd, President Gompers in the chair.

**ABSENTEES**—Kline, Dougherty, (W. J.), Mockler, Loebenberg, Cable, Winn, Kellington, Bechtold, Winters, Lawlor, Sullivan (D. H.), Valentine, Carroll, Weber, Miller, Lucas, Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Goltra, Calhoun, Quick (L. W.), Mahon (W. D.), Furuseth, Powell (G.), Entenza Peete, Langston, Iglesias, Lee (C. H.), Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Leighton, Richards, Hayes (Max.), Johns, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Costello, Welch, Petry, Piggott, Bowerman, Bogasse, Clinton, Dunkel, Snyder, Lopez, Hausen, Vaughan, Rizzle, Scott (J. F.), Justice, Roe, Behen, Canty, Becerril, Thompson, Edwards, Beatty, Hamlin, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Curtis, Freedman, Conley.

Delegate Ireland, Secretary of the Committee on Law, reported as follows:

Your committee recommends the following: In place of Section 7 of Article IX insert: "the remuneration for loss of time by members of the Executive Council, organizers or speakers engaged by them, shall be \$5.00 per day, \$3.00 per day hotel expenses, and actual railroad fare."

Delegate Ireland moved the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded)

The question was discussed by Delegate Ireland, Vice-President Morris, Delegates Lynch and Bradley.

Vice-President Morris moved to amend the report of the committee by striking out "\$3.00," and allowed the section to remain as it is in regard to hotel bills.

The committee accepted the amendment.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 52—By Delegate J. H. Walker, Mine Workers:

**RESOLVED** That in acting on jurisdiction disputes where bona fide labor organizations are involved only a conciliatory and advisory policy be pursued by this organization, and that final action of the question be left entirely in the hands of the contending unions, also, that, whether or not the contending parties agree, it shall in no way affect their eligibility for affiliation with this organization.

Non-concurred in by committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee made the following recommendation on the matter referred to it during the report of the Special Committee on "American Federationist."

That Section 3 of Article VII be amended by inserting after the word "body," the words "upon receipt of the regular subscription price."

In reply to a question as to whether the report of the committee would prevent sending free copies of the "American Federationist" to reading-rooms maintained by labor organizations, Treasurer Lennon replied that it had no bearing on that question.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Barnes ((J. M.).

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was lost.

The committee offered the follow-

ing recommendation: That Section 1 of Article III be amended by striking out all after the word "November," and inserting the following:

The city in which the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor shall be held shall be designated by the Executive Council from the three cities receiving the highest number of votes at the previous convention.

The Executive Council shall, after careful investigation as to all necessary facilities for the holding of a convention, designate on or before July 1st of each year which of the three cities nominated shall have the convention.

Delegate Reynolds moved that the report of the committee be adopted. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegate Feeley and Treasurer Lennon.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was lost.

Delegate Ireland—This closes the Law Committee's report, which is respectfully submitted, signed by the committee.

JOHN B. LENNON, Chairman,  
A. E. IRELAND, Secretary,  
OWEN MILLER,  
J. C. SKEMP,  
C. L. SHAMP,  
DAVID J. DAVIS,  
WM. J. DUNLAP,  
HERBERT CRAMPTON,  
JOHN NEWTON,  
WM. J. DOUGHERTY,  
STEPHEN J. FAY,  
J. P. MURPHY,  
HUGH FRAYNE,  
T. S. FARRELL,  
DANIEL WINTERS.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

President Gompers introduced to the convention Mayor Frecker of Tampa, Florida, who extended an invitation

to the American Federation of Labor to hold its next convention in Tampa, Fla.

Vice-President Morris asked the unanimous consent of the convention to the introduction of a resolution and its immediate consideration. No objection being offered, the following resolution was introduced:

Resolution No. 187—By Delegate Max Morris, of Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:

WHEREAS, The Labor Unions of Montana have for the past three years been engaged in a struggle against the dual organization known as the I. W. W., which has been endeavoring to replace the American Federation of Labor and the National and International Unions affiliated therewith; and

WHEREAS, Through the untiring efforts of the Montana Federation of Labor the perpetuation of the Trades Union Movement as expressed through the A. F. of L. has been more firmly established than ever before throughout the State of Montana; and

WHEREAS, This fight between the Montana State Federation of Labor and the I. W. W. has almost depleted the treasury of the Montana Federation of Labor, as well as the treasuries of the Local Unions of the National and International Organizations in that State; and

WHEREAS, For the past six months the Montana State Federation has been engaged in a struggle aiding the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in their efforts to secure from the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. recognition and living wages for its members; and

WHEREAS, Injunctions have been issued by the Federal Courts against the State Federation, its officers and members, some of whom have been adjudged in contempt of court and are at present in jail; and

WHEREAS, The Bell Telephone Company has entered damage suits against union men to the amount of \$75,000; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention pledge to the Montana Federation of Labor their moral support and urge organized labor in general to aid and assist our brothers in Montana in every way possible.

Delegate Wilson—I object to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Delegate McEwen, Secretary of the Committee on State Organization reported as follows:

Your Committee on State Organization, having under consideration the improving the State Branches, begs leave to report that the attendance in this convention of 29 delegates representing State Federations of Labor, is splendid evidence of the increasing activity of these organizations.

It is the opinion of your committee that federations of labor in all the states and territories under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor should be encouraged and supported by the general labor movement.

We hold that a state labor federation is as essential to the success of the labor movement within a state, as is a national federation to the workers of a nation.

A state federation of labor has, at least, three distinct functions to perform:—to seek state legislation favorable to labor; to aid in promoting the work of organization within its territory and to encourage education among the wage working classes.

The efforts of the several state branches in seeking the passage of laws regulating the employment of inmates in penal institutions, bearing on compulsory education, adequate factory inspection, efficient employer's liability and much other remedial legislation, speak emphatically of the necessity for active state organizations.

The assistance rendered the general labor movement in the work of organization by many of the state branches is a matter of exceeding gratification, and we recommend that the officers of the American Federation of Labor render to those state branches which are exerting themselves in this direction such assistance as will tend to make their efforts more efficient. The employment of an organizer in any state for limited periods of time, during the busy seasons, with the A. F. of L., and the state

branch dividing the expense, is offered as a practical suggestion for the guidance of the officers of the American Federation of Labor in giving aid to deserving State federations of Labor.

We must not under-estimate the educational value of the conventions of state branches. They offer to members of local unions in the numerous cities of a state, opportunities for studying the philosophy of the labor movement not otherwise afforded. They are in a measure trade union schools, and thus become a potent factor in the general movement.

We hail with pleasure the assurance given that an alliance between the American trade unions and the several organizations of farmers is imminent, and we cheerfully recommend that state branches continue to cultivate the friendship and fellowship of the American Society of Equity, Farmers Industrial and Educational Union and kindred economic organizations of agriculturalists with a view of reciprocating in the purchase of each other's products, and the seeking of legislation favorable to the interests of both.

For the reasons herein enumerated we believe that every bona fide trade union should affiliate with the state branch in its respective state, and for fear the membership in the local unions may not fully appreciate the importance of state federations of labor we would recommend that the officers of the international unions be requested to issue a circular setting forth the advantages of state federations and advising their local unions to affiliate therewith.

\* We would further recommend that the secretary of the A. F. of L. be directed to communicate with the officers of international unions, calling attention to the above recommendation, and as an additional effective measure we would respectfully propose the adoption of the following as a substitute for resolution No. 93 introduced by Delegate Kuemmerly of

the Illinois State Federation of Labor:—(See page 32 of the 4th day's proceedings.)

WHEREAS, Many local union do not affiliate with the State Federations of Labor within their respective states, and being fully cognizant of the value of such organizations to the labor movement in general, and believing that the American Federation of Labor is capable of welling much influence in strengthening state branches, it is hereby

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that a circular letter be issued by the secretary setting forth the advantages of state branches, and advising all local unions whether directly connected with the A. F. of L., or through their International unions, to affiliate with their State Federation of Labor at the earliest moment, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the officers of each state branch desiring to receive the benefit of the distribution of said circular shall, upon the call of the secretary of the A. F. of L., furnish him with a list of local unions to which they wish said proposed circulars sent, together with the names and addresses of their secretaries.

Delegate Braunschweig moved the adoption of the report of the committee. (Seconded.)

Delegate Wilson (W. B.) asked the committee who would be required to furnish the list of addresses spoken of.

Delegate McEwen—It is the opinion of your committee, in order to save useless expenditure of money, those state branches which desire to receive the benefit of those circulars might furnish the Secretary of the A. F. of L. lists of local unions in their respective states, together with the names of the secretaries and their addresses.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Delegate McEwen—That completes the report of the Committee on State Organization, which is respectfully

submitted, signed by the committee.

D. J. KEEFE, Chairman.  
W. E. McEWEN, Secretary.  
W. J. MCSORLEY.  
P. C. WINN.  
J. W. NORTON.  
A. ROSENBERG.  
W. Q. SULLIVAN.  
JOHN J. JAECKLE.  
JAMES A. CARROLL.  
J. E. POTTS.  
FRANK BUTTERWORTH.  
D. F. DWYER.  
JAMES P. MAHER.  
JOHN J. PFEIFFER.  
WALTER V. PRICE.

The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Secretary Morrison announced that he had been requested to read the following telegram:

Washington, D. C., November 22.  
W. F. COSTELLO,  
Care Fairfax Hotel, Norfolk, Va.  
By unanimous vote Local No. 10 has joined with the Building Trades to fight the open shop.  
W. H. DAVIS.

Delegate Brinkman—Local No. 10 is the Steamfitters.

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.), Secretary of the Building Trades Committee reported as follows:

To the Officers and Delegates of the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

GREETING—We, your Building Trades Committee, acting upon the suggestion offered by our President in his annual report under the caption of "Building Trades Organizations," and also upon the many suggestions offered from different trades, and realizing the absolute necessity of a closer affiliation of that branch of our movement, have had several meetings of all the building trades delegates, and are authorized to present for your careful consideration, this plan of a closer affiliation. In presenting it to you, fellow delegates, we feel sure that you, too, like ourselves, must realize that at this time, especially,

when, from all parts of the country comes the cry of that misnomer "open shop," and refreshing your mind with the infamous methods that are being employed by our opponents to divide and disrupt our forces, some method to better cement our building trades is absolutely necessary.

Our plan, should you grant us the privilege of adopting it, would make it possible that, for the first time in the history of this magnificent organization, the building trades could be brought into a complete unification under the peerless banner of the A. F. of L. As no dissenting voice has been heard among the building trades delegates, as it has emanated from them, and not from your Committee; as the other building trades not now affiliated with this body, have also expressed their desire to see it go into effect, we feel that we are not asking too much of you to assist us in placing ourselves in a position where we can present to our opponents an unbroken front, and say to them, when occasion requires, "An injury to one, is the concern of all."

#### REPORT COMMITTEE ON BUILDING TRADES.

We, your Committee on Building Trades, find that in accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Council relative to a conference held between sub-committee representing the Executive Council and the Structural Trades Alliance; the Committee having given the subject its earnest consideration and believing it to be to the best interest of the labor movement in general that it be under one head; we, therefore, recommended to the 27th Annual Convention that a department of building trades of the A. F. of L. be created, said department to be chartered by the A. F. of L., to be composed of bona fide National and International Building Trades Organizations, duly chartered as such by the A. F. of L. and to be given autonomy over the Building Trades Sections, with authority to issue charters to local building trades sections; said sections and Central Body to be affiliated to the A. F. of L. to be composed of bona fide local unions and recognized as such in the Building Trades.

We further recommend that all local unions of the B. T. S. shall be affiliated with Central Bodies of the A. F. of L.

Delegate Kennedy moved the adoption of the report of the committee.

The question was discussed by Delegates O'Leary, McNulty, Treasurer Lennon and Vice-President Duncan.

Delegate Scott in the chair.

The question was further discussed by President Gompers, Delegates Feeley and Cullen.

On motion of Delegate Holland debate was closed.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried by a unanimous vote.

The committee reported that Resolution No. 114, by Delegates W. E. Kennedy, F. J. McNulty, and Stephen Fay of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, being fully covered in the plan submitted by the Building Trades, the introducers wished it withdrawn.

There being no objection, the resolution was withdrawn.

Resolution No. 110—By Delegates International Association Bridge and Structural Iron Workers:

WHEREAS, The Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union do hereby enter protest against the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lather's International Union, inasmuch as they are encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, which were approved of and conceded to us by the American Federation of Labor, and

WHEREAS, The above said tactics tends to bring discredit on the labor movement and is a direct violation of the policy and principles of the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers have at no time presented any claim of jurisdiction to the A. F. of L. covering the work that comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, and

WHEREAS, The International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers by claiming the work which

comes under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union is a direct violation of the laws of the A. F. of L., therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the A. F. of L., in convention assembled, do condemn the action of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers for encroaching on the jurisdiction claims of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' International Union, and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That the convention assembled instruct the International Association of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers to confine themselves to the installation of laths and to cease doing structural iron work.

The committee recommended a reaffirmation of the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate Kennedy—This matter has been before the Executive Council, and the Executive Council has clearly given the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers this claim which is in contention. For that reason we recommend reaffirmation of the decision of the Executive Council.

Vice-President Duncan—When this question was before the Executive Council the issue we decided was, in substance, wherever wood, wire and metal lathing had to be done it was under the jurisdiction of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers. The setting and fixing of iron in buildings, and with special reference to the iron work to which lathing of any kind is attached, is under the jurisdiction of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, so that the jurisdiction drew the line at wood, wire and metal lathing, and was so thoroughly understood in the decision.

Delegate Butler—I move as an amendment that this matter be referred to the Executive Council to define the scope of the decision. (Seconded).

The question was discussed by Delegates Butler and McSorley.

Delegate Byron moved as a substitute that the matter be referred to the Building Trades Committee.

President Gompers—That committee has already had it before them.

The question was further discussed by Delegate Ryan (F. M.), Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Furuseth and Foley.

The motion to refer to the Executive Council to define the scope of the decision was carried by a vote of 121 to 11.

**Resolution No. 130—By Delegate Walter V. Price, International Association of Marble Workers:**

**WHEREAS**, The International Association of Marble Workers is composed of carvers, cutters, setters, polishers, bed rubbers and sawyers; and

**WHEREAS**, In the year 1902 the International Association of Marble Workers applied for and was granted a charter under the title of Marble Workers; and

**WHEREAS**, The constitution of the International Association of Marble Workers specifies the work of the members of said association as follows: Cutting, carving, setting, polishing, rubbing and sawing of all marble used in the interior of buildings for ornamental, sanitary, decorative or other useful purposes, and

**WHEREAS**, In the granting of the charter to the International Association of Marble Workers by the American Federation of Labor, we expect the protection of the A. F. of L. against encroachments on our lines of jurisdiction namely cutting, carving, setting, polishing, rubbing and sawing of all marble used in the interior of buildings; and

**WHEREAS**, Our lines of jurisdiction are being encroached up on by trades affiliated with us in the American Federation of Labor; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the A. F. of L. in convention assembled in Norfolk, Va., instruct the Executive Council to render all possible assistance to the International Association of Marble Workers and use its influence to protect the lines of jurisdiction as defined in this resolution against encroachments by other affiliated trades.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council with the concurrence of the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Vice-President Duncan in the chair.

**Resolution No. 159—By Delegate**

Jas. P. Holland, New York Central Federated Union:

We, the undersigned Local Unions, Nos. 553, 420, 586, 584, 483, 732, 490, 912, 141, 295, 352, 871, 587, 161, and 286, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, do hereby submit the following Grievances and Resolutions:

WHEREAS, At the Louisville convention of the American Federation of Labor a final decision was rendered on the application of the National Paper Hangers Protective and Beneficial Association of America, to-wit: That the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America grant the Paper Hangers the autonomy of their trade under their jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, In conformity with this decision a basis for amalgamation was had at the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America with the National Paper Hangers' Protective and Beneficial Association, through their authorized representative, and later adopted by the Brotherhood by a referendum of the Brotherhood, granting absolute trade autonomy, and

WHEREAS, In compliance with the decision of the Louisville Convention of the American Federation of Labor and the above action of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, all Local Unions of the National Paper Hangers, Protective and Beneficial Association affiliated with the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America, and

WHEREAS, Two (2) years later the Constitution was (under protest), the Paper Hangers not voting, amended by the Brotherhood, discriminating against the Paper Hangers; and

WHEREAS, At the Memphis Convention the Constitution was revised, and later adopted by referendum, also adopting a constitutional section reaffirming the agreement made at the Detroit Convention of the Brotherhood and at the same time adopting three (3) sections entirely nullifying the section giving justice to the Paper Hangers, and

WHEREAS, The General Executive Board has failed to enforce the laws of the Brotherhood, also failed to render decisions fair to the Paper Hangers, and also allowed discriminations to be enforced against various Paper Hangers of the United States, also refusing to grant charters to Paper Hangers' Locals, organized since the Detroit Convention, which is against the spirit of the agreement reached at that time; also refusing to compel other members of the Brotherhood to transfer to the Paper Hangers' Locals, when working at Paper Hanging, which is an absolute violation of the Detroit agree-

ment, thereby making it impossible for the Paper Hangers' Locals to control their trade, and has from time to time discriminated against the Paper Hangers, and we have from time to time appealed to the General Executive Board for redress and only to receive indefinite decisions, and

WHEREAS, We have exhausted every effort on our part to get justice and lawful decisions at the hand of the General Executive Board of the Brotherhood; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we, the undersigned Local Unions of the Brotherhood present this resolution and grievance to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as they were a party to the amalgamation of the Paper Hangers with the Painters, and appeal to them to assist us to compel the enforcement of the Constitution of the Brotherhood, as adopted at the Detroit Convention in 1901, and ratified by the Scranton Convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1901, and reaffirmed by the Memphis General Assembly of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America in 1905.

The committee made the following report:

The committee recommends that, inasmuch as the Paperhangers have not exhausted all resources towards adjusting their differences with their own international, they place the entire matter before the Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, in an effort to there get an amicable settlement of their complaints.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate Holland, who offered the following amendment to the report of the committee:

That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to give a full and complete hearing to the Paperhangers' grievance, and after such hearing the Executive Council shall take such steps to settle said grievance as are consistent with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, and report the result to the next convention of the A. F. of L.

The amendment was seconded and

carried, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 124 when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 124—By Delegate Matt Comerford, for International Union of Steam Engineers:**

**WHEREAS,** The International Union of Steam Engineers has been successful in organizing that portion of their craft employed on construction work and known as hoisting and portable engineers; and

**WHEREAS,** Seven years ago the engineers employed in the operation of derricks, brick-hoists, cement-mixers, Carson machines, pumps and other machines used on construction, received less than \$2.00 per day for 10 hours or more, while today, through the efforts of our organization, and support received from some of the building trades, a scale of wages of from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per day has been established; and

**WHEREAS,** The introduction of other motive power than steam is taken advantage of by the employers of labor to lower the wages of the operator which the International Union of Steam Engineers has worked so hard for years to build up; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That hoisting and portable local unions of the International Unions of Steam Engineers have jurisdiction over the motive power of all derricks, cement-mixers, hod-hoists, pumps and other machines used on construction work; and be it further

**RESOLVED,** That the Building Trades organizations be requested to give all the assistance possible to the Hoisting and Portable Locals of the I. U. S. E. in maintaining the scale of wages now paid on this work.

This shall not, however, be construed as preventing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from using a hand or electric winch for the purpose of pulling wire or cable through conduits, nor the wiring and repairing of all electrical appliances.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

**Delegate McNulty—**I object to the adoption of this resolution, and rise to offer the following as an amendment. I wish it understood my objections only refer to that portion of the report of the committee where the electrical worker is referred to. I

therefore move the following amendment:

That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Union of Steam Engineers appoint three representatives each, said representatives to meet in the City of Washington, D. C., within ninety days after the adjournment of this convention, to draw up a working agreement whereby all questions existing between both organizations relative to jurisdiction of work may be amicably adjusted. In the event this joint committee fails to agree, President Gompers or some one selected by him shall act as umpire, and his decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

**Vice-President Duncan—**This amendment presented by one side carries with it compulsory arbitration without, as far as the resolution is concerned, the consent of the other party.

The question was discussed by Delegates McNulty, Huddel, Foley, Miller, and Sullivan (T. J.).

The amendment offered by Delegate McNulty was lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

**Resolution No. 21—By Delegate J. L. Rodier, Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C.:**

**WHEREAS,** The organized labor of the District of Columbia is now, and has been for the past year or more, waging a desperate fight against the open shop in said District, in the conduct of which its members have been unjustly arrested and held on alleged charges of conspiracy, unions have been enjoined and damage suits instituted by employers, and other anti-union and open shop advocates, and the writ of injunction has been, as usual, used in efforts to intimidate organized labor and defeat its high and only purposes; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That this convention extend to the fighting craftsmen of Washington its congratulations upon the splendid fight they have made, and tenders them such assistance as may, in the wisdom of the Executive Council, be necessary now or in the future.

Concurred in by the committee.

On motion the reports of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 45—**By S. G. Fos-  
tick of the Colorado State Federation  
of Labor:

WHEREAS, The Citizens' Alliance  
of Colorado has been persecuting the  
trades unions by dragging them into  
the court with malicious suits, their  
object being to harass them and  
make them spend their money in at-  
torneys' fees and costs of court, and

WHEREAS, The Denver Building  
Trades Council, whose locals are af-  
filiated nationally with The American  
Federation of Labor, has been the  
particular target of attack for the last  
year and a half, having been sum-  
moned into court no less than twelve  
times; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the American  
Federation of Labor in convention as-  
sembled, devise ways and means to  
resist these persecutions and extend  
its help to said body.

The committee recommended that all  
national, international and central bod-  
ies be requested to contribute toward  
a fund to contest the legality of the  
boycott in Colorado, and that the Ex-  
ecutive Council take immediate action  
on the case.

On motion the report of the commit-  
tee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 144—**By Delegate  
Geo. Finger, of Brotherhood of Paint-  
ers:

WHEREAS, In the city of New  
York a condition of affairs exist which  
is anything but beneficial to the  
Trades Union movement; and

WHEREAS, Union men of all crafts  
in the building trades work alongside  
of non-union men, thereby encourag-  
ing the so-called open shop movement  
in the building industry; therefore be  
it

RESOLVED, That the various crafts  
interested be urged to make strenuous  
efforts to establish conditions in the  
commercial metropolis of the nation  
under which every man employed in  
the building industry will be required  
to carry a union card.

The committee concurred in the res-  
olution.

On motion the report of the commit-  
tee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 154—**By Delegate  
James P. Holland, for the Central Fed-  
erated Union of Greater New York and  
Vicinity:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Stone

Cutters' Union holds a charter from the  
American Federation of Labor and is  
affiliated with the Central Federated  
Union, and

WHEREAS, A certain number of  
men, under the guidance of one Guth-  
rie, alleged to have a National Union of  
that industry, and are represented in  
the Plan of Arbitration at New York  
City, together with Local Unions of  
National and International Unions  
chartered by the American Federation  
of Labor, and

WHEREAS, This Mr. Guthrie and his  
men have and do embrace every oppor-  
tunity to act as strike-breakers against  
the legitimate Journeymen Stone Cut-  
ters' Union, be it

RESOLVED, By this Twenty-Sev-  
enth Annual Convention of the Ameri-  
can Federation of Labor to instruct  
and direct all national and interna-  
tional unions whose Local Unions are  
connected with the said Plan of Arbi-  
tration, to vote for the unseating of all  
dual non-affiliated unions from said  
plan, and to recognize only such cen-  
tral bodies as are chartered by the  
American Federation of Labor.

The committee concurred in the res-  
olution. ..

On motion the reports of the commit-  
tee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 155—**By Delegate  
Harry Bosworth, of the Journeymen  
Stone Cutters' Association of North  
America:

WHEREAS, The Journeymen Stone  
Cutters of North America, holding a  
charter from the American Federation  
of Labor, and have a Local in every  
city of importance in North America,  
and

WHEREAS, The National Cut Stone  
Contractors' Association have organ-  
ized a certain number of men under the  
leadership of one Guthrie and 15 mem-  
bers of an Executive Board in a so-  
called "National Union of Stone Cut-  
ters", who are represented in the "Plan  
of Arbitration" at New York City to  
disrupt the organization of Journey-  
men Stone Cutters of North America;  
and

WHEREAS, This Guthrie and his  
hirelings do embrace every opportunity  
to act as strike breakers and enemies  
to the Journeymen Stone Cutters of  
North America at the behest of the  
"National Cut Stone Contractors' As-  
sociation," notably at Toronto, Ont.,  
Milwaukee, Wis., Washington, D. C.,  
Bedford, Ind., and many other locali-  
ties. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual  
Convention of the A. F. of L. to in-  
struct and direct all National and In-

ternational Unions who have Locals connected with the "Plan of Arbitration" in the city of New York, and other central bodies in other cities affiliated with the A. F. of L. to refuse to sit with or encourage in any way the so-called "National Stone Cutters' Association."

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 139—By Delegate Geo. Leary, of Essex County Trades Council.**

WHEREAS, The Essex County Trades Council and the Building Trades Council of Newark, N. J., and vicinity have agreed upon the following as a basis for the amalgamation of all bona fide trades unions of that city; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be and is hereby instructed to issue such charter immediately.

1. That application be made to the A. F. of L. Executive Board for a new charter for a Central Body to be named Essex County Central Labor Union or some other name agreed upon.

2. This Central Body to be divided in two divisions, one to be named Essex Trades Council Division, the other Building Trades Council Division.

3. The whole to be governed by Article 11, Section 1, of the A. F. of L. constitution.

4. Membership to be restricted in the Building Trades Council Division to strictly building trades, Essex Trades Council Division all trades.

5. A joint board appointed or elected by either division, by both divisions or equal numbers to meet at stated times.

6. Neither division to admit any organization that has either been suspended, expelled or left either division.

7. Any boycott or placing any firm on the unfair list affecting both divisions must first be acted on by both.

8. Strict support by both divisions against all firms placed on the unfair list.

9. Each division to elect its own set of officers and charge what dues it may decide on.

10. Adoption of a constitution to govern both bodies in a general way.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 81—By Delegates Patrick F. Garvey and Henry Sands:**

The International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers hereby protest against the Local Unions of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, located in the Cities of Boston, Brockton and Lawrence, in the State of Massachusetts, encroaching upon the work and jurisdiction conceded by the American Federation of Labor to the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

The committee made the following recommendation:

That the executive officers of the two organizations involved arrange a joint meeting and there make an effort to adjust the difficulties complained of by the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 170—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne and C. D. Wheeler:**

WHEREAS, The Slate and Tile Roofers' International Association, whose charter was granted with the distinct understanding that they would confine their work entirely to slate and tile roofing; and

WHEREAS, They are now and have been for a long time past infringing on the jurisdiction of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance by permitting their members to do sheet metal work, to the detriment of our organization, notwithstanding the fact that repeated efforts have been made to have them cease infringing on our jurisdiction. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session, that the General Officers of the Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union be, and are, hereby instructed to confine their work to slate and tile roofing. Failure to comply, their charter shall be revoked.

The committee made the following recommendation:

That the two trades involved arrange a meeting within ninety days for the purpose of coming to a mutual under-

standing regarding the jurisdiction of each trade and arranging an agreement between the organizations satisfactory to both parties. Pending the time of meeting, we further recommend that the officers of the Slate and Tile Roofers' International compel its Local 17, of Boston, to refrain from doing work other than they should do under the jurisdiction given them with their charter, and in the event of their refusal, their charter to be revoked.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Carried)

Treasurer Lennon—I move you that the laws be so far suspended as to call the convention to order this evening at 8 o'clock for a night session.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Lewis (T. L.), and discussed by Delegate Andersen and Vice-President Duncan.

The motion was withdrawn by Delegate Lennon, with the consent of the seconder, and Vice-President Duncan moved that the motion whereby it was agreed to go into the election of officers at 10 o'clock Saturday morning be reconsidered.

The motion was seconded and carried.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the election of officers was made a special order of business for 2 p. m., Saturday.

On motion of Vice-President Duncan the rules were suspended to allow the convention to remain in session until 6:30 p. m.

The Committee on Building Trades continued its report, as follows:

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates H. A. Stemburg and Herman Lilien, of the I. H. C. & B. L. Union of A.:

WHEREAS, The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, did instruct the President of the American Federation of Labor

to arrange a conference between the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America with the representative of the American Federation of Labor, to adjust the claim of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers of an infringement of their claim of jurisdiction; this conference to be held within sixty days after adjournment of this convention; and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, have endeavored by all honorable means within their power to carry out those instructions; and

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor did as instructed, arranged a meeting between the representatives of the herein named organizations,—this meeting, agreeable to the Brotherhood of Cement Workers set down for January 25, in the office of the American Federation of Labor at No. 25 Third Avenue, New York City,—and on account of the failure of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers to be represented as agreed upon, and present a formulated plan at this meeting, nothing of importance was accomplished. Later another effort was made to get a meeting of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Cement workers, at which Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was to preside. At this time the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers appeared and submitted the following:

"The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers claim for its members all artificial stone; concrete bed for street paving; coping and steps; concrete wall or foundation work; concrete floors and sidewalks; the applying of cement mortar on walls of any charter; or its use in any form for renovating or imitating stone, or for waterproofing; the running of cement base; moulding or caps of any form; cement mould work; the manufacture of cement paving tile and block and the paving and setting of the same; curbs and gutters; fireproof floors; sidewalk lights set in cement; and all concrete construction; all composition or plastic work; the manufacturing of cement and the preparation of all materials used in its manufacture.

"Local Unions, which in 1903 formed the National body have enjoyed jurisdiction over this work for years. Recently another organization has laid claim to a part of this work, and thereby has brought up that 'nightmare' of the movement of jurisdiction fight.

"The question arises: Why has this organization (the International Building Laborers) turned its attention to

concrete work? In our opinion it is the progress of the building industry. Brick and stone construction has given way to concrete construction, where the Hod Carrier and Bricklayer formerly were engaged the Carpenters and Cement Workers hold sway.

"The contention seems to be. 'I used to work on that building—progress has brought your system to displace mine—therefore, I claim the work.' Is it a logical or sound argument? Since progress (which no man can stop) has brought this change, would it not be more reasonable for this man, (the Hod Carrier displaced) to keep abreast of the time and join the ranks of the Cement Workers?"

"We claim that, cement work belongs to Cement Workers—men assigned to do this line of work and no other.

"The progress of the cement industry; the success of our union depends on our body controlling the work. Shall we turn it over to untrained men or shall we leave it with the body of men who have grown up with the trade and who consequently, are best fitted to control the work?"

"Our jurisdiction, as recognized by the American Federation of Labor, prior to this dispute, should be endorsed.

"Respectfully and fraternally submitted. TRACY.

General President American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, No. 1581 Second Avenue, New York City, October 14, 1907.

WHEREAS, The submitting of the letter by the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers clearly showed that they had no inclination or desire other than as shown in this letter, which in our opinion, is no more or less than antagonistic. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and their claim of jurisdiction is an infringement upon the jurisdiction of our International Union, which was granted to us by the American Federation of Labor on April 13th, 1903. Be it further

RESOLVED, That in obedience to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor we ask that the charter of the said Brotherhood of Cement Workers be recalled and re-issued in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor governing the issuance of said charters to international unions as follows —in view of the fact that the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers was issued two months after the charter was issued to the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union:

"Sec. 11. No charter shall be grant-

ed by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

The committee made the following report: Inasmuch as the efforts heretofore made towards these two contested organizations meeting to adjust their differences have proved a failure, owing to one party to the grievance (The Cement Workers) not acting in seeming good faith, and as we are now assured by both parties that they will meet and endeavor to adjust their grievances, we recommend that the executive board officers of both organizations in dispute meet in Detroit within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention, and there endeavor to settle their jurisdiction dispute, the organization failing to attend this effort to forfeit its claims to the question in dispute.

The motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Stemburg, who moved as an amendment that the place of meeting be left to the discretion of the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee accepted the amendment offered by Delegate Stemburg.

Delegate Gengenbach and Delegate Malloy, of the Cement Workers, stated that they would accept the proposition of the committee.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate

John Jaeckel, of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Unions in the city of Syracuse are beginning to feel the effects of the position of the employers, and by reason of the position of the employers many of the building trades unions are protesting the demand for the open shop, and

WHEREAS, The experience of the past in this city and others are convincing that unless International Unions of building trades intercede in behalf of their locals in this city with the purpose of bringing about a more thorough and united action we feel justified in saying that the results will prove disastrous to the local unions in this city, and

WHEREAS, Several attempts have been made by some of the building trades to get the united action among the building trades, but without success, and believing that we should have some form of action of the building trades to guard the interests of the building trades in this city, having in mind the interest and welfare of the wage workers at all times; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention request of the Presidents of the various building trades International Unions or their representatives to meet in conference in the city of Syracuse for the purpose of devising ways and means for instituting a conservative movement among all building trades agreeing upon some form of organization of building tradesmen with a view to organizing the unorganized and to protest against the open shop, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. shall designate an officer representing the A. F. of L., to preside at this conference meeting, and that the President of the A. F. of L. shall be empowered to call the meeting on an agreed date as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we request of the A. F. of L. to extend to the Presidents of the Bricklayers and Masons' I. U. and the Operative Plasterers' I. U. an invitation for their representative to take part in this conference at the appointed time.

The committee made the following recommendation: Inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor has arranged to remedy matters of this kind through the formation of a Building Trades Section we non-concur in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 134—By Delegate Chas. A. Cullen, Worcester Central Labor Union; Elias Breidenbach, United Trades and Labor Council, Dayton, Ohio:

WHEREAS, Local Union 12 (of the International Slate and Tile Roofers), located at Washington, D. C., did at the inception of the "open shop" fight in above named city, join with us to combat the so-called "open shop" and did give financial support in the shape of a \$5. weekly assessment for the space of four weeks, and

WHEREAS, They then returned to work on account of the last clause in their agreement with their employers, dated July 24, 1907, which we believe did not warrant the action as they had broken that clause by reason of their joining with the other trades in the fight; therefore making aforesaid agreement null and void, therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That we, the Building Trades Grievance Committee, representing the Building Trades of the city of Washington, D. C., to combat the "open shop" do hereby most earnestly request the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, to take such action as will compel the abrogation of the aforesaid agreement, or demand of the International Slate and Tile Roofers that the charter of Local No. 12 be revoked, and a local of loyal union men be instituted in its stead.

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Thanking the officers and delegates of the convention for their forbearance, and also for the great assistance

concrete work? In our opinion it is the progress of the building industry. Brick and stone construction has given way to concrete construction, where the Hod Carrier and Bricklayer formerly were engaged the Carpenters and Cement Workers hold sway.

"The contention seems to be. 'I used to work on that building—progress has brought your system to displace mine—therefore, I claim the work.' Is it a logical or sound argument? Since progress (which no man can stop) has brought this change, would it not be more reasonable for this man, (the Hod Carrier displaced) to keep abreast of the time and join the ranks of the Cement Workers?"

"We claim that, cement work belongs to Cement Workers—men assigned to do this line of work and no other.

"The progress of the cement industry; the success of our union depends on our body controlling the work. Shall we turn it over to untrained men or shall we leave it with the body of men who have grown up with the trade and who consequently, are best fitted to control the work?"

"Our jurisdiction, as recognized by the American Federation of Labor, prior to this dispute, should be endorsed.

"Respectfully and fraternally submitted. TRACY.

General President American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, No. 1581 Second Avenue, New York City, October 14, 1907.

WHEREAS, The submitting of the letter by the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers clearly showed that they had no inclination or desire other than as shown in this letter, which in our opinion, is no more or less than antagonistic. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and their claim of jurisdiction is an infringement upon the jurisdiction of our International Union, which was granted to us by the American Federation of Labor on April 13th, 1903. Be it further

RESOLVED, That in obedience to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor we ask that the charter of the said Brotherhood of Cement Workers be recalled and re-issued in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor governing the issuance of said charters to international unions as follows—in view of the fact that the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers was issued two months after the charter was issued to the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union:

"Sec. 11. No charter shall be grant-

ed by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

The committee made the following report: Inasmuch as the efforts heretofore made towards these two contested organizations meeting to adjust their differences have proved a failure, owing to one party to the grievance (The Cement Workers) not acting in seeming good faith, and as we are now assured by both parties that they will meet and endeavor to adjust their grievances, we recommend that the executive board officers of both organizations in dispute meet in Detroit within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention, and there endeavor to settle their jurisdiction dispute, the organization failing to attend this effort to forfeit its claims to the question in dispute.

The motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Stemburg, who moved as an amendment that the place of meeting be left to the discretion of the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee accepted the amendment offered by Delegate Stemburg.

Delegate Gengenbach and Delegate Malloy, of the Cement Workers, stated that they would accept the proposition of the committee.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate

an hour. We brought to his attention some of the principal subjects matter of legislation in which labor is primarily interested. These subjects were fully discussed and we urged favorable mention and recommendation thereon by him in his forthcoming message to the first session of the sixtieth Congress.

We can not refrain from expressing our astonishment at the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General in regard to alien contract laborers being permitted to come to the United States upon the theory that when workmen in the United States are engaged in a lockout or on a strike, that therefore there are no workmen of like kind unemployed in the United States and that because of that fact contracts may be made with foreign workmen.

The committee reported as follows:

The various matters herein contained have been favorably dealt with in our report on President's Report. We recommended that the Legislative Committee be continued and that it be given all assistance possible by the various local, central, state, national, and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 20, when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 20—By Delegate George L. Berry, of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:**

**WHEREAS,** Believing that the general interest of all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of labor are jeopardized in the legal proceedings now instituted against the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, by the United Typothetae of America, subordinate to the Manufacturers' Association; and

**WHEREAS,** The rights of said members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to determine the policies which they desire to establish, viz.: the union shop and the inauguration of the eight-hour day, are denied them through the signing of a contract by the former board of directors in direct violation of clearly defined instructions of a convention in

they have given us, we beg to remain,

Faternally yours,  
 WILLIAM D. HUBER, Chairman.  
 W. E. KENNEDY, Secretary,  
 JOHN R. ALPINE.  
 JOSEPH C. BALHORN.  
 ALEX. CRUICKSHANK.  
 M. O'SULLIVAN.  
 JOSEPH EVANS.  
 F. M. RYAN.  
 H. A. STEMBURGH.  
 JOHN MANGAN.  
 MAT. COMERFORD.  
 FRANK FEENEY.  
 BENJAMIN RUSSELL.  
 CHAS. H. LEPS.  
 HENRY SANDS.

Building Trades Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole as amended.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), for the Committee on President's Report presented the following:

#### APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

(Report of Executive Council).

The Minneapolis Convention referred to us the application of several organizations for financial assistance, and particularly for the levying of assessments upon the membership of the several affiliated organizations. We found ourselves in the position in having these applications for assessments referred to us, and with the knowledge that there were a number of our affiliated international unions in the position in which they would be unable to meet them. We realized how necessary was the financial assistance to the organizations referred to, but despite our desire to aid them in this particular a sense of duty impelled us not to levy the assessments. We believed that we should be doing an injustice to the organizations which themselves were engaged in extensive trade disputes, and to others who for other reasons were equally unable at the time to meet such assessments.

In addition to these applications which were referred to us, applications were made direct to the Executive Council for the levying of assessments in the interest of organizations en-

gaged in trade disputes. Of course, we were compelled to pursue a similar course in regard to these. However, we endorsed a number of appeals for voluntary financial assistance, and in some instances printed and bore the expense of their issuance. These have resulted in fair returns to the organizations making the applications.

In connection with the general subject matter of appeals for financial assistance we desire to repeat that part of our report to the Minneapolis Convention bearing upon this subject. It is as follows:

We can not too strongly urge upon our organizations not only the advisability but the necessity of providing and building up in time of peace a strong treasury which can be drawn upon by their members during the period of trade disputes and disturbances. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that not only strikes and lock-outs have been lost by reason of the absence of a strong treasury, but that such trade controversies and disturbances could have and would have undoubtedly been averted had the employers known in advance that there was a strong treasury back of the men to support them when out employment.

We want to again strongly recommend to our international unions that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than \$1.00 per month. The funds of the unions are under their own control and direction to be used exclusively to protect and promote the interests of their respective memberships.

The committee reported as follows:

We adopt the report and concur in the recommendation.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### LEGISLATION.

(Report of Executive Council).

The Legislative interests of our fellow workers were looked after by Thomas F. Tracy and Arthur E. Holder. Several of the members of the Executive Council also aided in this work. The report of the Legislative Committee was published in the April issue of the "American Federationist." We succeeded in defeating the Anti-Compulsory Pilotage Bill, advocated by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, and also the Ship Subsidy Bill.

Resolution No. 98 of the last Convention called for a federal investigation

of the industrial conditions of women and child workers in the United States. A measure was passed by Congress, whereby the investigation will be conducted under the observation of the Commissioner of Labor.

Resolutions Nos. 67 and 101 of the last Convention dealt with the wages and working conditions of the Post Office Clerks and others employed in the mail service. The following classification of clerks and carriers was finally enacted into law:

That after June 30, 1907, clerks in offices of the first and second class, and carriers in the city delivery service, shall be divided into six grades, as follows: First grade, salary \$600 per annum; second grade, \$800; third grade, \$900; fourth grade, \$1,000; fifth grade, \$1,100; sixth grade, \$1,200. Clerks and carriers at first class offices shall be promoted successively to the fifth grade, and clerks and carriers of second class offices shall be promoted successively to the fourth grade. That after June 30, 1907, all promotions of both clerks and carriers shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following the expiration of a year's service in the next lower grade.

During the closing hours of Congress, a law was enacted limiting the hours of labor of railroad employes, not to exceed sixteen consecutive hours, such employes not required or permitted to again go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty. The American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee, co-operated with the legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods in securing the enactment of this measure, and while it is not all that might be asked for, it is a beginning in the right direction.

The legislative matters are reported in greater detail in the President's report to the Convention. We strongly advise that these matters receive your thoughtful consideration and action. If a greater degree of success is to be achieved you must plainly manifest your purpose. This will tend to silence the malicious tongues of labor's opponents, and demonstrate clearly that it is your interests, declarations and purposes which it is the duty of your officers to endeavor to have enacted into law.

On last Saturday we had a conference with President Roosevelt for over

an hour. We brought to his attention some of the principal subjects matter of legislation in which labor is primarily interested. These subjects were fully discussed and we urged favorable mention and recommendation thereon by him in his forthcoming message to the first session of the sixtieth Congress.

We can not refrain from expressing our astonishment at the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General in regard to alien contract laborers being permitted to come to the United States upon the theory that when workmen in the United States are engaged in a lockout or on a strike, that therefore there are no workmen of like kind unemployed in the United States and that because of that fact contracts may be made with foreign workmen.

The committee reported as follows:

The various matters herein contained have been favorably dealt with in our report on President's Report. We recommended that the Legislative Committee be continued and that it be given all assistance possible by the various local, central, state, national, and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 20, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate George L. Berry, of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

WHEREAS, Believing that the general interest of all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of labor are jeopardized in the legal proceedings now instituted against the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, by the United Typothetae of America, subordinate to the Manufacturers' Association; and

WHEREAS, The rights of said members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to determine the policies which they desire to establish, viz.: the union shop and the inauguration of the eight-hour day, are denied them through the signing of a contract by the former board of directors in direct violation of clearly defined instructions of a convention in

session and the Constitution on which they were elected; also the sentiments of the entire membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; and

WHEREAS, By the issuing of a temporary injunction, the board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, their agents and local subordinate officers, are enjoined from in any way advancing the eight-hour workday and the union shop at any time without an opportunity of presenting the facts, which would, without a question of doubt, establish the illegality of the contract, and also the injustice brought about in the issuing of a restraining order, which would for any length of time, stop the progress of the eight-hour day and the union shop; and

WHEREAS, By the issuing of said injunction the interest of all organizations in the printing industry are affected in furthering the eight-hour workday and the union shop, and in lieu of such condition the American Federation of Labor in Convention are respectfully requested to endorse the following: Be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in session at Norfolk, Virginia, November 11th, 1907, endorse the position of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in their effort to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop in the printing industry, and thereby further the principles of trades unionism; And be it further

RESOLVED, That all moral support within the power of the American Federation of Labor, be given the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in their efforts to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop. And that President Gompers be empowered to lend all advice necessary in bringing the case before the United States Supreme Court and establish the equity and justice due the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, which effect would assure the success of the shorter workday and the union shop policy.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate Gustav Diehle, Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, During the year ending

June 30, 1907, 1,285,349 immigrants were unloaded on this country, principally from Italy, Russia and Austro-Hungary; and

WHEREAS, Most of this labor was of the lowest and cheapest variety and was and is used for strike-breaking purposes largely by the various associations of employers, to the detriment of American labor; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of this class of immigrants, with their low standard of living, their prejudices, their disposition towards violence, their contempt of law and order, compels the American workmen to organize and elevate them simply as a means of self-protection, and introduces an element that has a tendency to cause a lowering of our standard of citizenship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Michigan Federation of Labor considers the continuation of this wholesale introduction of cheap alien labor a menace to the workmen of the United States, realizing that it will reduce the standard of living by bringing about an era of low wages, long hours and unsanitary conditions, which organized labor has been consistently combatting for many years; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the gathering of strike-breakers from the lowest strata of the European industrial world and their introduction into this country in competition with the citizens of the United States, and hereby declares for a revision of our immigration laws with such restrictions as will prevent the introduction of undesirable aliens into this country and calls upon all other bodies of union labor to take an active part in the agitation for such restrictive legislation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is instructed to have prepared a bill providing such protection as the American working man requires from this alien industrial menace, and to take such steps as are necessary to have said bill introduced in and passed by Congress.

The committee reported as follows: The subject matter is already covered in previous report and we therefore deem further action at this time unnecessary.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 46.—**

**WHEREAS**, The United States, without an enemy in the world, is spending as much annually for military purposes as is spent on public education, being 33 per cent of the whole federal taxation; and

**WHEREAS**, Eighty thousand more citizens are killed every four years than all who fell in battle and died of wounds on both sides in the four years of the Civil War, and our annual 10,000 homicides are double the loss by bullet and disease among our soldiers in the whole Philippine war;

**RESOLVED**, That we earnestly request our representatives in Congress to devote far less of the people's money to a fictitious danger and far more towards protecting the lives of Americans from the constant and real dangers which have made us so unpleasantly notorious among civilized nations,

**RESOLVED**, That we request our representatives to vote a respectable sum for an annual Peace budget—at least one dollar for every thousand dollars devoted to military purposes—to be expended by a commission appointed by the President of the United States, in promoting friendly feeling, an exchange of courtesies and information with foreign powers with whom there may be danger of a misunderstanding,

**RESOLVED**, That secretaries of local unions be requested to send these resolutions to their respective in Congress, with the inquiry as to whether they belong to the Arbitration Group in Congress, and if not, whether they will not join it.

Committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 53—By Delegate Robert S. Maloney, C. L. U., Lawrence, Mass.:**

**WHEREAS**, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit:

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese

and Korean laborers; and

**WHEREAS**, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects. (2) that a radical incompatibility as between the people of the Orient and the United States presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

**WHEREAS**, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific coast, and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic peace, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

**RESOLVED**, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Committee concurred in resolution.

Delegate MacArthur—I move the adoption of the resolution.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Nelson.

The question was discussed by Delegates MacArthur and Young.

The motion to adopt the report of the Committee was carried by unanimous vote.

Resolution No. 95—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, Modern inventions and the development of machinery have made it possible for the capitalistic class to employ children in factories, and thus coin the youthful lives of boys and girls into money; and

WHEREAS, American children are employed by the thousand in different sections of the country, but practically in the South, and

WHEREAS, This pernicious practice has not only become a lasting disgrace to the capitalistic system, but also one of the greatest dangers to our nation and our race, and

WHEREAS, National prohibition (as interfering with State rights) has been declared unconstitutional, and State Legislation against this crying evil has proved impractical and futile, because the goods made by children in one State are brought into the other; and

WHEREAS, Congress possesses the power to regulate interstate transportation under the Interstate Commerce act; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we hereby call upon Congress to pass a bill absolutely forbidding the transportation of goods made by children from one State into the other, and thus give an effective blow to the exploitation of children in this country.

Resolution No. 92—By Delegate John J. Jaeckel, Workingmen's Federation, State of New York:

WHEREAS, The American Federation of Labor has declared its position against the employment of Children of tender years in mines, factories and workshops, and against the evils resulting from such employment; and

WHEREAS, The Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, has endorsed the policy of the Anti-Child Labor League of America, which has for its object the enactment and rigid enforcement of laws, State and National, to remedy this great evil, and the educating of the public at large to the fact that the most feasible weapon to bring about the desired legislation is the purchasing power of the individual, which power can be best solidified by comprehensive education of the public to the fact that

goods that bear the "Union Label" is a guarantee that Child Labor does not enter into the production of the article upon which the Union Label appears; and

WHEREAS, The Anti-Child Labor League of America, whose motto is "Take the children from the Factories and place them in the Schools," is at present conducting a campaign of education along these lines in New York State; be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-seventh annual Convention assembled, reaffirm its policy on the great evil of Child Labor, and heartily endorse the Anti-Child Labor League of America and its Policy, and requests its affiliated organizations to assist in every possible manner in carrying out the above outlined policy.

The committee reported as follows: on Resolutions 92 and 95. No action is necessary as committee has already dealt with subject matter and made specific recommendations which have been adopted by the convention.

On motion the report or the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 100—By Delegate E. T. Behrens, Missouri State Federation of Labor:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be and is hereby instructed to have introduced in the next Congress a bill increasing the per capita on immigrants from Europe to fifty (\$50) dollars, and that none shall be admitted who cannot state the provisions of the Constitution in their own language.

Committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 107—By Delegate Max S. Hayes, United Trades and Labor Council, Cleveland, O.:

WHEREAS, The judiciary of today is one of the modern agencies of the

istic class for the subjugation of masses; and

WHEREAS, Especially the Federal judges, who are appointed by the President from the circles of corporate lawyers upon the recommendation of prominent business men and plutocrats, are, as a rule, the worst and most unjust of the multitude of judges; therefore, be it

SOLVED, That we will call upon the Legislatures of the respective States and upon Congress for a speedy amendment of our antiquated and corrupt laws of dealing out justice which is corrupt and antiquated from the Supreme Court up to the Supreme Court of the United States; and furthermore,

SOLVED, That it is the sentiment of the twenty-seventh convention of the A. F. of L. that all judges, including the Federal judges, be elected by the people of their respective States or States, and that no judge be elected for a longer term than two years, with the privilege of being re-elected from time to time if the people so desire.

The committee recommended that the preamble and first resolution be amended and that a new resolution be added as follows:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the A. F. of L. that our laws should be amended that no Federal court have jurisdiction than the Supreme Court of the United States shall have the right to declare any state or federal law unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court shall not have power to declare such laws unconstitutional by the unanimous vote of the Justices sitting en banc; and, further, that no State Court of less jurisdiction than the Supreme Court of the United States shall have power to declare any law unconstitutional and that the Supreme Court of the State shall not have such power except by unanimous vote of the Court.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 108—By Delegate J. Hayes, United Trades and Labor Union, Cleveland, O.:

WHEREAS, Trade autonomy in

unionism is but the application to the labor movement of the outworn principle of individuals, and

WHEREAS, The development of modern machinery and industrial processes on a large scale is in fact creating identity of interests among many crafts hitherto only slightly related, and

WHEREAS, Under our present forms of trade organization every national trades union looks with jealous care to its own organization, and opposing every new comer in the field; and

WHEREAS, This contention over trade jurisdiction between National and International Unions is becoming more and more acute and cannot be settled under the present form of organization of the American Federation of Labor, but it may, if continued, very soon disrupt the organizations of the workers of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we urgently recommend the application of the principle of industrial organization to those crafts which are bound with others by the use of the same machinery, by contact in the same productive process, or by working for a common employer, or for the same group of organized employers; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor urge upon the various international craft organizations immediate settlement of jurisdiction questions by mutual conferences, by interchange of cards, by allied councils, etc., and the substitution of a modern alignment of the united working class against the growing rapacity of manufacturers' and citizens' alliance organizations.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended concurrence in Resolution No. 109, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 109—By Delegate P. F. Duffy, Chicago Federation of Labor:

To the 27th Annual Convention of The American Federation for Labor:

WHEREAS, Numerous secret detective agencies, among which the Pinkerton agency is the most prominent, are now being employed by employers' associations and similar organizations, for the purpose of disrupting labor unions; and

WHEREAS, These agencies in the event of a dispute between an employer and his employees send large

carried, and the report of the committee as amended was adopted.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 124 when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 124—By Delegate Matt Comerford, for International Union of Steam Engineers:

WHEREAS, The International Union of Steam Engineers has been successful in organizing that portion of their craft employed on construction work and known as hoisting and portable engineers; and

WHEREAS, Seven years ago the engineers employed in the operation of derricks, brick-hoists, cement-mixers, Carson machines, pumps and other machines used on construction, received less than \$2.00 per day for 10 hours or more, while today, through the efforts of our organization, and support received from some of the building trades, a scale of wages of from \$4.50 to \$6.00 per day has been established; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of other motive power than steam is taken advantage of by the employers of labor to lower the wages of the operator which the International Union of Steam Engineers has worked so hard for years to build up; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That hoisting and portable local unions of the International Union of Steam Engineers have jurisdiction over the motive power of all derricks, cement-mixers, hoist-hoists, pumps and other machines used on construction work; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the Building Trades organizations be requested to give all the assistance possible to the Hoisting and Portable Locals of the I. U. S. E. in maintaining the scale of wages now paid on this work.

This shall not, however, be construed as preventing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers from using a hand or electric winch for the purpose of pulling wire or cable through conduits, nor the wiring and repairing of all electrical appliances.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

Delegate McNulty—I object to the adoption of this resolution, and rise to offer the following as an amendment. I wish it understood my objections only refer to that portion of the report of the committee where the electrical worker is referred to. I

therefore move the following amendment:

That the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Union of Steam Engineers appoint three representatives each, said representatives to meet in the City of Washington, D. C., within ninety days after the adjournment of this convention, to draw up a working agreement whereby all questions existing between both organizations relative to jurisdiction of work may be amicably adjusted. In the event this joint committee fails to agree, President Gompers or some one selected by him shall act as umpire, and his decision shall be final and binding upon both parties.

Vice-President Duncan—This amendment presented by one side carries with it compulsory arbitration without, as far as the resolution is concerned, the consent of the other party.

The question was discussed by Delegates McNulty, Huddel, Foley, Miller, and Sullivan (T. J.).

The amendment offered by Delegate McNulty was lost.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 21—By Delegate J. L. Rodler, Central Labor Union, Washington, D. C.:

WHEREAS, The organized labor of the District of Columbia is now, and has been for the past year or more, waging a desperate fight against the open shop in said District, in the conduct of which its members have been unjustly arrested and held on alleged charges of conspiracy, unions have been enjoined and damage suits instituted by employers, and other anti-union and open shop advocates, and the writ of injunction has been, as usual, used in efforts to intimidate organized labor and defeat its high and only purposes; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention extend to the fighting craftsmen of Washington its congratulations upon the splendid fight they have made, and tenders them such assistance as may, in the wisdom of the Executive Council, be necessary now or in the future.

Concurred in by the committee.

On motion the reports of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 45—By S. G. Fos-**  
**tick of the Colorado State Federation**  
**of Labor:**

**WHEREAS,** The Citizens' Alliance of Colorado has been persecuting the trades unions by dragging them into the court with malicious suits, their object being to harass them and make them spend their money in attorneys' fees and costs of court, and

**WHEREAS,** The Denver Building Trades Council, whose locals are affiliated nationally with The American Federation of Labor, has been the particular target of attack for the last year and a half, having been summoned into court no less than twelve times; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, devise ways and means to resist these persecutions and extend its help to said body.

The committee recommended that all national, international and central bodies be requested to contribute toward a fund to contest the legality of the boycott in Colorado, and that the Executive Council take immediate action on the case.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 144—By Delegate**  
**Geo. Finger, of Brotherhood of Paint-**  
**ers:**

**WHEREAS,** In the city of New York a condition of affairs exist which is anything but beneficial to the Trades Union movement; and

**WHEREAS,** Union men of all crafts in the building trades work alongside of non-union men, thereby encouraging the so-called open shop movement in the building industry; therefore be it

**RESOLVED,** That the various crafts interested be urged to make strenuous efforts to establish conditions in the commercial metropolis of the nation under which every man employed in the building industry will be required to carry a union card.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 154—By Delegate**  
**James P. Holland, for the Central Fed-**  
**erated Union of Greater New York and**  
**Vicinity:**

**WHEREAS,** The Journeymen Stone

Cutters' Union holds a charter from the American Federation of Labor and is affiliated with the Central Federated Union, and

**WHEREAS,** A certain number of men, under the guidance of one Guthrie, alleged to have a National Union of that industry, and are represented in the Plan of Arbitration at New York City, together with Local Unions of National and International Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and

**WHEREAS,** This Mr. Guthrie and his men have and do embrace every opportunity to act as strike-breakers against the legitimate Journeymen Stone Cutters' Union, be it

**RESOLVED,** By this Twenty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor to instruct and direct all national and international unions whose Local Unions are connected with the said Plan of Arbitration, to vote for the unseating of all dual non-affiliated unions from said plan, and to recognize only such central bodies as are chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the reports of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 155—By Delegate**  
**Harry Bosworth, of the Journeymen**  
**Stone Cutters' Association of North**  
**America:**

**WHEREAS,** The Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America, holding a charter from the American Federation of Labor, and have a Local in every city of importance in North America, and

**WHEREAS,** The National Cut Stone Contractors' Association have organized a certain number of men under the leadership of one Guthrie and 15 members of an Executive Board in a so-called "National Union of Stone Cutters", who are represented in the "Plan of Arbitration" at New York City to disrupt the organization of Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America; and

**WHEREAS,** This Guthrie and his hirelings do embrace every opportunity to act as strike breakers and enemies to the Journeymen Stone Cutters of North America at the behest of the "National Cut Stone Contractors' Association," notably at Toronto, Ont., Milwaukee, Wis., Washington, D. C., Bedford, Ind., and many other localities. Therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. to instruct and direct all National and In-

ternational Unions who have Locals connected with the "Plan of Arbitration" in the city of New York, and other central bodies in other cities affiliated with the A. F. of L. to refuse to sit with or encourage in any way the so-called "National Stone Cutters' Association."

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 139—By Delegate Geo. Leary, of Essex County Trades Council.

WHEREAS, The Essex County Trades Council and the Building Trades Council of Newark, N. J., and vicinity have agreed upon the following as a basis for the amalgamation of all bona fide trades unions of that city; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be and is hereby instructed to issue such charter immediately.

1. That application be made to the A. F. of L. Executive Board for a new charter for a Central Body to be named Essex County Central Labor Union or some other name agreed upon.

2. This Central Body to be divided in two divisions, one to be named Essex Trades Council Division, the other Building Trades Council Division.

3. The whole to be governed by Article 11, Section 1, of the A. F. of L. constitution.

4. Membership to be restricted in the Building Trades Council Division to strictly building trades, Essex Trades Council Division all trades.

5. A joint board appointed or elected by either division, by both divisions or equal numbers to meet at stated times.

6. Neither division to admit any organization that has either been suspended, expelled or left either division.

7. Any boycott or placing any firm on the unfair list affecting both divisions must first be acted on by both.

8. Strict support by both divisions against all firms placed on the unfair list.

9. Each division to elect its own set of officers and charge what dues it may decide on.

10. Adoption of a constitution to govern both bodies in a general way.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 81—By Delegates Patrick F. Garvey and Henry Sands:

The International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers hereby protest against the Local Unions of the International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union, located in the Cities of Boston, Brockton and Lawrence, in the State of Massachusetts, encroaching upon the work and jurisdiction conceded by the American Federation of Labor to the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

The committee made the following recommendation:

That the executive officers of the two organizations involved arrange a joint meeting and there make an effort to adjust the difficulties complained of by the International Brotherhood of Composition Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 170—By Delegates M. O'Sullivan, Hugh Frayne and C. D. Wheeler:

WHEREAS, The Slate and Tile Roofers' International Association, whose charter was granted with the distinct understanding that they would confine their work entirely to slate and tile roofing; and

WHEREAS, They are now and have been for a long time past infringing on the jurisdiction of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance by permitting their members to do sheet metal work, to the detriment of our organization, notwithstanding the fact that repeated efforts have been made to have them cease infringing on our jurisdiction. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the 27th Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. now in session, that the General Officers of the Slate and Tile Roofers' International Union be, and are, hereby instructed to confine their work to slate and tile roofing. Failure to comply, their charter shall be revoked.

The committee made the following recommendation:

That the two trades involved arrange a meeting within ninety days for the purpose of coming to a mutual under-

standing regarding the jurisdiction of each trade and arranging an agreement between the organizations satisfactory to both parties. Pending the time of meeting, we further recommend that the officers of the Slate and Tile Roofers' International compel its Local 17, of Boston, to refrain from doing work other than they should do under the jurisdiction given them with their charter, and in the event of their refusal, their charter to be revoked.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in. (Carried)

Treasurer Lennon—I move you that the laws be so far suspended as to call the convention to order this evening at 8 o'clock for a night session.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Lewis (T. L.), and discussed by Delegate Andersen and Vice-President Duncan.

The motion was withdrawn by Delegate Lennon, with the consent of the seconder, and Vice-President Duncan moved that the motion whereby it was agreed to go into the election of officers at 10 o'clock Saturday morning be reconsidered.

The motion was seconded and carried.

On motion of Treasurer Lennon the election of officers was made a special order of business for 2 p. m., Saturday.

On motion of Vice-President Duncan the rules were suspended to allow the convention to remain in session until 6:30 p. m.

The Committee on Building Trades continued its report, as follows:

Resolution No. 47—By Delegates H. A. Stemburg and Herman Lillen, of the I. H. C. & B. L. Union of A.:

WHEREAS, The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, did instruct the President of the American Federation of Labor

to arrange a conference between the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America with the representative of the American Federation of Labor, to adjust the claim of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers of an infringement of their claim of jurisdiction; this conference to be held within sixty days after adjournment of this convention; and

WHEREAS, The representatives of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union with the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, have endeavored by all honorable means within their power to carry out those instructions; and

WHEREAS, The President of the American Federation of Labor did as instructed, arranged a meeting between the representatives of the herein named organizations,—this meeting, agreeable to the Brotherhood of Cement Workers set down for January 25, in the office of the American Federation of Labor at No. 25 Third Avenue, New York City,—and on account of the failure of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers to be represented as agreed upon, and present a formulated plan at this meeting, nothing of importance was accomplished. Later another effort was made to get a meeting of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Cement workers, at which Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, was to preside. At this time the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers appeared and submitted the following:

"The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers claim for its members all artificial stone; concrete bed for street paving; coping and steps; concrete wall or foundation work; concrete floors and sidewalks; the applying of cement mortar on walls of any charter; or its use in any form for renovating or imitating stone, or for waterproofing; the running of cement base; moulding or caps of any form; cement mould work; the manufacture of cement paving tile and block and the paving and setting of the same; curbs and gutters; fireproof floors; sidewalk lights set in cement; and all concrete construction; all composition or plastic work; the manufacturing of cement and the preparation of all materials used in its manufacture.

"Local Unions, which in 1903 formed the National body have enjoyed jurisdiction over this work for years. Recently another organization has laid claim to a part of this work, and thereby has brought up that 'nightmare' of the movement of jurisdiction fight.

"The question arises: Why has this organization (the International Building Laborers) turned its attention to

concrete work? In our opinion it is the progress of the building industry. Brick and stone construction has given way to concrete construction, where the Hod Carrier and Bricklayer formerly were engaged the Carpenters and Cement Workers hold sway.

"The contention seems to be. 'I used to work on that building—progress has brought your system to displace mine—therefore, I claim the work.' Is it a logical or sound argument? Since progress (which no man can stop) has brought this change, would it not be more reasonable for this man, (the Hod Carrier displaced) to keep abreast of the time and join the ranks of the Cement Workers?"

"We claim that, cement work belongs to Cement Workers—men assigned to do this line of work and no other.

"The progress of the cement industry; the success of our union depends on our body controlling the work. Shall we turn it over to untrained men or shall we leave it with the body of men who have grown up with the trade and who consequently, are best fitted to control the work?"

"Our jurisdiction, as recognized by the American Federation of Labor, prior to this dispute, should be endorsed.

"Respectfully and fraternally submitted.

TRACY.

General President American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, No. 1581 Second Avenue, New York City, October 14, 1907.

WHEREAS, The submitting of the letter by the President of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers clearly showed that they had no inclination or desire other than as shown in this letter, which in our opinion, is no more or less than antagonistic. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That inasmuch as the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers and their claim of jurisdiction is an infringement upon the jurisdiction of our International Union, which was granted to us by the American Federation of Labor on April 13th, 1903. Be it further

RESOLVED, That in obedience to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor we ask that the charter of the said Brotherhood of Cement Workers be recalled and re-issued in accordance with the laws of the American Federation of Labor governing the issuance of said charters to international unions as follows —in view of the fact that the charter of the Brotherhood of Cement Workers was issued two months after the charter was issued to the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union:

"Sec. 11. No charter shall be grant-

ed by the American Federation of Labor to any National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union without a positive and clear definition of the trade jurisdiction claimed by the applicant, and the charter shall not be granted if the jurisdiction claimed is a trespass on the jurisdiction of existing affiliated unions; and it is further provided, that should any of the members of such National, International, Trade, or Federal Labor Union work at any other vocation, trade, or profession, they shall join the union of such vocation, trade, or profession, provided such are organized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Referred to Committee on Adjustment.

The committee made the following report: Inasmuch as the efforts heretofore made towards these two contested organizations meeting to adjust their differences have proved a failure, owing to one party to the grievance (The Cement Workers) not acting in seeming good faith, and as we are now assured by both parties that they will meet and endeavor to adjust their grievances, we recommend that the executive board officers of both organizations in dispute meet in Detroit within sixty days after the adjournment of this convention, and there endeavor to settle their jurisdiction dispute, the organization failing to attend this effort to forfeit its claims to the question in dispute.

The motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Stemburg, who moved as an amendment that the place of meeting be left to the discretion of the President of the American Federation of Labor.

The committee accepted the amendment offered by Delegate Stemburg.

Delegate Gengenbach and Delegate Malloy, of the Cement Workers, stated that they would accept the proposition of the committee.

The report of the committee, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution No. 96—By Delegate

John Jaeckel, of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York:

WHEREAS, The Building Trades Unions in the city of Syracuse are beginning to feel the effects of the position of the employers, and by reason of the position of the employers many of the building trades unions are protesting the demand for the open shop, and

WHEREAS, The experience of the past in this city and others are convincing that unless International Unions of building trades intercede in behalf of their locals in this city with the purpose of bringing about a more thorough and united action we feel justified in saying that the results will prove disastrous to the local unions in this city, and

WHEREAS, Several attempts have been made by some of the building trades to get the united action among the building trades, but without success, and believing that we should have some form of action of the building trades to guard the interests of the building trades in this city, having in mind the interest and welfare of the wage workers at all times; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this convention request of the Presidents of the various building trades International Unions or their representatives to meet in conference in the city of Syracuse for the purpose of devising ways and means for instituting a conservative movement among all building trades agreeing upon some form of organization of building tradesmen with a view to organizing the unorganized and to protest against the open shop, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the A. F. of L. shall designate an officer representing the A. F. of L., to preside at this conference meeting, and that the President of the A. F. of L. shall be empowered to call the meeting on an agreed date as soon as possible after the adjournment of this convention, and be it further

RESOLVED, That we request of the A. F. of L. to extend to the Presidents of the Bricklayers and Masons' I. U. and the Operative Plasterers' I. U. an invitation for their representative to take part in this conference at the appointed time.

The committee made the following recommendation: Inasmuch as the American Federation of Labor has arranged to remedy matters of this kind through the formation of a Building Trades Section we non-concur in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 134—By Delegate Chas. A. Cullen, Worcester Central Labor Union; Elias Breidenbach, United Trades and Labor Council, Dayton, Ohio:

WHEREAS, Local Union 12 (of the International Slate and Tile Roofers), located at Washington, D. C., did at the inception of the "open shop" fight in above named city, join with us to combat the so-called "open shop" and did give financial support in the shape of a \$5. weekly assessment for the space of four weeks, and

WHEREAS, They then returned to work on account of the last clause in their agreement with their employers, dated July 24, 1907, which we believe did not warrant the action as they had broken that clause by reason of their joining with the other trades in the fight; therefore making aforesaid agreement null and void, therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, That we, the Building Trades Grievance Committee, representing the Building Trades of the city of Washington, D. C., to combat the "open shop" do hereby most earnestly request the A. F. of L. in convention assembled, to take such action as will compel the abrogation of the aforesaid agreement, or demand of the International Slate and Tile Roofers that the charter of Local No. 12 be revoked, and a local of loyal union men be instituted in its stead.

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Thanking the officers and delegates of the convention for their forbearance, and also for the great assistance

they have given us, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM D. HUBER, Chairman.

W. E. KENNEDY, Secretary,

JOHN R. ALPINE.

JOSEPH C. BALHORN.

ALEX. CRUICKSHANK.

M. O'SULLIVAN.

JOSEPH EVANS.

F. M. RYAN.

H. A. STEMBURGH.

JOHN MANGAN.

MAT. COMERFORD.

FRANK FEENEY.

BENJAMIN RUSSELL.

CHAS. H. LEPS.

HENRY SANDS.

Building Trades Committee.

The report of the committee was adopted as a whole as amended.

Vice-President O'Connell in the chair.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), for the Committee on President's Report presented the following:

#### APPEALS FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

(Report of Executive Council).

The Minneapolis Convention referred to us the application of several organizations for financial assistance, and particularly for the levying of assessments upon the membership of the several affiliated organizations. We found ourselves in the position in having these applications for assessments referred to us, and with the knowledge that there were a number of our affiliated international unions in the position in which they would be unable to meet them. We realized how necessary was the financial assistance to the organizations referred to, but despite our desire to aid them in this particular a sense of duty impelled us not to levy the assessments. We believed that we should be doing an injustice to the organizations which themselves were engaged in extensive trade disputes, and to others who for other reasons were equally unable at the time to meet such assessments.

In addition to these applications which were referred to us, applications were made direct to the Executive Council for the levying of assessments in the interest of organizations en-

gaged in trade disputes. Of course, we were compelled to pursue a similar course in regard to these. However, we endorsed a number of appeals for voluntary financial assistance, and in some instances printed and bore the expense of their issuance. These have resulted in fair returns to the organizations making the applications.

In connection with the general subject matter of appeals for financial assistance we desire to repeat that part of our report to the Minneapolis Convention bearing upon this subject. It is as follows:

We can not too strongly urge upon our organizations not only the advisability but the necessity of providing and building up in time of peace a strong treasury which can be drawn upon by their members during the period of trade disputes and disturbances. It has been repeatedly demonstrated that not only strikes and lock-outs have been lost by reason of the absence of a strong treasury, but that such trade controversies and disturbances could have and would have undoubtedly been averted had the employers known in advance that there was a strong treasury back of the men to support them when out employment.

We want to again strongly recommend to our international unions that the dues of the membership of their local unions should not be less than \$1.00 per month. The funds of the unions are under their own control and direction to be used exclusively to protect and promote the interests of their respective memberships.

The committee reported as follows:

We adopt the report and concur in the recommendation.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### LEGISLATION.

(Report of Executive Council).

The Legislative Interests of our fellow workers were looked after by Thomas F. Tracy and Arthur E. Holder. Several of the members of the Executive Council also aided in this work. The report of the Legislative Committee was published in the April issue of the "American Federationist." We succeeded in defeating the Anti-Compulsory Pilotage Bill, advocated by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, and also the Ship Subsidy Bill.

Resolution No. 98 of the last Convention called for a federal investigation

of the industrial conditions of women and child workers in the United States. A measure was passed by Congress, whereby the investigation will be conducted under the observation of the Commissioner of Labor.

Resolutions Nos. 67 and 101 of the last Convention dealt with the wages and working conditions of the Post Office Clerks and others employed in the mail service. The following classification of clerks and carriers was finally enacted into law:

That after June 30, 1907, clerks in offices of the first and second class, and carriers in the city delivery service, shall be divided into six grades, as follows: First grade, salary \$600 per annum; second grade, \$800; third grade, \$900; fourth grade, \$1,000; fifth grade, \$1,100; sixth grade, \$1,200. Clerks and carriers at first class offices shall be promoted successively to the fifth grade, and clerks and carriers of second class offices shall be promoted successively to the fourth grade. That after June 30, 1907, all promotions of both clerks and carriers shall be made at the beginning of the quarter following the expiration of a year's service in the next lower grade.

During the closing hours of Congress, a law was enacted limiting the hours of labor of railroad employees, not to exceed sixteen consecutive hours, such employees not required or permitted to again go on duty until he has had at least ten consecutive hours off duty. The American Federation of Labor Legislative Committee, co-operated with the legislative representative of the Railroad Brotherhoods in securing the enactment of this measure, and while it is not all that might be asked for, it is a beginning in the right direction.

The legislative matters are reported in greater detail in the President's report to the Convention. We strongly advise that these matters receive your thoughtful consideration and action. If a greater degree of success is to be achieved you must plainly manifest your purpose. This will tend to silence the malicious tongues of labor's opponents, and demonstrate clearly that it is your interests, declarations and purposes which it is the duty of your officers to endeavor to have enacted into law.

On last Saturday we had a conference with President Roosevelt for over

an hour. We brought to his attention some of the principal subjects matter of legislation in which labor is primarily interested. These subjects were fully discussed and we urged favorable mention and recommendation thereon by him in his forthcoming message to the first session of the sixtieth Congress.

We can not refrain from expressing our astonishment at the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General in regard to alien contract laborers being permitted to come to the United States upon the theory that when workmen in the United States are engaged in a lockout or on a strike, that therefore there are no workmen of like kind unemployed in the United States and that because of that fact contracts may be made with foreign workmen.

The committee reported as follows:

The various matters herein contained have been favorably dealt with in our report on President's Report. We recommended that the Legislative Committee be continued and that it be given all assistance possible by the various local, central, state, national, and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 20, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate George L. Berry, of International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union:

WHEREAS, Believing that the general interest of all labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of labor are jeopardized in the legal proceedings now instituted against the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in the United States Circuit Court, Southern District of Ohio, by the United Typothetae of America, subordinate to the Manufacturers' Association; and

WHEREAS, The rights of said members of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to determine the policies which they desire to establish, viz.: the union shop and the inauguration of the eight-hour day, are denied them through the signing of a contract by the former board of directors in direct violation of clearly defined instructions of a convention in

session and the Constitution on which they were elected; also the sentiments of the entire membership of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union; and

WHEREAS, By the issuing of a temporary injunction, the board of directors of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, their agents and local subordinate officers, are enjoined from in any way advancing the eight-hour workday and the union shop at any time without an opportunity of presenting the facts, which would, without a question of doubt, establish the illegality of the contract, and also the injustice brought about in the issuing of a restraining order, which would for any length of time, stop the progress of the eight-hour day and the union shop; and

WHEREAS, By the issuing of said injunction the interest of all organizations in the printing industry are affected in furthering the eight-hour workday and the union shop, and in lieu of such condition the American Federation of Labor in Convention are respectfully requested to endorse the following: Be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor in session at Norfolk, Virginia, November 11th, 1907, endorse the position of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America in their effort to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop in the printing industry, and thereby further the principles of trades unionism; And be it further

RESOLVED, That all moral support within the power of the American Federation of Labor, be given the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union in their efforts to establish the eight-hour workday and the union shop. And that President Gompers be empowered to lend all advice necessary in bringing the case before the United States Supreme Court and establish the equity and justice due the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, which effect would assure the success of the shorter workday and the union shop policy.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 37—By Delegate Gustav Diehle, Michigan Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, During the year ending

June 30, 1907, 1,285,349 immigrants were unloaded on this country, principally from Italy, Russia and Austro-Hungary; and

WHEREAS, Most of this labor was of the lowest and cheapest variety and was and is used for strike-breaking purposes largely by the various associations of employers, to the detriment of American labor; and

WHEREAS, The introduction of this class of immigrants, with their low standard of living, their prejudices, their disposition towards violence, their contempt of law and order, compels the American workmen to organize and elevate them simply as a means of self-protection, and introduces an element that has a tendency to cause a lowering of our standard of citizenship; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Michigan Federation of Labor considers the continuation of this wholesale introduction of cheap alien labor a menace to the workmen of the United States, realizing that it will reduce the standard of living by bringing about an era of low wages, long hours and unsanitary conditions, which organized labor has been consistently combatting for many years; and, be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the gathering of strike-breakers from the lowest strata of the European industrial world and their introduction into this country in competition with the citizens of the United States, and hereby declares for a revision of our immigration laws with such restrictions as will prevent the introduction of undesirable aliens into this country and calls upon all other bodies of union labor to take an active part in the agitation for such restrictive legislation; and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor is instructed to have prepared a bill providing such protection as the American working man requires from this alien industrial menace, and to take such steps as are necessary to have said bill introduced in and passed by Congress.

The committee reported as follows: The subject matter is already covered in previous report and we therefore deem further action at this time unnecessary.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 46.—**

**WHEREAS**, The United States, without an enemy in the world, is spending as much annually for military purposes as is spent on public education, being 33 per cent of the whole federal taxation; and

**WHEREAS**, Eighty thousand more citizens are killed every four years than all who fell in battle and died of wounds on both sides in the four years of the Civil War, and our annual 10,000 homicides are double the loss by bullet and disease among our soldiers in the whole Philippine war;

**RESOLVED**, That we earnestly request our representatives in Congress to devote far less of the people's money to a fictitious danger and far more towards protecting the lives of Americans from the constant and real dangers which have made us so unpleasantly notorious among civilized nations,

**RESOLVED**, That we request our representatives to vote a respectable sum for an annual Peace budget—at least one dollar for every thousand dollars devoted to military purposes—to be expended by a commission appointed by the President of the United States, in promoting friendly feeling, an exchange of courtesies and information with foreign powers with whom there may be danger of a misunderstanding,

**RESOLVED**, That secretaries of local unions be requested to send these resolutions to their respective in Congress, with the inquiry as to whether they belong to the Arbitration Group in Congress, and if not, whether they will not join it.

Committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 53—By Delegate Robert S. Maloney, C. L. U., Lawrence, Mass.:**

**WHEREAS**, The menace of Chinese labor, greatly allayed by the passage and enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, has been succeeded by an evil similar in general character, but much more threatening in its possibilities, to-wit:

The immigration to the United States and its insular territory of large and increasing numbers of Japanese

and Korean laborers; and

**WHEREAS**, American public sentiment against the immigration of Chinese labor, as expressed and crystallized in the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, finds still stronger justification in demanding prompt and adequate measures of protection against the immigration of Japanese and Korean labor on the grounds (1) that the wage and living standard of such labor are dangerous to and must, if granted recognition in the United States, prove destructive of the American standards in these essential respects. (2) that a radical incompatibility as between the people of the Orient and the United States presents a problem of race preservation which it is our imperative duty to solve in our own favor, and which can only be thus solved by a policy of exclusion; and

**WHEREAS**, The systematic colonization of these Oriental races in our insular territory in the Pacific, and the threatened and partly accomplished extension of that system to the Pacific coast, and other western localities of the United States, constitutes a standing danger, not only to the domestic piece, but to the continuance of friendly relations between the nations concerned; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That the terms of the Chinese Exclusion Act should be enlarged and extended so as to permanently exclude from the United States and its insular territory all classes of Japanese and Koreans, other than those exempted by the present terms of that Act; further,

**RESOLVED**, That these resolutions be submitted through the proper avenues to the Congress of the United States with a request for favorable consideration and action by that body.

Committee concurred in resolution.

Delegate MacArthur—I move the adoption of the resolution.

The motion was seconded by Delegate Nelson.

The question was discussed by Delegates MacArthur and Young.

The motion to adopt the report of the Committee was carried by unanimous vote.

with instructions, I cast the unanimous vote of this convention in favor of Frank Morrison as Secretary of the American Federation of Labor for the ensuing term, and declare him elected.

In response to calls from the floor, Secretary Morrison made a brief address.

President Gompers—Two fraternal delegates are to be elected to represent this body in the British Trades Union Congress. We will now proceed with the election of the first delegate.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge in the chair.

Delegate Moffitt placed in nomination for fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress Andrew Furuseth, of the International Seamen's Union. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Tracy (T. F.) and Wilson (W. B.)

Delegate Driscoll placed in nomination for delegate to the British Trades Union Congress John E. Potts, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The nomination was seconded by Delegates Nelson and Flood.

There being no further nominations, Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

FOR FURUSETH—Myrup, Weber, Brinkman, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), Barnes, French, Smith (J. T.), Conway, Morris, Manning, Robinson (Herman), Loebenberg, Electrical Workers' delegation (101 votes), McKee, Winn, Nugent, Flannery, Flynn (J. J.), United Garment Workers' delegation, (67 votes), Haves (D. A.), Lafferty, Duncan, Coombe, Cruickshank, Moffitt, Maher, Lawlor, McArdle, Davis, Lewis (L.), O'Connell, Creamer, Ireland, Potter, Call, Grout, Dardis, Lewis (T. L.), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Walker, Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (D. H.), Valentine, Frey, Schwab, Carroll, O'Neill, Weber (J. N.), Miller, Winkler, Carey (D. A.), Painters' delegation (259 votes), Wilson (James), Gernon, McCarthy, Perham, Quick (L. W.), Ramsay, Mahon, Pratt, Colgan, Furuseth, Olander, Harrington, Andersen, Prown, Russell (Bend), Hart, Lennon, Robinson (Hugh), Lantz, Fischer (Henry), McAndrews, Lynch (J. M.), Morrison, Stevenson, Colbert, Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gebelein, MacArthur, Fos-

dick, Perkins, Heicken, McEwen, Dible, Cotterill, Berger, Sullivan (D.), Johnston, Seaber, Ertley, Johns, Engle, Zahn, Feeley, Humphrey, Holland, Petry, Schickel, Reardon, Young (C. O.), McCracken, Byron, Scott (J. F.), Nancarrow, Cody, Dunne (J. R.), representing 7,777 votes.

FOR POTTS.—Kennedy (A. J.), Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Fischer, Sheehan, Flynn (T. H.), Johnson (W. L. A.), Kellas, Tobin, Tate-man, Dullea, Hatch, Warren, Butterworth, Ryan (F. M.), Butler, Dwyer, Duffy (Frank), Guerin, Potts, Huber, McKinlay, McFarlane, Swartz, Cramp-ton, Nelson, Gengenback, Malloy, Russell (D. L.), Electrical Workers' delegation (201 votes), Feeney Comerford, Ketter, Shamp, Healy, Morton, Mang-an, United Garment Workers' delegation (267 votes), Dunlap, West, Stemburgh, Breen, Fitzpatrick, Driscoll, Sullivan (T. J.), Sullivan (Jere L.), Farrell, Sullivan (W. Q.), Wallace, Manning (J. J.), Pfeiffer, McCafferty, Keefe, O'Connor, Noyes, Dwyer, O'Sullivan, Wheeler, Frayne, Painters' delegation (374 votes), Carey (J. T.), Murphy, Alpine, Badgley, Clark (Thomas), Kennedy (Frank), Pacini, Sands, Barry, Evans, Bosworth, Gervais, Flood, Sheehan, Wendelken, Callahan, McDonald, Golden, Whitehead, Powell, Marx, Entenza, Cohen, Park, Jaecle, Bradley, Huddell, Duffy (P. F.), Miller (J. G.), Tracy (M. F.), Young (John), Doherty (P. J.), Costello, Scott (H. S.), Kugel, Tracy (W. J.), McGinn, Powell (J. J.), McGarry, Voll, Foley, representing 6,185 votes.

NOT VOTING—DeVaux, Kline, Dougherty, Mockler, Glocklin, Holz-sager, Cable, Babilitz, Kellington, Bechtold, Rosenberg, Winters, Newton, Nestor, McSorley, Liebig, Wilson (J. T.), Ward, Price, Wallace, Sheret, Schwarz, Dold, Starr, Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Moore, Calhoun, Noble, Freely, Leps, Hatch, Puckett, Kuermmerly, White, Peete, Griffin, Behrens, Koonce, Reynolds, Langston, Shea, Iglesias, Lee, Johnson (Horace), Woodman, Mahoney, Virella, Frank, Jones, McDonald, Hirsch, Crouse, Leighton, O'Leary, Zimmerman, Richards, Hayes (Max), Zihlman, Breidenbach, Allen, Mahoney (J. H.), Strait, Lee, Coldren, Kossick, Jennings, Gorman, Bahlhorn, Maloney, Quick (G. F.), Armstrong, Clark (M. J.), Welch, Leary, Lyon, Piggott, Powerman, Robinson (Frank), Bradley, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Snyder, Lopez, Kane, Hausen, Vaughan, Johnston (G. J.), Kreeger, Rizzle, Schunk, Flynn (J. P.), Conroy, Devine, Justice, Wilson (G. W.), Muldoon, Dunn (J. J.), Rodler, Ramsdell, Roe, Behen, Cullen, Blake, Canty, Hunter, Becerril, McAllum, Thompson, Hall, Edwards, Peatty, Hamlin, Bohm, Creamer (Francis), Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Curtis, Ryan (E.), Freedman, Conley, Hodge, Trotter, Chapman, representing 953 votes.

The chairman declared Delegate Furuseth duly elected.

Vice-President O'Connell placed in nomination for second fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress James J. Creamer, of the International Association of Machinists.

Delegate Geurin placed in nomination John F. Tobin, of the International Union of Boot and Shoe Workers. The nomination of Delegate Creamer was seconded by Delegate Ryan (W. D.), and the nomination of Delegate Tobin was seconded by Delegate Sullivan (T. J.)

There being no further nominations, Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, which resulted as follows:

FOR CREAMER.—Kennedy. (A. J.), Klapetzky, Noschang, Shanessy, Fischer (Jacob), Flynn (T. H.), Johnson (W. L. A.), Kellas, Butterworth, Ryan (F. M.), Butler, Dwyer, Carpenters' delegation (276 votes), Crampton, Nelson, Brinkman, Gompers, Tracy (T. F.), French, Smith (J. T.), Clerks' delegation (300 votes), McNulty, Fay, Kennedy, Feeney, McKee, Ketter, Firemen's delegation (84 votes), Nugent, Flannery, Flynn (J. J.), Hayes, (D. A.), Lafferty, Dunlap, West, Granite Cutters' delegation (84 votes), Moffitt, Maher, Stemburgh, Breen, Fitzpatrick, Driscoll, Hotel and Restaurant Employes' delegation (73 votes), McArdle, Davis, Lewis (L.), Keefe, O'Connor, Noyes, Dwyer, O'Connell, Creamer (J. J.), Ireland, O'Sullivan, Wheeler, Frayne, Lewis (T. L.), Wilson (W. B.), Ryan (W. D.), Walker, Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (D. H.), Valentine, Frey, Schwab, Carroll, O'Neill, Musicians' delegation (93 votes), Painters' delegation (125 votes), Wilson (James), Gernon, Alpine, Badgley, Clark (Thos.), Kennedy (Frank), Pacini, Perham, Quick (L. W.), Ramsay, Furuseth, Olander, Harrington, Anderson, Brown, Hart, Barry, Evans, Posworth, Gervais, Lennon, Lantz, Flood, Sheehan, Wendelken, Callahan, McDonald, Typographical Union delegation (321 votes), Mulcahy, Braunschweig, Gebelein, MacArthur, Fosdick, Hecken, Cohen, McEwen, Bradley, Sullivan (D.), Johnston, Zimmermann, Seaber, Fritley, Allen, Tracy (M. F.), Young (John), Feeley, Humphrey, Costello, Scott (H. S.), Kugel, Tracy (W. J.), Powell (J. J.), Shickel, Scott (J. F.), Dunne (J. R.), representing 8,826 votes.

FOR TOBIN.—Sheehan, Tobin, Tatem, Dullea, Hatch, Warren, Carpenters' delegation (1,653 votes), Clerks' delegation (200 votes), Rus-

sell (D. L.), Comerford, Winn, Firemen's delegation (41 votes), Mangan, Rickert, Larger, McMahon, Hagan, Landers, Granite Cutters' delegation (42 votes), Hotel and Restaurant Employes' delegation (289 votes), Manning (J. J.), Potter, Call, Grout, Dardis, Musicians' delegation (282 votes), Painters' delegation (489 votes), Carey (J. T.), Murphv, McCarthy, Mahon, Pratt, Colgan, Robinson, (Hugh) Golden, Whitehead, Fischer, (Henry), McAndrews, Typographical Union delegation (107 votes), Marx, Berger, Huddell, Duffy (P. F.), Maloney, Engle, Doherty, Holland, Petry, representing 4,739 votes.

NOT VOTING.—DeVeaux, Myrup, Weber, (John), Kline, Dougherty, (W. J.), Mockler, Glockling, Gengenback, Malloy, Barnes, Holzager, Cable, Bahlitz, Kellington, Bechtold, Rosenberg, Winters, Newton, Nestor, Lawlor, McSorley, Liebig, Pfeiffer, McCafferty, Wilson (J. T.), Ward, Price, Wallace, Sheret, Schwarz, Dold, St. r. r. Goltra, Duffy (T. J.), Moore, Calhoun, Sands, Noble, Russell (Benj.), Freel, Leps, Powell, Hatch, Entenza, Puckett, Kuermmerly, Perkins, White, Peete, Griffin, Dible, Behrens, Park, Jaeckle, Koonce, Reynolds, Langston, Shea, Iglesias, Lee, Johnson, (Horace), Woodman, Cotterill, Mahoney, Virella, Frank, Jones, McDonald, Hirsch, Crouse, Leighton, O'Leary, Richards, Miller (J. G.), Hayes (Max), Zihlman, Breidenbach, Malonev (J. H.), Strait, Lee, Johns, Coldren, Kossick, Jennings, Gorman, Bahlhorn, Quick, (G. F.), Armstrong, Clark (M. J.), Welch, Leary, Lyon, Piggott, Bowerman, McGinn, Robinson, (Frank), Bradley, Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Reardon, Snyder, Lopez, Kane, Young, (C. O.), Hausen, Vaughan, McGary, Johnson, (G. J.), McCracken, Creager, Byron, Rizzle, Schunk, Flynn (J. P.), Conroy, Devine, Justice, Wilson (G. W.), Muldoon, Dunn, (J. J.), Bodier, Ramsdell, Nancarrow, Roe, Behen, Cullen, Voll, Blake, Canty, Hunter, Bercerril, Foley, McCallum, Thompson, Call, Cody, Reatty, Hamlin, Bohm, Creamer, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Curtis, Ryan (E.), Freedman, Conley, Hodge, Trotter, representing 1,350 votes.

The chairman declared Delegate Creamer duly elected.

Delegate Crampton—At this time I desire to second the invitation of Fraternal Delegate Shackleton that President Gompers represent us as a special delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

The invitation of Fraternal Delegate Shackleton was further seconded by Delegates Klapetzky and Dempsey,

and the suggestion was made that he visit other European countries.

President Gompers—I should feel proud if I could go; but I have given the matter some little consideration, and I will submit things to you and ask you whether I am not justified in the course I think I ought to pursue. I do not know how active we may have to be during the year 1908. There will be a presidential election next year; there will be an election of members of Congress; there will be elections in a number of states of governors and members of the state legislatures as well as members of the judiciary. The American Federation of Labor has declared that we shall see to it that at least there shall be given to our demands for legislation better consideration than has been given them heretofore. The Congress of the British Trades Unions begins on the first Monday in September, our Labor Day. The Congress in Germany occurs some time during the summer. If I were to attempt to leave the United States and go to England, or any other country, during that period for a month or even for two weeks, every scoundrelly opponent would misinterpret or misrepresent my going away. I do not know that my presence in the United States is so important; but these fellows always try to make my absence of great significance, so anything we may do or leave undone is not going to please or satisfy our opponents. And we do not want to satisfy them; we do not propose to so shape our course as to meet their views; but if I were to go as a special delegate at that time it might do us a great deal of harm.

I want to assure you I should like to go; and yet under the circumstances I believe I ought not to go and that you ought to concur with that view. If I shall live for another year and, coming to this convention you are still of the opinion which seems to possess you now, I shall be honored, and assure you I shall have no difficulty in saying yes.

Fraternal Delegate Hodge—Having heard the statement of President Gompers and his reasons for deferring

his visit for one year longer, do the delegates concur in the statement he has made? If there be no objection we will declare that it may be deferred until next convention. Hearing no objection, it is so deferred.

Delegates Furuseth and Creamer spoke briefly to the convention, and thanked the delegates for the honor shown them.

Delegate Wilson (W. B.), placed in nomination for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Hugh Frayne, of the Sheet Metal Workers. The nomination was seconded by Delegate Manning.

Delegate Kennedy (W. E.)—There being no further nominations, I move you that Secretary Morrison be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Hugh Frayne for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison—In accordance with instructions, I herewith cast the unanimous vote of this convention for Hugh Frayne for fraternal delegate to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The chairman declared Delegate Frayne elected, and in response to requests from the floor Delegate Frayne made a short address.

President Gompers in the chair.

The President announced that nominations were in order for the city in which to hold the next convention. Delegate Evans placed in nomination the city of Denver. Delegate Scott placed in nomination Tampa, Florida, and Delegate Diehle placed in nomination Detroit, Michigan.

Treasurer Lennon stated that for a number of years he had advocated holding one convention of the American Federation of Labor in Canada. He stated that he would not nominate Toronto as the city in which to hold the convention of 1908, but notified the convention that next year he would ask that the convention be held there in 1909 or 1910.

Delegate Perham seconded the

nomination of Denver.

Delegate Phillips nominated Columbus, Ohio.

Delegate Finger moved that the roll be not called but that the city for holding the next convention be selected by a show of hands. (Seconded).

Vice-President O'Connell—I move as an amendment that the city receiving the highest number of votes on the first roll call be declared the city in which the next convention will be held.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—I move that at the conclusion of the roll call we take a recess until 8 o'clock this evening. The motion was seconded and carried.

Secretary Morrison proceeded with the roll call, but before its completion the cities of Tampa, Detroit and Columbus were withdrawn from nomination, and Denver was declared the choice of the convention for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

At 6:30 the convention was adjourned to 8 p. m.

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## TWELFTH DAY—Night Session.

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The convention was called to order at 8 p. m., Saturday, November 23d, President Gompers in the chair.

ABSENTEES—DeVeaux, Kennedy (A. J.), Myrup, Weber (J.), Shanessy, Kline, Dougherty (W. J.), Mockler, Flynn, (T. H.), Kellas, Glockling, Tobin, Tate-man, Duella, Hatch (W. M.), Butler (J. T.), Duffy, F., McKinlay (J. D.), Brinkman (J. H.), Gengenback, Malloy, Barnes (J. M.), Smith (J. T.), Conway, Manning, Robinson, Loebenberg, Holz-sager, Russell, Cable, Bablitz, Fay, Kennedy (W. E.), Winn, Shamp, Mor-ton, Mangan, Nugent, Kellington, Bech-told, Flynn (J. J.), Rickert, Larger, McMahon (M. A.), Landers, Rosenberg, Dunlap, Winters, Newton (J.), Nestor, Maher (J. P.), Lawlor, Stemburgh, Breen, McArdle, Lewis (L.), McSorley, Liebig, Pfeiffer, McCafferty, Noyes, Creamer, Ireland, Wilson (J. T.), Ward, Price, Potter, O'Sullivan, Wheeler (C. D.), Lewis (T. L.), Wilson (W. B.), Dempsey, Savage, Sullivan (D. H.), Frey, Carroll, O'Neill, Weber (J. N.), Winkler, Carey, Skemp, Holton, Arch-bald, Wilson (J.), Gernon, Wallace (J. D.), Sheret, Schwarz, Starr, Murphy (J. P.), Badgley, Clark (T.), Goltra, Duffy, Moore (S.M.), Calhoun, Quick

(L. W.), Ramsay, Mahon, Pratt, Colgan, Noble, Russell Freel, Robinson, Lantz, Golden, Whitehead, Powell (G.), Fisher (H.), McAndrews, Hatch (J. H.), En-tenza, Puckett, Kuermmerly, Perkins, White, Peete, Heicken, Griffin, Behrens, Jaekle, Koonce, Reynolds, Langston, Shea, Lee (C. H.), Johnson (H.), Wood-man, Mahoney (M.), Virella, Frank, Jones (J.), Hirsch, Crouse, Leighton, O'Leary, Zimmerman, Duffy, Richards, Miller (J. G.), Hayes (M. S.), Seaber, Breidenbach, Allen, Mahoney, Lee (U. M.), Johns (W. L.), Coldren, Kossick, Jennings, Gorman, Bahlhorn, Maloney (R. S.), Quick (G. F.), Young (J.), Arm-strong, Clark (M. J.), Costello, Welch, Holland, Lyon, Petry, Piggott, Bower-man, Kugel, McGinn, Robinson (F.), Bradley (J.), Bogasse, Clinton, Donkel, Reardon, Snyder, Kane, Hausen, Vaughan, McGary, Kane, (G. J.), Creager, Byron, Rizzle, Schunk, Flynn, Conroy, Scott (J. F.), Devine, Justice, Wilson (G. W.), Muldoon (M.), Rodier, Ramsdell, Nancarrow, Roe, Behen, Cul-len, Blake, Canty, Hunter (R. C.), Foley, McCallum, Thompson, Beatty, Hamlin, Bohm, Creamer, Booth, Green, Myers, Grant, Curtis, Freedman, Conley.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.), Secretary of

the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

**Resolution No. 121—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of N. A.; Geo. Leary, Essex County Trades Council:**

WHEREAS, The United States Government has in effect a system of keeping a record of its employes in arsenals and navy yards known as efficiency cards; and

WHEREAS, It is impossible for any employe to understand how said cards are marked, there being no published rules regarding the marking of said cards; and

WHEREAS, It is believed that said cards are used to discriminate against members of labor unions, who take active part in the affairs of their organizations; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. be requested to prepare for the consideration of the Civil Service Commissioners a bill to eliminate the disagreeable feature of the efficiency cards or have them abolished altogether.

The committee recommends that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that **Resolution No. 137** be concurred in, when amended to read as follows:

**Resolution No. 137—By Delegates from International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:**

WHEREAS, United States Judge Dayton, of the Northern District of West Virginia, has issued a blanket injunction enjoining all the union men and sympathizers from peaceful persuasion or talking to non-union men while at work, as well as prohibiting the labor press from discussing the merits or demerits of his restraining document; and

WHEREAS, A citizen and his wife have been sentenced to the workhouse for sixty days for alleged violation of one of said injunctions; and

WHEREAS, The said Judge Dayton has issued a restraining order preventing wage earners from organizing or discussing among themselves the advisability of organizing for their mutual protection; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That all National and

International organizations which have not already done so, send organizers into the State of West Virginia at once for the purpose of concentrating the forces of the wage earners and centralizing said forces on the Mine Owners and Manufacturers' Association and all Employers' Associations affiliated therewith, as well as on Judge Dayton, the avowed enemy of organized labor, and his sympathizers for the redemption of free speech, the right to organize and maintain their respective organizations and for the purpose of being allowed to enjoy the rights accorded to all American citizens by our National Constitution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate McNulty.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

**Resolution No. 142—By Delegate John Weber, of Bakery and Confectionery International Union:**

WHEREAS, Hon. William H. Taft, Secretary of War, is a candidate for the nomination for the presidency at the forthcoming convention of one of the great political parties of the country; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Taft has a well-earned and well-deserved reputation for uncompromising and unrelenting hostility to organized labor, he being one of the first and chiefest of the Federal Judges who promulgated that great crime against the human and civil rights of American workingmen of segregating them from the other classes of their countrymen, subjecting them to the odious Judge-made government by injunction, and denying them the right of trial by jury; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** That the American Federation of Labor express its profound conviction that a great political party could not more wantonly affront and outrage the organized toilers of America than by nominating Mr. Taft for the Presidency. Opposition to government by injunction has become the first principle of American workingmen, and if Mr. Taft should become the nominee of his party for the presidency, organized labor will subordinate all other matters, and make a supreme united effort to encompass his defeat at the polls.

**RESOLVED,** That the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor are hereby directed to send a copy of these resolutions to each and every organization subordinate to, or affiliated with, this body, together with the

request that such organizations take such suitable action in conformity herewith as will make certain in every community in the United States labor's attitude towards the candidacy of Mr. Taft.

**RESOLVED**, That copies hereof be sent to all the labor press of the country, with a request that they exert their utmost endeavors to frustrate the ambition of Mr. Taft.

**RESOLVED**, That this body heartily approves the editorial in the October number of the American Federationist, entitled "Taft, the Injunction Standard Bearer," and President Gompers is hereby thanked for thus wisely and fearlessly arousing the attention of labor to this political menace which confronts it.

The committee reported as follows:

We believe that this convention should not take action on resolutions of this kind, and recommend its reference to the President of the A. F. of L. for such further comment in the American Federationist as in his judgment seems best.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 122—By Delegation of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees:**

**WHEREAS**, It is the policy of a great number of our affiliated organizations to settle the question of wages, hours and working conditions with their employers through what is known as annual agreements, but in many cases there is a conflict in the date of making such agreements between the various organizations, especially in the same industry, which deprives them of the opportunity to aid and assist one another; and

**WHEREAS**, It should be the policy of all organizations to place themselves in position so that they can thoroughly unite and aid one another in the securing of the best working conditions possible; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED**, That this Twenty-seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor does hereby recommend to all affiliated organizations in the various cities and centers of industry that they arrange through their central bodies a specific date for the expiration of old agreements and the taking up of new ones; that all agreements shall expire upon a given date in each year, so that the new agreements can be taken up at that specified time by each and every organization. This day to be specified and known as "Agreement Day."

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

**Delegate Ryan**—The committee fears that even an endorsement of this resolution might bring about a conflict and unnecessary troubles with organizations that have joint agreements.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 126—By Delegate J. L. Rodler, C. L. U., Washington, D. C.:**

**WHEREAS**, The American Federation of Labor has, at each annual convention for the past ten years, adopted resolutions denouncing anti-scalping laws and injunctions designed to prevent the sale of railroad transportation by others than appointed agents of railway corporations, and the use of such transportation by others than the original purchasers; and

**WHEREAS**, The railway companies of the country, controlled by passenger associations and mileage bureaus, continue to force upon travelers obnoxious contracts containing non-transferable provisions, requiring signatures and descriptions of the purchasers, and assume a right to confiscate such transportation if found in the hands of others than the original purchasers; be it

**RESOLVED**, That the voice of this Federation continue to be raised against the monstrous injustice of this system of robbery and graft, and that its power and influence be exerted to the securing of the adoption of laws by the legislatures of the various States, and by the Congress of the United States, requiring that all railroad tickets and mileage be transferable and good to bearer.

**RESOLVED**, That resolutions heretofore adopted denouncing anti-scalping laws, city ordinances and injunctions prohibiting ticket brokerage, be, and they are hereby reaffirmed.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 131—By Delegates A. B. Grout, James J. Dardis, Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders, Brass and Silver Workers' Union of North America; George Leary, of Essex County Trades Council:**

**WHEREAS**, The present insurance system in the United States is noto-

rious as a method of graft and exploitation; and

WHEREAS, In spite of the tremendous wealth which is accumulated by the insurance corporations, the life and property of the wage workers receive but scant protection; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we demand that some plan of compulsory life and other insurance be enacted, either by the states or by the nation, in such a manner as to give adequate security to the toiling masses of the people.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 132—By the Delegation representing the International Typographical Union, International Printing Pressmens' Union, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International Photo-Engravers Union, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union No. 9463, of New York:

WHEREAS, We, the workers employed in the various departments of newspaper and commercial printing offices throughout the United States; i. e., Compositors, Pressmen, Stereotypers and Electrotypers, Photo-Engravers, Bookbinders and Newspaper and Mail deliverers, to the number of over 100,000 feel that any combination which produces an artificial scarcity of news print paper, and which unduly stimulates the price of product, is an oppression that affects alike the employee as well as the employer; and

WHEREAS, The almost prohibitive and ruinous price of such paper has curtailed to an alarming extent the number of workers employed in the printing industry, and has further acted as a preventive to the printing trades artisans from securing higher compensation for their services, to which they are justly entitled; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor instruct its Executive Council to give this matter its immediate attention and submit a memorial to the President of the United States and the next Congress, when assembled, and appeal for a readjustment of the laws which make such combination in the restraint of trade possible and tyrannical.

The committee recommended that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Carey, Dunn, Lynch, Healy and Secretary Morrison.

Vice-President Duncan, of the committee, made the following statement:

Three resolutions of this nature have been introduced in this convention, and two were introduced in the last convention. I have no doubt they were innocently drawn and introduced, but nevertheless they have in them that which may cause considerable trouble in these conventions. It is a long time now since the American Federation of Labor was called upon to declare itself or did so in any manner, on a tariff question; but when the tariff views of Frank Foster, of Boston, were permitted to be printed under a "leave to print" resolution in one convention, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers withdrew, and that organization was not represented for a year or two thereafter. In the last convention two tariff resolutions were introduced, and they caused about as much commotion as anything in the convention. A delegate arose after both had been passed and asked for a reconsideration so the convention would not be on record on the question.

This resolution, while not saying so, is a tariff resolution. The committee knew that the printing trades' delegates, with President Lynch at the head, called upon President Roosevelt before coming here and had his promise that he would recommend legislation along this line in his forthcoming address to Congress. The committee refers this to the Executive Council so that body, through its legislative committee, can appeal to the President without having an otherwise innocent and fair resolution passed on its phraseology by this convention, perhaps giving some other delegation a chance to come in with a rank tariff proposition and quote this action as its authority for doing so. The resolution is carefully drawn; the tariff propo-

sition is not stated in terms; but it is there, and that which the people back of it desired is contained in our recommendation. The committee referred the resolution to the Executive Council so they could act in concert along the lines desired, so far as they could do, without giving a chance to open the flood gates in this convention to the tariff question.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried, the vote being unanimous.

Resolution No. 136—By Delegates, American Federation of Musicians:

WHEREAS, The United States is at present passing through a financial crisis, caused, so alleged, by a shortage of money, the commercial life blood of the nation, which has already caused widespread suffering by a paralyzation of business and the laying off or discharge of hundreds of wage earners, which is further increased by the banks refusing to honor the demands of their depositors, many of whom are working people, except under certain restrictions; and

WHEREAS, Such a state of affairs, more especially is applied to the deposits of wage earners, would not occur in nations where the savings of the people may be deposited with the assurance that a simple demand can always be promptly honored; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. be instructed to have drafted a bill, and introduced in Congress to establish postal savings banks on the basis as at present in vogue in Great Britain, or an improvement thereon, if such can be devised.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

Delegate Ryan—The committee takes it that this is an endorsement of the principle of Postal Savings Banks, and therefore concur in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 138—By Delegate Frank W. Cotterill, Washington State Federation of Labor:

WHEREAS, An invitation has been extended by the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition to the A. F. of L. to place its exhibit at the Exposition to be held

in Seattle, Washington, during the year 1909; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we accept the invitation and the Executive Committee be instructed to take the preliminary steps necessary to see that our economic exhibit will be on exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in the year 1909.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Ryan—Resolutions No. 101 and No. 140, being on the same subject, were considered together by the committee.

Resolution No. 101—By Delegate Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin State Federation:

WHEREAS, There are indications that our country is again on the verge of one of those industrial disturbances which are called "panics" and repeat themselves in regular intervals under the capitalistic profit system. They are mainly caused by the fact that the workingmen do not and cannot get the full value of their product as long as the capitalist system lasts, and

WHEREAS, Our government at the first sign of the financial difficulties has hastened to lend a helping hand to the members and speculators of Wall Street by pouring millions into their coffers, so that money should be available to them at low interest, and

WHEREAS, If the financial panic should be followed now or in the near future by an industrial crisis, the workingmen and the proletariat in general would be the most intense sufferers, although they are the most innocent; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we ask Congress to consider ways and means to ameliorate and mitigate the crisis, should it set in, by issuing money without interest to State, counties and cities for the purpose of building highways, schools, bridges and public utilities; provided, however, that such work be done at union wages and under the eight-hour day; and furthermore, be it

RESOLVED, That these States, counties and municipalities shall be permitted to repay their indebtedness on easy installments, and that the money issued for the purpose be cancelled with the bonds repaid; and finally, be it

RESOLVED, That it is the sentiment of the Twenty-Seventh Convention of the American Federation of Labor that the government by thus giving employment to millions of wage

earners in making public improvements, would not only simply be doing once for the working class something similar to what the government is always doing for the capitalist class, but that these improvements would also be a lasting and valuable addition to our civilization and culture.

The resolution was non-concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 140—By Delegate John Fitzpatrick, Horseshoers:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States vests in the United States Government power and authority and makes it the duty and the responsibility of the Government to provide a lawful medium of exchange, and

WHEREAS, The lack of money to pay the wages of working men and women is causing the closing down of shops and factories and mines, throwing out of employment men and women in great numbers throughout the United States through no fault of theirs, and

WHEREAS, It is also the power and the duty and the responsibility of the United States Government to start at once public works to provide work for these people who are thus being thrown out of employment and who will either have to starve or be supported by individual charity or the charity of the community; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor that the President of the United States be requested and urged to call a special session of Congress at once for the purpose of enacting legislation providing for public works, such as deep waterways, needed harbors throughout the United States, and such other public revenue-producing improvements as will insure employment at once to labor thrown out of employment;

RESOLVED, That the special session be called also for the purpose of providing by Congress for issuing directly, without the intervention of any agency, a medium of exchange that will provide for the immediate payment in lawful money the labor employed on these public works.

The resolution was non-concurred in by the committee.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegates Berger and Perham.

Delegate Perham moved as a substitute: That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to see that a bill is presented in Congress asking for an investigation of the financial stringency that has recently taken place. (Seconded).

The question was further discussed by Delegate Fitzpatrick, author of Resolution No. 140, who asked that at least his resolution be referred to the Executive Council, and that they deal with the proposition in any way they saw fit so that the matter might be brought to the attention of the American Federation of Labor.

The question was further discussed by Vice-President Duncan, Delegates Andersen, Ketter and Crampton.

Delegate Walker moved that the resolution be referred to the Executive Council, with the understanding that if the financial situation becomes serious enough to warrant it the question be taken up by the Executive Council for action that would be for the best interests of the members.

The amendment and substitute were lost, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommend the adoption of Resolution No. 145, by Delegate George Finger, of the Brotherhood of Painters, when amended to read as follows:

RESOLVED, That we declare in favor of an income tax gradually increasing with the income tax and we are also in favor of an inheritance tax which is to increase in percentage with the size of the inheritance.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 146, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 146—By Delegates John Golden, James Whitehead, U. T. W. of America:

WHEREAS, We believe the time is expedient when some definite action should be taken by the American Fed-

eration of Labor for the abolition of child labor in the several States; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we urge upon the legislative committees of the various State organizations the necessity of making an aggressive agitation in their respective State Legislatures for the enactment of laws abolishing child labor, where such a law does not now exist.

Delegate Ryan—We added to the last paragraph of the resolution the words "where such a law does not now exist" for the purpose of protecting the States where laws have already been passed regulating child labor. In Illinois and some other States no child under sixteen years can work at any dangerous occupation.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 161—By Delegate Jno. B. Lennon, Tailors' Union:

WHEREAS, The non-partisan movement for installing the Initiative and Referendum in our country's government, started by our Convention in 1892, and accentuated in 1901 by President Gompers, the Executive Council, and the Annual Convention, has since been taken up by most of the non-partisan organizations that are opposed to the ruling few, and during the past year the movement has reached a place where it was sweeping everything before it, which caused the monopolists and their attorneys to openly combat it or suffer immediate and complete defeat; and

WHEREAS, The issue is so clear that the monopolists' deceptive arguments have not stayed the tide, which should be augmented by the systematic questioning of the candidates that are to come before the primaries and conventions of the parties not yet pledged to the people's rule, each candidates' attitude to be reported to the voters, followed at a later day by the questioning of the nominees, State and National, and the widespread publication of their replies; and

WHEREAS, For the purpose of organizing the liberty-loving people of this country to systematically do this work throughout the United States, also to publish and distribute a campaign text-book, and for the interrogating, funds are absolutely necessary, and as the object is to terminate special privileges, the funds must come from the people in general, including trade unionists; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Norfolk, that our Executive Council be directed to issue in behalf

of this non-partisan Initiative and Referendum movement an appeal for funds, and to mail a copy to each affiliated union including the Locals attached to the Internationals and Nationals, also to such of the Societies of Equity, Farmers' Unions, Granges, Woman Suffrage Associations and other organizations as it may deem advisable. Using, if thought best, a News Letter, entered as second-class mail matter, which publication may be issued as frequently as the needs of the situation may demand, provided the entire cost be defrayed from the special fund; and

RESOLVED, That the appeal shall designate a trade union official to receive trade union funds, the disbursement of which shall be by order of the Executive Council, or a committee to be named by it, also that the Executive Council be authorized to take such additional non-partisan action as in its judgment will promote the cause; and

RESOLVED, That every voter in the land is urged to agree with his fellow-citizens that he will vote only for such candidates and nominees as are pledged to the restoration of the people's rule. Today, as in 1776, the establishment of political liberty is the paramount issue. Why should voters choose between would-be rulers, when they can at once become the sovereign power? And, be it further

RESOLVED, That we proclaim to the world that the epoch-making achievement of restoring self-government to the American people will not be due to any political party, but to the non-partisan movement, a leading part of which is the Federated Trade Unions.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee offered the following substitute for Resolution No. 164, by Delegate D. L. Russell, of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:

RESOLVED, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to draft and present, at the earliest possible moment, a petition to the Congress of the United States of America calling upon that body to appoint a commission to forthwith institute and conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the deceptive and irregular devices resorted to by the telegraph companies during the late strike of the Commercial Telegraphers; and that said commission report to Congress such remedial legislation as may bring about Government ownership of all telephone and

telegraph lines with the least possible delay.

Delegate Ryan—Delegate Russell has left the convention, but saw the report of the committee before leaving, and stated that he was perfectly satisfied with it.

On motion of Delegate Feeley the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of Resolution No. 171, by Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A., when amended to read as follows:

WHEREAS, The question of universal peace, the abolition of war and disarmament is being generally discussed; and

WHEREAS, There appears upon the statutes of the United States a law known as "The Dick Military Law," which is wholly antagonistic to the general trend of civilian thought upon military matters; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the features of this law shall be treated, from time to time, by the editor of the Federationist as they may affect members of organized labor. We further recommend that the same course be pursued by all affiliated organizations in their respective publications.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 173—By Delegate John J. Manning, of Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers:

WHEREAS, The Court of Appeals of the State of Oregon has declared the ten-hour workday law for women constitutional; and

WHEREAS, The Laundrymen's Association of Oregon has appealed said decision to the United States Court of Appeals; and

WHEREAS, A copy of the progress of this law is now available to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor; be it

RESOLVED, That this matter be referred to the Executive Council for their consideration and assistance in defending this law.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 178—By Delegate Ed.

Andersen, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, The fishermen have been excluded from many provisions of the maritime law which protects the seamen of our country; and

WHEREAS, The lack of this protection is taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons to impose many hardships upon the fishermen; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, by the American Federation of Labor, in Annual Session assembled, that the Legislative Committee hereby stands instructed to secure, if possible, from Congress to fishermen better protection under the law.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Resolution No. 179—By Delegate Ed. Andersen, International Seamen's Union of America:

WHEREAS, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Oscar Strauss, has been requested by the Alaska Fishermen's Union, the majority of companies operating in Bristol Bay, Alaska, and by several Western United States Senators to prohibit salmon traps in the Nushagak and Wood rivers, Bristol Bay, Alaska; and

WHEREAS, The salmon traps in these rivers are rapidly destroying an industry in which millions of capital are invested and several thousand workers employed, also wantonly diminishing the world's food supply; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the American Federation of Labor, in Annual Session assembled, that we endorse the request for prohibition of salmon traps in Wood and Nushagak rivers, and the President hereby stands instructed to so notify Secretary Strauss.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate Andersen.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried.

Resolution No. 172—By Delegates O'Connor and Dwyer, Longshoremen's International Union:

WHEREAS, Rule 9, Section 6, of the

**Government Rules of Steamboat Inspection** reads as follows:

"Local Inspectors shall, when issuing a certificate, specify therein or thereon the number, class, or kind of licensed officers and crew required to navigate the vessel with safety at all times, but should the master or owner desire to operate the vessel not more than thirteen hours out of the twenty-four in any one day, the local Inspectors shall endorse on the certificate of inspection the number and class or kind of licensed officers and crew that are necessary for such reduced period of navigation;" therefore, be it

..  
**RESOLVED**, that the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. endeavor to have this rule made a law with the following addition: "But in no case will licensed masters, pilots or engineers be on duty more than twelve hours out of twenty-four in any one day."

The resolution was concurred in by the committee.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 180—By Delegate Daniel L. Russell, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America:**

**RESOLVED**, That the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor be, and hereby is, instructed to petition the Congress of the United States of America to test the possibility of governmental telegraphy, by constructing, controlling and operating an experimental telegraph line between the cities of New York and Washington.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 181—By Delegate Louis A. Schwarz, International Photo Engravers' Union of N. A.:**

**WHEREAS**, The monetary situation throughout the United States is in such a shape, at the present time, as to cause grave fears of an industrial as well as a financial panic; and

**WHEREAS**, The unscrupulous banking methods that are in vogue in some of the large financial centers of the country, are directly responsible for this state of affairs, thereby temporarily destroying public confidence and causing it, to a great extent to withdraw its savings from the banks and trust companies, and thus creating a scarcity of available currency; and,

**WHEREAS**, These conditions are directly and most seriously affecting

the interests of the laboring classes, and are depriving them of the benefits enjoyed through years of continued prosperity; and

**WHEREAS**, Anything that so directly concerns the working people of the United States as to seriously interfere with their means to secure a livelihood, and that makes conditions such as to demoralize business and trade, and reduces the demand for labor to a minimum, is, and should be, of deep concern to this convention; and

**WHEREAS**, The causes leading up to this deplorable manipulation of the currencies of this country, should be denounced and condemned in the fullest extent; be it therefore

**RESOLVED**, That the banking methods which are responsible for the present stringency in the money market be severely censured, and that this convention go on record, being the voice of organized labor, as being unanimously in favor of any efficient methods that may be employed, to place the currency of the United States upon a more elastic and safe basis to prevent the possibility of the scarcity of currency; and that this convention, representing the working people of the United States, demand of the people's representatives in Congress, that immediate steps be taken toward this end; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That organized labor is opposed to the hoarding of currency, and advocates the restoration of all money saved in this manner, to the different channels that serve to keep the currency of the United States in healthy circulation; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That copies of these resolutions be placed in the hands of the President of the United States, and also, that they be given to the daily press throughout the country.

The committee reported as follows: The committee recommends that no action be taken on this resolution, as the subject matter is covered by the Declaration of Principles adopted by the Minneapolis Convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

**Resolution No. 187—By Delegate Max Morris, of Retail Clerks' International Protective Association:**

**WHEREAS**, The labor unions of Montana have for the past three years been engaged in a struggle against the dual organization known as the I. W. W., which has been endeavoring to replace the American Federation of Labor and the national and inter-

national unions affiliated therewith: and

WHEREAS, Through the untiring efforts of the Montana Federation of Labor the perpetuation of the trades union movement as expressed through the A. F. of L. has been more firmly established than ever before throughout the State of Montana; and

WHEREAS, This fight between the Montana State Federation of Labor and the so called I. W. W. has almost depleted the treasury of the Montana Federation of Labor, as well as the treasuries of the local unions of the national and international organizations in that State; and

WHEREAS, For the past six months the Montana State Federation has been engaged in a struggle aiding the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in their efforts to secure from the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company recognition and living wages for its members; and

WHEREAS, Injunctions have been issued by the Federal Courts against the State Federation, its officers, and members, some of whom have been adjudged in contempt of court and are at present in jail; and

WHEREAS, The Bell Telephone Company has entered damage suits against union men to the amount of \$75,000; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That this convention pledge to the Montana Federation of Labor their moral support and urge organized labor in general to aid and assist our brothers in Montana in every way possible.

Delegate Ryan—This resolution was introduced in the convention Friday afternoon, and the committee has had no opportunity as a whole to consider it. The members of the committee I have consulted have spoken favorably of concurrence. I therefore move the adoption of the resolution by the convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Resolution No. 168—By Delegate J. Mahlon Barnes, C. M. I. U. of A.; and

WHEREAS, The Civic Federation assumes to advise the citizens on public questions and especially labor organizations in the matter of industrial disputes between employers and employes, and in these matters have favored the interests of capital to a marked degree; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor declares it has no confidence in the afore named organization.

The committee non-concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following portion of the report of the Executive Council be concurred in:

#### LINCOLN'S MEMORIAL FARM ASSOCIATION.

The life work of Lincoln, the lessons of his lifework furnish not only the highest justification of the great purposes of the labor movement, but they are also an inspiration to all mankind who love their fellows and aim to serve them.

An association was formed some time ago which acquired by purchase, the home and farm where the great Lincoln was born. The farm is to be transformed into a park as a perpetual monument to the great commoner, Abraham Lincoln. This association will obtain as many as possible of the works and relics of Lincoln, and these will be retained in the Lincoln Home for the study and observation of all who may visit there. The Lincoln Farm Memorial Association is organized to erect a perpetual monument to the memory of the great Lincoln; a monument in keeping with the characteristics of the man who stood foremost in defense of the rights and liberties of the people.

The representatives of the association have been offered by a few men of wealth sufficient funds, but they prefer that the Lincoln Farm Memorial shall be the gift of all the people of the country. They have appealed with considerable success to several organizations, and have asked the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor. The purpose impressed us as being so worthy that we endorsed the project and recommend its approval to this convention.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

The committee concurred in the fol-

lowing portion of the report of the Executive Council, and recommended that the work be continued by the various State Federations.

#### DEPARTMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF HOURS OF LABOR.

A resolution passed at the last convention recited that a number of workmen still toil long hours each day and more than six days in a week; that this results to the workers' physical and moral detriment and insisting that the State Legislatures should enact laws requiring manufacturers to give to the Department of Commerce and Labor and to the Labor Departments of their respective States, all data pertaining to the hours of labor, wages and other labor conditions, which these Departments may deem necessary in the execution of their duties, experience having shown that the present laws in this direction are not sufficiently stringent.

This matter was taken up by President Gompers through correspondence with the various State branches affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. The executive officers of the greater number of these bodies replied by indicating their full approval of your recommendations and their desire and intention to do everything possible to carry them into effect.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH RAILROAD MEN'S ORGANIZATIONS.

In conformity with your instructions, a conference was held between the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, to arrange for a plan of co-operation between these Brotherhoods and our Federation, so that united action may be taken to secure favorable legislation for labor of the entire country.

The conference discussed the essen-

tial features of legislation upon which we could agree and adopted the following resolutions:

**RESOLVED**, That it is the sense of this conference that a bill be introduced in the next Congress providing that federal courts inferior to the Supreme Court shall not have power to declare any act of Congress unconstitutional.

**RESOLVED**, That when a joint committee (of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and of the Railroad Brotherhoods) meet in conference, they outline a plan whereby the Railroad Brotherhoods unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor may continue to act in conjunction with the Federation, for the purpose of securing legislation favorable to the wage-earners of our country.

Later another conference was held of representatives from three of the Railroad Brotherhoods; P. H. Morrissey representing the Railroad Trainmen, H. R. Fuller, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and A. B. Garrotson the Order of Railway Conductors, with a committee representing the American Federation of Labor composed of Samuel Gompers, James O'Connell, W. D. Huber, Frank Morrison and J. H. Brinkman.

At this conference the entire matter affecting labor's interests legislatively considered was gone into, and it was decided that a later conference should be held at which the Railroad Brotherhoods should be represented by one man and the Executive Council by one man. H. R. Fuller and President Gompers were selected as the respective representatives.

This conference authorized, and we endorsed, the issuance of a circular simultaneously by the Railroad Brotherhoods and the Federation to all bodies affiliated with the Brotherhoods and with the American Federation of Labor. It is not necessary here to go into the subject matter of that circular, as copies have already been furnished you. However, we desire to state that the conference agreed that the representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and of the Federation should unite in every way that was agreeable to both bodies to secure such legislation as will ensure

justice and a "square deal" for labor. Your further advice and instructions in regard to this matter are necessary.

On the above portion of the report of the Executive Council the committee made the following recommendation: We approve the action taken, endorse the subject matter and recommend continuance of action along the lines set forth in this report.

Vice-President Duncan, Chairman of the Committee—I move that the Economic Program adopted at the last convention, with the part added in this convention, be printed in full in the proceedings of this convention.

The motion was seconded and carried.

Following is the Economic Platform adopted by the Minneapolis Convention and amended by the Norfolk Convention:

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime.

2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.

3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.

4. A workday of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.

5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, state or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.

6. Release from employment one day in seven.

7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.

8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.

9. The abolition of the sweat shop system.

10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defence of them where they have been enacted into law.

14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

15. Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.

16. The initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.

17. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.

18. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathrooms and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.

20. We favor a system of United States Government Postal Savings Banks.

#### Resolution No. 188—

RESOLVED, That this, the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor thanks the people of Norfolk, Va., for the many hospitalities and courtesies extended the delegates during their stay in this city.

That the city and State officials, business men, clubs, the rank and file of organized labor have all contributed their portion to make our stay pleasant and instructive.

That we thank the daily press for the publication given our deliberations.

We have enjoyed our stay in the "City by the Sea" and we shall carry back to our homes and constituents pleasant memories of the kindnesses extended the representatives, and that

the convention returns its thanks for all courtesies received.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Ryan (W. D.)—The introducer of the resolution has not said anything about the ladies. I have been asked by the ladies attending this convention, both the delegates and the wives and daughters of delegates, to include in the resolution an expression of their thanks to the ladies of Norfolk who have done so much to make their stay pleasant while in this city. With this addition I desire to move the adoption of the resolution.

The motion was seconded and carried, the vote being unanimous.

Delegate Ryan—That completes the report, which is respectfully submitted and signed by the entire committee.

JAMES DUNCAN, Chairman.  
W. D. RYAN, Secretary.  
D. D. MULCAHY.  
T. M. GUERIN.  
W. L. A. JOHNSON.  
EDW. HIRSCH.  
GEORGE R. FRENCH.  
JOHN O'NEILL.  
T. V. O'CONNOR.  
J. T. WILSON.  
EDWARD COHEN.  
EDW. W. POTTER.  
JEROME JONES.  
LEE M. HART.  
JOHN GORMAN.

Vice-President Duncan — Being obliged to leave the city, Delegate Tobin asked me to read the following report of the Special Committee of which he was chairman. I therefore beg to submit the following:

Norfolk, Virginia, Nov. 22, '07.

Your Special Committee appointed for the purpose of promoting union labels, in conference with the representatives of the American Society of Equity, finds that this Society has a membership approximating one hundred thousand, largely in the middle States. This organization has a label and contemplates introducing a label bearing a new design.

Your committee also finds that the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America has a membership of one million five hundred thousand, located principally in Texas and adjoining States. This organization also has a label, which has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

We learn that friendly relations exist between the two organizations of Farmers that may result in their amalgamation or a joint agreement upon one label.

We find that there is a rapidly growing bond of common interest between the organized farmers and organized labor, and an enthusiastic support given to the labels of the producing farmers and the trades unionists.

Your committee recommends that the fullest, possible support be given to the organized farmers, and that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor be empowered to endorse a label to represent the united farmers, or a joint label if agreed upon, in the event of such label or labels being agreed upon prior to the next convention of the American Federation of Labor.

We further recommend that the Executive Council appoint a representative of the American Federation of Labor to visit conventions of farmers as they occur, for the purpose of conveying trade union information and fraternal greetings.

We conclude our recommendation by suggesting that President Gompers be instructed by this convention to personally attend the next convention of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America, which is to be held in Texas some time early in the coming year.

JOHN F. TOBIN, Chairman.  
JNO. H. BRINKMAN, Secretary.  
J. E. MCCracken,  
C. W. WOODMAN,  
JAS. P. MAHER,  
HENRY KETTER,  
THOS. F. TRACY.

It was moved by Delegate Ketter, and seconded, that the report of the committee be concurred in.

President Gompers—It may not be possible for me to attend that convention.

Treasurer Lennon—I move as an amendment that the President attend or designate some one to attend in his place.

The amendment was seconded and carried, and the report of the committee as amended, was adopted.

Delegate Lynch, for the Special Committee on Co-operation with the American Society of Equity, reported as follows:

Your committee appointed to devise plans for further co-operation with the American Society of Equity along national and international lines, has conferred with the representatives of the American Society of Equity, and find that it is the desire of that organization to secure the support of organized labor in the establishment of equity exchanges, that is stores in which the product of the farmers will be offered for sale to the consumer without the intervention or assistance of the commission house; thus, in the opinion of the American Society of Equity, eliminating the non-producer and his profits. Undoubtedly these equity exchanges would offer favorable opportunity for the sale of all union labeled articles, including the produce of the farm, but at the same time, it must be borne in mind that there are thousands of fair merchants who now employ union clerks and keep on sale union-made and labeled articles, and any plan of co-operation for the establishment of equity exchanges should embrace consideration for the interests of these fair merchants.

We, therefore, recommend that the matter of co-operation with the American Society of Equity in the establishment of equity exchanges, be referred to the various State and City Central Bodies for investigation and action.

We further recommend that the resolutions adopted by the Minneapolis Convention be reaffirmed by this convention, and so that there may be renewed interest in and understanding of the position and declarations of the Minneapolis Convention we reproduce herewith and make a part of this report the resolutions adopted by the Twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor, as follows:

**RESOLVED.** That we call upon the wage workers still outside the fold of our union to affiliate therewith, and we urge the unaffiliated farmers to cast their lot with the farmers' organizations, in order to promote the mutual interests of both; and

**RESOLVED.** That we recommend to our members everywhere to demand the products of the farm, garden and orchard, that bear the label of the farmers' organization, as the farmers have assured us they will do by products bearing the labels of our trade unions; and

**RESOLVED.** In order to carry into effect this mutual understanding that our local unions and city central bodies when called upon by the representatives of the farmers' organization, appoint committees to co-operate with them in the effort to promote the demand for union labeled products, and that a fraternal interchange of delegates be continued between the trade unions and the farmers' organization, both at national and State convention.

Respectfully submitted:

JAMES M. LYNCH, Chairman.  
JAMES DUNCAN, Secretary.  
P. F. DUFFY,  
J. E. STRAIT,  
JAS. J. CREAMER,  
DAN'L J. KEEFE.

On motion the report of the committee was adopted as read.

Delegate Andersen stated that Delegate McKee had assisted him in securing a British flag to add to the decorations of the hall. He stated that it had been secured from the U. S. battleship Minnesota, and requested of the officers that it be safely returned, with a letter of thanks to the officer who so kindly allowed it to be used during the convention.

President Gompers announced that the request would be complied with.

Delegate Driscoll, for the Committee on Organization, reported as follows:

Resolution No. 186—By Delegate Lee M. Hart, Theatrical Stage Employees' International Alliance:

"WHEREAS, The Actors' National Protective Union finds it difficult to thoroughly organize their trade by reason of obstacles peculiar to their trade over which they have no control,

It is hereby recommended by the 27th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor that other organizations operating in the amusement enterprises such as theatres, etc., give special consideration to the possibility of giving aid to the Actors' National Protective Union in so far as it is possible and consistent with the interests and law of such other organizations.

The committee concurred in the resolution.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

In the absence of Delegate Russell, Secretary of the Committee on Education, Delegate Swartz made the following report:

On various portions of the report of the Executive Council referred to the committee, we recommend the following:

#### PLEDGED TO RUSSIAN FREEDOM.

We desire to report that at our meeting last March the official representatives of the movement for the freedom of Russia's workmen were present, Messrs. Aladyn and Tchykovsky, and requested the active assistance of the organized workmen of America in their efforts to secure reforms in the land of the Czar. What they particularly desire and aim to secure are political amnesty, revision of all exceptional laws, a responsible ministry, and the introduction of elementary constitutional government.

These matters were discussed at length, and the preambles and resolutions adopted were published in the May, 1907, issue of the "American Federationist."

We urge the approval of this con-

vention of the action we took in this matter.

Your committee endorses the action taken by the Executive Council, and recommends that the convention express its hearty approval of said action.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### UNIFORM LAWS TO PROTECT HUMAN LIFE.

The last convention directed that we make an investigation relative to evasion and disregard of the laws of the States and city ordinances relative to the protection of human life, of men engaged in constructive works on buildings, and to have prepared a bill in statutory form to cover all States and Territories with a view to obtain simultaneous enactment of a law in every State, Territory, possession or dependency of the United States, for the protection of human life and limb; and that a further investigation be made regarding the so-called "Casualty Companies," whether these companies are engaged in such operations "which tend to defeat the ends of justice and proper protection of human life."

In conformity with your instructions, we have endeavored to collect from every available source, information relative to these matters. We have secured considerable interesting and valuable data, but it is incomplete. The Executive Council should continue making further investigation so as to be in a position whereby your instructions and purpose may be carried into effect.

Your committee recommends that the Executive Council complete the compilation, and thereafter supervise the statistical and other information referred to.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee endorses the praiseworthy educational efforts and influence of President Gompers, as indi-

cated in his report under caption "Education—Labor—Progress," and recommend a more general reading and deeper study henceforth of the American Federationist, as well as all documents, pamphlets, circulars, etc., issued by the American Federation of Labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Your committee unreservedly endorses every word of the following portion of the President's report and recommends the same to the convention for its approval:

#### AMERICA'S LABOR PRESS.

I can not adequately express my own appreciation and the deep obligation I feel that our fellow-workers owe to the magnificent labor press of America. It is of immeasurable value to labor to have a regular publication, not only to espouse its cause in a specific, general, theoretical or academic character, but one which will put the "best foot forward" and express the right word at the right time in defense and in advocacy of labor's rights. The influence of the labor press is even as wide if not wider outside of our own ranks than is generally known or acknowledged. A bona fide labor paper, apart from the direct good work which it does, compels the general public press to be more decent in its consideration of and attitude toward our cause and our movement. I regard it as an imperative duty which all members of organized labor should perform to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of our country.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

In order to emphasize the importance of the need for a more hearty support for genuine labor papers than they have heretofore been accorded, and for the purpose of calling particular attention thereto, your committee also recommends the reaffirmation of the following resolution, which was adopted by the Minneapolis Convention:

Resolution No. 146—By Sam De Nedrey, of the Washington C. L. U., of the District of Columbia:

WHEREAS, The labor papers published in the cities and towns of the United States and Canada, have in most instances a struggle for existence

for lack of subscribers, and advertisers and as they tend to educate and assist the labor movement by publishing official accurate labor news that the public press of most cities and towns will not permit in its columns, it becomes the duty of every labor organization and every individual member of organized labor to encourage and foster such labor papers by liberal patronage and every assistance that can be possibly rendered; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, The International and National Organizations, the State Federations, Central Labor Unions, and Federal Labor Unions are herewith requested to assist such bona fide labor journals in their respective localities by endeavoring to increase the circulation of said journals, and also by patronizing the job printing offices where such job offices are owned by the paper or labor organizations, as such printing offices are thorough union establishments in every department, and by so doing tend to increase the influence that a bona fide labor journal generally has in a community in assisting and advocating the cause that we are banded together as union men to uphold.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

#### JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Your committee endorses those portions of the reports of the President and the Executive Council headed, "American Federation of Labor Exhibit at Jamestown."

While organized labor may with pardonable pride find real cause for gratification in the fact that union labor's exhibit was awarded the gold medal, the committee, nevertheless, would feel that it had not done its full duty if it did not mention, in passing, the deplorable lack of enterprise on part of many unions which with benefit to themselves and value to the labor movement, could have exhibited the product of their handicraft at the exposition, yet failed to do so. It is to be hoped that this neglect will not be a conspicuous feature of similar events in the future.

On the other hand, the committee takes unfeigned pleasure in praising the magnificent showing made by the comparatively few, unions responsible for the masterpieces of unsurpassed skill and art which adorn the Ameri-

can Federation of Labor exhibit at the exposition.

Your committee also endorses the President's commendation of the work of Vice-President Morris in securing the co-operation of employers of union labor, thereby making possible the splendid display of union labor and workmanship, which excited unstinted favorable comment from visitors to the exposition.

Your committee earnestly recommends that the convention voice its sentiments by highly commending the efforts of all who aided in making the Federation's exhibit the pronounced success it is; and the committee further recommends that a sincere vote of thanks be given to Vice-President Morris, the unions, the employers, and all taking part at the exposition in behalf of organized labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Swartz—That completes the report, which is signed by the entire committee.

JOSEPH VALENTINE, Chairman.  
DANIEL L. RUSSELL, Secretary.  
ELIAS BREIDENBACH.  
C. W. WOODMAN.  
J. F. WINKLER.  
A. M. SWARTZ.  
HUGH STEVENSON.  
CHAS. W. PETRY.  
J. J. McCAFFERTY.  
J. J. MOCKLER.  
GEORGE F. DUNN.  
WALTER WEST.  
JOHN H. WALLACE.  
P. F. HOLTON.  
J. L. GERSON.

On motion the report of the committee as a whole, as amended, was concurred in.

Delegate Marx, for the Special Committee on Convict Labor Evils, reported as follows:

Your Special Committee on Convict

Labor Evils, begs leave to report that it has considered the clause in President Gompers' annual report on the bill pending before Congress on convict labor, and commend the Executive Council in its efforts to secure the passage of the measure. We also urge that this activity be continued.

The committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

**RESOLVED**, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the Executive Council be instructed to take up the question of convict labor with all political parties, National or State, and endeavor to have them insert a plank in their platform to abolish the system of convict labor known as the contract system; and, be it further

**RESOLVED**, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all unions, national and international, and to all State and Central bodies; and be it further

**RESOLVED**, That all international, national, State and Central bodies be requested to send copies of this resolution to their local unions and affiliated bodies; that they take up the question of national and State issues in their respective home cities and States, and urge all political parties to insert a plank in their platforms to abolish all systems of contract labor where it comes in competition with free labor.

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Delegate Marx—That completes the report, which is signed by the entire committee.

ANDY MARX,  
W. W. WHITE,  
HORACE JOHNSON.

At the request of President Gompers, Fraternal Delegate Hodge, from the British Trades Union Congress, and Fraternal Delegate Trotter, from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, addressed the convention. Both expressed pleasure in being able to attend the sessions of the convention, thanked the delegates for their kindness and courtesy to them, and expressed the hope that at some future date they might again have the pleasure of attending a convention of the

American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers stated that he desired to request the officers of affiliated organizations to see that at least some of the special assesment provided for be forwarded to the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor at the earliest possible moment.

Vice-President O'Connell moved

that the convention adjourn sine die.

Before the question was put, President Gompers made a brief address to the convention.

All the delegates then arose, joined hands and were led in singing "Auld Lang Syne" by Fraternal Delegate Hodge.

The convention was then adjourned sine die.

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